1974

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1891 — *continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	15 0	21 0	18 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 8
Ferozepore	14 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	110 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	300 0	300 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	19 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	..	12 0	12 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	8 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	15 0	17 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 0
Jullundur	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	‡	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	‡	*	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	14 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	19 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	90 0	13 0	13 2
Gurdáspur	15 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	18 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	21 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 4
Amritsar	13 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	19 0	‡	10 6	†	†	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	65 0	65 0	9 13	9 14
Kángra	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	‡	‡	18 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	13 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Guiránwála	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	†	†	95 0	95 0	13 12	13 12
Guirát	14 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 6	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	*	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	*	*	19 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	*	*	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	*	*	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	70 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	14 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 6	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	19 0	17 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 6	11 0
Peshávar	15 0	15 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	19 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	17 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	102 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	13 0	13 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Bannu	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	94 0	94 0	35 0	35 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	21 0	20 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 10	12 0	16 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 8	8 2	8 4	10 0	10 8	18 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 14	...	...	9 8	10 0	100 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 12	10 12	14 8	14 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	15 0	17 8	18 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	12 4	13 12	17 0	16 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	15 0	12 0	8 0	7 8	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	...	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	*	...	11 0	11 0	*	...	10 0	10 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 0	9 14	12 11	11 5	14 5	14 5	14 1	14 11	18 13	18 13	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 3	10 3	120 0	105 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Bombay	8 13	8 4	13 5	15 2	6 9	6 15	10 5	10 3	15 5	17 9	12 6	13 9	15 0	16 5	12 15	14 13	12 12	12 15	15 1	17 9	8 13	8 14	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 13	8 13	*	*	6 7	6 7	7 8	7 8	*	*	12 0	12 12	16 13½	16 13½	*	*	11 7	11 7	*	*	9 4	9 4	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 5	10 14	*	*	7 12	8 11	8 8	9 5	14 8	18 1	14 3	16 13	17 4	20 11	*	*	10 11	10 11	*	*	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	7 8	10 0	18 0	26 0	7 8	9 8	8 8	10 0	13 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	23 0	19 0	21 0	10 0	12 0	*	*	8 0	10 8	95 0	95 0	13 8	13 8
Satára	9 6	9 6	13 1	13 1	7 8	7 8	8 9	8 9	15 4	17 5	13 9	15 8	14 0	16 6	14 9	19 6	11 0	13 0	15 5	20 6	10 5	11 0	108 0	108 0	11 10	11 10
Sholapur	10 5	12 10	*	*	8 12	9 12	9 5	10 5	16 10	24 1	14 1	19 3	*	*	*	*	9 9	11 12	*	*	10 3	13 12	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	9 1	11 12	...	*	5 10	7 5	8 0	9 6	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 4	...	*	10 2	12 8	8 7	10 10	...	*	8 13	8 14	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Poona (City)	8 1	8 1	12 14	13 10	7 15	8 9	8 9	9 3	15 4	17 6	11 8	13 13	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	12 10	...	...	12 0	14 6	67 7	67 7	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	25 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 4	...	...	16 0	19 4	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Nasik	11 8	12 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 6	17 4	21 6	23 12	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	11 8	14 6	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	11 4	12 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	21 12	25 5	18 0	19 12	*	*	*	*	10 13	10 9	*	*	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	10 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	9 6	9 11	16 0	15 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	*	*	15 4	16 6	20 0	21 5	*	*	12 12	14 8	*	18 13	*	*	107 0	107 0	13 4	13 4
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 0	8 0	12 9	12 0	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 0	14 4½	14 4½	14 14	14 14	*	*	*	*	9 11½	9 11½	*	*	11 7	11 7	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	10 0	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 0	11 0	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	16 4	16 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	12 2	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	10 8	10 8	...	12 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	145 0	145 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	10 14	11 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 8	9 0	80 0	80 0	50 0	50 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	11 2	11 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	11 15	17 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	11 10	12 3	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	10 10	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 12	18 7	19 0	16 8	16 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	0 8	10 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	10 5	19 5	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 0	10 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	...	...	10 4	10 4	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	12 11	15 3	...	...	8 9	7 8	10 15	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	9 13	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	13 5	120 0	110 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 0	12 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	11 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 13	9 13	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 7	14 7	140 0	140 0	9 2	9 2
Damoh	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 4	11 8	14 0	15 0	14 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 8	10 4	115 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Baghelkhand (Sirhna)	15 4	15 14	23 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 8	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 4	18 6	...	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Mandla	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	12 7	13 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	13 9	13 9	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	17 1	17 1	...	...	13 2	13 2	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	19 3	...	...	15 0	16 4	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	...	...	10 0	12 8	190 0	190 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	15 2	12 6	...	...	...	...	15 2	12 6	18 3	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	11 11	...	...	11 4	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	9 5
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	15 8	17 12	...	...	15 13	13 8	20 1	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	25 2	...	...	15 4	14 4	90 0	90 0	9 0	7 8
Raipur	14 3	15 5	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	15 5	15 5	80 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	12 4	14 0	...	...	15 12	16 10	20 2	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 10	9 10
Berar—																										
Buldána	11 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	14 5	16 0	...	...	8 10	8 1	10 13	10 10	25 10	27 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 13	18 9	...	...	14 0	14 10	78 0	78 0	9 2	9 2
Akola	12 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 8
Ellichpur	11 0	12 8	...	...	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	127 0	128 0	11 0	11 0
Amráoti	11 8	11 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	22 4	24 13	13 12	11 15	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 13	...	...	13 0	13 0	67 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	13 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 9	11 4	*	*	6 10	6 12	8 4	9 4	13 13	16 5	13 3	16 5	15 15	...	*	*	11 1	11 11	*	*	14 2	15 15	155 0	155 0	9 0	9 0
Bolárum	11 1	11 10	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 5	10 4	14 14	20 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	11 14	12 11	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	7 8	8 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	*	*	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1891—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CAJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar . . .	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
S. Canara . . .	7 14	7 11	...	...	11 14	11 2	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	19 5	17 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0
South, Central—																										
Coimbatore . . .	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 5	11 5	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	18 14	18 14	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	129 2	129 2	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris . . .	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 5	8 5	12 10	12 10	13 5	13 5	13 0	12 3	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 13	12 13
Salem . . .	7 11	7 8	...	...	8 8	9 6	10 5	10 5	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 11	18 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	...	...
Central—																										
Bellary . . .	6 11	7 11	...	...	7 6	8 0	8 10	9 11	15 2	17 6	16 3	16 3	14 10	17 8	16 13	16 13	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	12 13
Anantapur . . .	5 13	7 3	...	...	6 6	8 0	7 10	8 10	12 14	13 4	12 14	15 0	12 14	17 8	16 3	17 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	6 10	8 8	...	...	7 0	9 2	7 14	10 0	15 2	16 0	13 3	16 3	14 2	15 0	16 13	17 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Kurnool . . .	6 11	8 5	...	...	8 3	9 10	8 10	10 0	15 2	16 0	13 11	16 6	15 5	16 0	16 13	17 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 6	12 6
East Coast, north—																										
Kistna . . .	6 0	6 0	...	...	9 5	11 8	9 14	12 8	13 5	17 8	14 2	17 8	16 6	17 8	16 13	17 8	9 5	10 0	...	...	...	...	166 2	166 2	11 5	11 5
Nellore . . .	7 11	9 2	...	...	8 8	10 2	9 8	10 10	13 0	15 8	13 0	15 8	13 0	15 8	16 13	17 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 14	12 14
East Coast, south—																										
Madras . . .	9 5	9 5	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 3	10 14	15 2	16 2	14 8	15 2	13 11	15 2	16 13	17 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 0	13 0
Chingleput . . .	9 5	9 5	...	...	9 8	9 13	10 6	10 14	15 2	16 2	14 8	15 2	13 11	15 2	16 13	17 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
N. Arcot . . .	9 5	9 5	...	...	9 6	10 5	10 5	11 5	15 2	16 2	14 8	15 2	13 11	15 2	16 13	17 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 6
S. Arcot . . .	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 6	11 5	11 6	11 6	15 2	16 2	14 8	15 2	13 11	15 2	16 13	17 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Tanjore . . .	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 6	10 14	11 6	12 14	19 10	20 0	19 10	20 0	15 14	16 6	16 13	17 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	9 0	9 0
Trichinopoly . . .	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 6	9 8	13 6	13 6	23 5	23 5	15 14	15 14	16 6	16 6	16 13	17 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	10 0	10 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly . . .	8 8	8 14	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 9	9 11	14 6	14 10	16 3	16 3	14 2	15 0	16 13	17 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 4
Madura . . .	7 0	8 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	13 6	13 6	16 3	16 3	15 0	15 0	16 13	17 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Mysore—																										
Bangalore . . .	6 10	8 0	6 4	7 12	6 10	8 0	7 2	8 12	15 0	18 3	16 0	18 3	15 0	16 0	16 13	17 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0
Kolar . . .	8 2	9 11	7 9	8 12	7 4	8 0	7 4	8 12	15 0	18 3	16 0	18 3	15 0	16 0	16 13	17 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Tumkér . . .	9 0	9 12	8 12	9 4	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	15 0	18 3	16 0	18 3	15 0	16 0	16 13	17 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6
Hassan . . .	9 0	10 0	9 4	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	9 4	15 0	18 3	16 0	18 3	15 0	16 0	16 13	17 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur . . .	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 6	8 6	9 7	9 7	15 0	18 3	16 0	18 3	15 0	16 0	16 13	17 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga . . .	8 0	9 7	...	...	8 6	8 8	9 7	9 7	15 0	18 3	16 0	18 3	15 0	16 0	16 13	17 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0
Chitaldroog . . .	8 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	9 7	10 0	15 0	18 3	16 0	18 3	15 0	16 0	16 13	17 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...				
Coorg—																										
Coorg . . .	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	15 0	18 3	16 0	18 3	15 0	16 0	16 13	17 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...				
Aden . . .	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...				

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

* Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No XXXVII of 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received,	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	WEEK ENDING 20TH DECEMBER, 1890.			WEEK ENDING 19TH DECEMBER, 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 20th December, 1890.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th December, 1891.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
			Total mean length open	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.				
		₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	State Lines worked by Companies.											
19th December, 1891	East Indian .	539	1,526	8,98,305	589	1,525	9,58,021	628	2,98,42,524	3,47,65,830	49,23,306	...
19th ditto	Patna-Gya .	175	57	7,240	127	57	8,641	152	3,62,508	4,00,163	37,655	...
19th ditto	Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R. .	156	323	44,421	138	338	35,590	105	16,17,973	16,72,918	54,945	...
19th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	8,752	62	199	10,333	52	2,96,966	3,52,588	55,622	...
19th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur .	101	585	73,102	125	831	1,13,143	136	19,57,091	40,61,964	21,04,873	...
19th ditto	Indian Midland (*a*) .	90	752	86,968	116	752	1,14,280	152	22,77,366	32,99,856	10,22,490	...
19th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa .	200	1,672	4,00,384	239	1,672	4,48,000	268	1,17,02,897	1,49,74,371	32,71,474	...
19th ditto	Southern Mahratta .	85	1,042	94,561	91	1,044	1,02,698	98	32,52,347	33,63,503	1,11,156	...
19th ditto	South Indian (*b*) .	160	779	1,25,382	161	901	1,35,307	150	46,64,153	51,21,659	4,57,506	...
	TOTAL .	232	6,877	17,39,115	253	7,319	19,26,013	263	5,59,73,825	6,80,12,852	1,20,39,027	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
19th December, 1891	North-Western (*c*) .	219	2,395	5,09,564	213	2,395	7,00,338	292	1,91,06,560	2,37,92,495	46,85,865	...
19th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand .	205	692	1,40,847	212	692	1,84,896	267	49,92,674	60,15,102	10,22,428	...
19th ditto	Eastern Bengal .	291	763	2,59,802	341	777	2,05,270	264	83,00,813	86,44,247	3,43,434	...
19th ditto	Bengal Central (*d*) .	103	125	13,339	107	125	13,320	107	4,76,700	5,41,943	65,177	...
19th ditto	Nalháti . . .	71	27	2,603	97	27	1,350	50	67,991	63,276	...	4,715
19th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj .	45	8	452	57	8	371	46	13,052	12,456	...	596
19th ditto	Jorhát . . .	44	28	1,316	47	28	1,339	49	46,720	48,648	1,928	...
19th ditto	Burma (*e*) . .	190	550	95,927	173	609	1,10,363	181	36,36,663	37,42,893	1,06,200	...
	TOTAL .	220	4,594	10,29,860	224	4,661	12,17,267	261	3,66,41,239	4,28,60,960	62,19,721	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
19th December, 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*f*) .	505	1,492	9,15,309	613	1,492	8,59,389	576	2,57,23,405	3,02,78,982	45,55,577	...
19th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	540	461	2,59,357	563	461	2,66,030	577	88,50,114	98,18,267	9,68,153	...
19th ditto	Madras . . .	218	840	1,80,029	214	840	1,81,454	216	70,34,200	67,30,434	...	3,03,763
	TOTAL .	424	2,793	13,54,695	485	2,793	13,06,483	468	4,16,07,719	4,68,27,686	52,19,997	...
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) .	265	14,264	41,23,670	289	14,773	44,50,123	301	13,42,22,783	15,77,01,408	2,34,78,715	...
	Assisted Companies.											
19th December, 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka .	...	...	...	...	162	18,563	115	...	7,82,584	7,82,584	...
19th ditto	Tárakeshwar . .	248	22	3,930	179	22	4,848	220	1,96,286	2,06,061	9,775	...
19th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (Company's section) .	113	376	36,815	98	401	38,700	97	15,50,555	17,94,531	2,43,976	...
19th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	4,707	70	67	4,278	64	2,44,630	2,90,374	45,744	...
19th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya . .	127	78	8,395	108	78	9,935	127	3,80,644	3,67,442	...	13,202
	TOTAL .	118	543	53,847	99	730	76,324	105	23,72,115	34,40,992	10,68,877	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
19th December, 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State . .	140	354	52,142	147	354	62,671	177	17,94,177	19,69,262	1,75,085	...
19th ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R. . .	77	296	25,061	85	311	26,398	85	8,89,104	9,81,277	92,173	...
19th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	3,429	48	72	3,230	45	1,46,479	1,41,756	...	4,723
19th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána .	41	27	1,611	60	93	3,630	39	37,164	1,38,372	1,01,208	...
19th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	653	50	13	1,410	108	(*g*)30,893	13,739	...	...
19th ditto	Kolháp ur . . .	...	...	...	...	29	1,260	43	...	54,545	54,545	...
	TOTAL .	104	762	82,896	109	872	98,599	113	28,97,817	33,29,844	4,32,027	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
19th December, 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda .	101	108	8,323	77	108	8,347	77	3,54,958	5,19,852	1,64,894	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
19th December, 1891	Jodhpore-Bikanir .	58	124	6,717	54	292	(*i*)16,000	55	2,61,238	(*i*)4,50,909	1,89,671	...
19th December, 1891	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	26,799	80	334	25,283	76	11,07,105	10,09,796	...	97,309
19th ditto	Morvi . . .	60	94	5,132	55	94	4,844	52	2,24,145	2,27,311	3,166	...
	TOTAL .	78	552	38,648	70	720	46,127	64	13,92,488	16,88,016	95,528	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	246	16,229	43,07,384	265	17,203	46,79,520	272	4,14,40,[illegible]	16,66,80,202	2,52,40,041	...

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Jhansi-Manmad, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 5th May to 20th December, 1890.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April to 19th December, 1891.
(*i*) Includes the Jodhpore Railway.

F. B. HERBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary

CALCUTTA, *the 31st December, 1891.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1890-91.

No. 1-I, Calcutta, dated the 4th January, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 5059 I., dated 28th November 1891, from the Government of the Punjab, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1890-91, and Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of canals in operation in the Punjab is twelve as stated in para. 1 of Government of India Review No. 14 I., dated 21st January 1891, on the Irrigation Revenue Report for 1889-90. The Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal is still under construction. The construction estimates of the main Western Jumna Canal and those of the Bari Doab Canal were closed with effect from 31st March 1890, and of the Sirhind Canal and of the Lower Sohag and Para Canal with effect from 31st March 1891. Subsequent capital outlay on these canals will be charged to open capital account under the terms of para. 156, Chapter XV, Volume II of the Public Works Department Code.

2. The following statement shows the capital outlay incurred during and up to the end of 1890-91 divided according to financial heads of account :—

	Number of works.	During the year 1890-91. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect to end of 1890-91.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.									
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35)	1	28,381	6,520	—49	—3,899	30,953	963	31,916	36,03,495
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49)	8	18,61,769	2,56,880	6,184	1,60,355	22,85,188	56,539	23,41,727	5,88,78,008
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43)	4	13,238	2,227	4	—1,156	14,313	960	15,273	18,76,685
TOTAL .	13	19,03,388	2,65,627	6,139	1,55,300	23,30,454	58,462	23,88,916	6,43,58,188

3. The principal outlay was again incurred on the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, and on the Chenab Canal. On the former the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 4,83,172, charged against Imperial funds, and to Rs. 1,64,635 charged against the Patiala State, which the canal also serves to irrigate. The main channel was nearly completed to 47 miles from the head, and well advanced to 63 miles. Good progress was also made with the masonry works and distributaries.

On the Chenab Canal, the outlay was Rs. 19,19,315, principally in connexion with the permanent head-works, on which excellent progress was made.

On the Sirhind Canal, there was a write-back of Rs. 5,02,598 from Imperial to Contributions in adjustment of the shares of the cost of the project met from Imperial funds and by Native States respectively. The amounts charged in the accounts of the year against capital were, therefore, Rs. 5,10,366 under Contributions and a *minus* entry of Rs. 2,75,866 under Imperial.

4. The following statement shows the mileage of main canal and distributary in operation at the close of the year under review :—

	Completed. Miles of Canals.	Miles of Distributaries.
MAJOR WORKS.		
Protective Irrigation Works	22	140
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue . .	1,205	4,874
MINOR WORKS.		
Of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept . .	1,791	155

5. The actual financial results of the year of the twelve canals in operation were as follows, the Native States portion of the Sirhind Canal being excluded. The Irrigation Revenue includes the rabi collections of 1889-90 and the kharif collections of 1890-91 :—

Canal.	Total direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	Gross Revenue collected. Irrigation Revenue.*	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Working Expenses. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35.—Protective Irrigation Works—									
Swat River Canal . . .	36,03,495	2,47,898	2,584	2,50,482	1,02,470	6,622	1,09,092	1,41,390	3·92
49.—Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—									
Western Jumna . . .	1,11,92,828	15,23,548	96,963	16,20,511	5,54,122	32,731	5,86,853	10,33,658	9·23
Bari Doab	1,64,33,558	17,75,469	1,57,725	19,33,194	5,63,081	42,339	6,05,419	13,27,775	8·07
Sirhind	2,32,87,392	16,08,260	75,999	16,84,259	5,85,027	35,725	6,20,752	10,63,507	4·05
Chenab	57,03,153	96,641	1,207	97,848	89,429	3,594	93,023	4,825	0·08
Lower Sohag and Para . .	6,91,557	62,218	1,691	63,909	74,096	6,028	80,124	—16,215	...
Sidhnai	9,35,755	1,79,416	821	1,80,237	73,929	4,494	78,423	1,01,814	10 88
Total of Major Works, 1890-91 .	6,18,47,738	54,93,450	3,36,990	58,30,440	20,42,154	1,31,532	21,73,686	36,56,754	5·91
Total for 1889-90 .	5,99,57,527	46,45,789	3,21,008	49,66,797	19,80,800	1,33,315	21,14,115	28,52,682	4·76
MINOR WORKS.									
43.—Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Upper Sutlej	5,94,061	1,41,905	5,937	1,47,842	1,10,292	7,164	1,17,456	30,386	5·11
Lower Sutlej and Chenab . .	1,10,102	3,24,771	2,73,920	5,98,691	3,90,962	10,859	4,01,821	1,96,870	178·80
Indus Inundation . . .	7,07,635	1,55,035	72,418	2,27,453	2,87,454	15,866	3,03,320	—75,867	...
Shahpur Inundation . . .	40,739	48,644	957	49,601	36,598	2,031	38,629	10,972	26·93
Total of Minor Works, 1890-91 .	14,52,537	6,70,355	3,53,232	10,23,587	8,25,306	35,920	8,61,226	1,62,361	11·10
Total for 1889-90 .	14,37,264	6,94,779	3,27,288	10,22,067	6,76,729	31,832	7,08,561	3,13,506	21·81
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Muzaffargarh, 1890-91 . .	...	2,57,657	1,37,945	3,95,602	1,95,641	5,941	2,01,582	1,94,020	...
„ 1889-90 . .	...	2,56,861	99,787	3,56,598	1,65,240	6,932	1,72,172	1,84,426	...
GRAND TOTAL, 1890-91 .	6,33,00,275	64,21,462	8,28,167	72,49,629	30,63,101	1,73,393	32,36,494	40,13,135	† 6·33
„ 1889-90 .	6,13,94,791	55,97,429	7,48,083	63,45,462	28,22,769	1,72,079	29,94,848	33,50,614	† 5·46

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.
† These percentages of net Revenue on Capital outlay do not include Muzaffargarh Canal.

6. The aggregate returns from the Major Works are very good and show an increase in net revenue of over eight lakhs as compared with 1889-90. The principal increases are in the Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals; the latter for the first time yielding a net revenue more than sufficient to cover its interest charges. The gross revenue realised from the Swat River Canals was larger than in 1889-90, but the large outlay on works of improvement and repairs made the net return less. As, however, this canal was sanctioned as a protective work only, the figures may be considered favourable. The Chenab Canal paid its working expenses in full for the first time.

The decrease in the net returns from the Lower Sohag and Para and from the Sidhnai Canals, was caused by remissions of revenue rendered necessary by a deficient supply of water.

The Minor Works, with the exception of the Muzaffargarh Canals, exhibit a low net revenue in comparison with the figures for the previous year. Owing to the rivers rising in flood late and falling early in the season, and to the consequent deficient supply in the canals, the revenue receipts did not improve, and there was a large increase in charges. This was due, in the case of the Lower Sutlej Canals, partly to the execution of necessary improvements and

partly to the fact that some receipts previously credited to Imperial are now made over to the Zar-i-Nagha fund. In the case of the Indus Canals, the increase in working expenses was caused by heavy silt clearances.

7. The net surplus of revenue from the Major Works in operation after meeting all interest charges amounted to Rs. 13,27,473, and the balance of revenue in favour of the canals at the close of the year amounted to nearly 211½ lakhs.

8. The following statement shows the area irrigated and the irrigation revenue assessed thereon during the year. The figures of irrigation revenue are not comparable with those given in para. 5, which represent actual collections :—

Canal.	Area Irrigated.		Assessment, 1890-91.						Assessment, 1889-90.	Rate per acre irrigated.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	Water rates.	Occupier's rates.	Owner's rates.	Share of land revenue.	Water advantage rates.	Gross assessed revenue, excluding miscellaneous.		1890-91.	1889-90.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Swat River . .	88,875	91,195	2,22,924	...	...	...	...	2,22,924	2,27,646	2·57	2·50
Western Jumna . .	388,505	419,968	...	10,04,607	4,22,203	23,680	...	14,50,580	13,57,980	3·73	3·23
Bari Doab . . .	535,045	523,409	...	13,30,768	...	...	4,42,422	17,73,190	17,40,567	3·30	3·32
Sirhind . . .	600,162	488,981	19,13,416	...	...	...	...	19,13,416	15,15,514	3·19	3·10
Chenab . . .	52,300	39,308	...	97,586	...	...	...	97,586	80,951	1·86	2·06
Lower Sohag and Para	38,604	63,223	52,777	...	...	...	...	52,777	78,115	1·36	1·23
Sidhnai . . .	122,525	109,082	2,38,576	...	...	...	...	2,38,576	1,80,639	1·90	1·65
Upper Sutlej . .	137,861	147,775	...	188,59	...	1,09,787	18,441	1,47,087	1,81,700	1·07	1·23
Lower Sutlej and Chenab . . .	346,220	374,494	...	173	...	3,24,646	...	3,24,819	3,22,886	0·94	0·86
Indus . . .	218,280	214,544	...	...	...	1,55,043	...	1,55,043	1,55,698	0·71	0·73
Shahpur . . .	21,313	18,535	47,545	...	...	...	...	47,545	42,070	2·23	2·27
Muzaffargarhi . .	292,878	306,658	...	...	...	2,57,658	...	2,57,658	2,56,861	0·88	0·84
Total .	2,842,658	2,797,172	24,75,238	24,52,083	4,22,203	8,70,814	4,60,963	66,81,201	61,40,627	2·35	2·19

9. The irrigated area is again the largest on record, being 45,486 acres in excess of that for 1889-90. The increase is entirely under the perennial canals, the inundation canals showing a diminished area of irrigation.

The season was one of very heavy rainfall over the greater portion of the Punjab, and a large area of rabi crop was, owing to the plentiful winter rains, sown and matured without the aid of canal water.

10. The areas of kharif and rabi crop were as follows :—

	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.
Perennial Canals	633,701	1,031,276
Inundation „	644,540	533,141
	1,278,241	1,564,417

The increase under the perennial canals and the decrease under the inundation canals of the area cultivated under kharif crop compared with the figures for the previous year, is most marked: the total areas of both crops are the largest yet recorded.

11. The areas of the principal crops cultivated during the last two years compare as follows :—

Principal crops.

	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	77,207	54,236
Rice	199,901	184,781
Jowar	160,232	169,085
Maize	102,891	101,031
Wheat	1,011,127	1,023,321
Cotton	273,300	240,640

The area under wheat is well sustained, and there has been a recovery in the area cultivated under sugarcane. The estimated value of the crops irrigated is 882 lakhs.

12. The following statement gives some particulars regarding the discharge in the rivers and canals and the irrigating duty of the water. The minimum river discharges observed were exceptionally high on account of the heavy winter rainfall :—

Canal.	Minimum discharge of river.	Maximum discharge of Canal as designed.	Maximum discharge of canal during year.	Average discharge at head		Acres irrigated per cubic foot of average discharge.	
				Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Swat River .	3,678	700	757	587	471	55	120
Western Jumna	3,720	2,800	3,334	2,281	2,277	87	83
Bari Doab .	2,015	3,000	4,802	3,648	2,387	61	132
Sirhind . .	4,247	6,000	6,566	2,542*	2,978	58	152
Chenab . .	4,800	2,350	794	409	238	85	75

* Excluding Native States Branches.

13. Under the Native States branches of the Sirhind Canal the proportion of the area actually irrigated to the area capable of being irrigated according to the British standard showed considerable improvement. In 1889-90 this proportion was only 55 per cent., but in the year under review it rose to 64 per cent.

14. The working of these branches is shown by the following figures :—

State.	Capital outlay.	Gross revenue less refunds.	Working Expenses.	Water-rates assessed.	Area irrigated.	Water-rate assessed per acre.	Working expenses per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Patiala . . .	1,14,61.277	5,16,342	3,67,742	6,06.384	184,545	3·29	1·99
Nabha . . .	12,48,092	71.633	37,034	65,576	18,644	3·52	1·98
Jhind . . .	10,92,565	52,642	30,794	47,918	13,394	3·58	2·30
Total .	1,38,01,934	6,40,617	4,35.570	7,19,878	216,583	3·32	2·01

These figures show a considerable improvement over those for the previous year; the revenue is more by over two lakhs and the working expenses are less.

15. The aggregate working expenses of the various canals were given in the statement in para. 5. The following figures exhibit the details of this expenditure:—

	Canals.	1890-91. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	1889-90. Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	MAJOR WORKS.						
PERENNIAL	35.—*Protective Irrigation Works*—						
	Swat River Canal	54,095	47,304	1,071	6,622	1,09,092	99,657
	49—*Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue*—						
	Western Jumna Canal	3,19,828	2,30,430	3,864	32,731	5,86,853	5,07,984
	Bari Doab Canal	2,55,906	3,01,525	5,650	42,338	6,05,419	6,08,856
	Sirhind Canal (British portion)	3,24,981	2,53,765	6,281	35,725	6,20,752	6,41,215
	Chenab Canal	62,619	25,671	1,139	3,594	93,023	1,02,515
	Lower Sohag and Para Canal	31,004	43,054	38	6,028	80,124	62,860
	Sidhnai Canal	40,243	32,099	1,587	4,494	78,423	91,028
	MINOR WORKS.						
INUNDATION	43.—*Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept*—						
	Upper Sutlej Canals	58,070	51,168	1,054	7,164	1,17,456	1,22,240
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	3,08,617	80,610	1,735	10,859	4,01,821	3,21,272
	Indus Canals	2,00,466	85,917	1,071	15,866	3,03,320	2,42,984
	Shahpur Canals	21,427	14,507	664	2,031	38,629	22,065
	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—						
	Muzaffargarh Canals	1,51,629	43,241	771	5,941	2,01,582	1,72,172
	TOTAL	18,28,885	12,09,291	24,925	1,73,393	32,36,494	29,94,848
	Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	1·14	1·07

The aggregate increase in working expenses compared with 1889-90 amounts to Rs. 2,41,646. The increase under the head of "Works" alone amounts to Rs. 2,57,408, which is reduced by savings under Establishment. The causes that led to the increased works outlay have already been referred to in para 6.

16. The details of the charge for establishment are as follows:—

	Rs.	Percentage of total.
Direction	1,54,036	12·74
Executive	6,63,105	54·83
Medical	7,208	0·60
Revenue, including collection fees	3,83,893	31·74
Navigation	1,049	0·09
	12,09,291	

17. The principal works executed on Revenue account were— On the Western Jumna Canal, the completion of the embankment of the Hansi Canal and the general silt clearance of that branch; on the Bari Doab Canal, repairs and extensions of Dhanna works on the Ravi, Chakki torrent works at Dhangu, and berm cutting on the Main and Lahore Branches; on the Sirhind Canal the repair of the head-works at Rupar; on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals, the building of regulators to distributaries and the widening of the Dourana Langana Canal; on the Indus Canals, the diversion of the Chibri Canal.

18. The navigation receipts and charges on the only two canals that are navigable were as marginally noted. There was a falling-off in the raft traffic on the Western Jumna Canal as compared with the previous year.

	Receipts. Rs.	Charges. Rs.
Western Jumna	44,207	7,860
Sirhind	12,632	10,596

19. The Miscellaneous Receipts on the Western Jumna, Bari Doab and Sirhind Canals shown in the statement in para. 5, include Rs. 1,49,083 on account of water-power.

The Miscellaneous Receipts on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab and the Muzaffargarh Canals include the value of the "Chher" labour and the contributions from the Zar-i-Nagha funds. An explanation of these terms was given in para. 20 of the Review on the report for 1889-90. On the Lower Sutlej Canals the number of labourers called out was 647,981, of whom 522,283 were present, 26,625 were permitted to be absent, leaving 99,073 as actual absentees. The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 49,537.

On the Muzaffargarh Canals the corresponding figures were— Called out, 489,474; present, 441,165; remitted, 12,207; absent, 36,102; fines, Rs. 19,054. The realizations on account of the Zar-i-Nagha fund, which are derived from the fines on absent chher labourers and other sources, amounted to Rs. 90,548 and Rs. 24,445, respectively; the expenditure from the same fund, to Rs. 93,281 and Rs. 23,930.

20. The net demand on account of water-rate during the year, including an unrealized demand at the commencement of the year of Rs. 70,107 (the difference between this and Rs. 62,215 shown in para. 21 of last year's Review is explained in Statement III C) and deducting remissions, was Rs. 48,05,832. Of this, Rs. 46,92,502 were realised, leaving Rs. 1,13,329 to be collected.

21. The report was received by the Government of India in good time, on 28th November. It is, as usual, admirably prepared, and furnishes an interesting and valuable record of steady development and improvement.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report, and the Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Review and the Resolution by the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

No. 4945 I., dated Lahore, the 21st November 1891.

RESOLUTION.—By the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year ending 31st March 1891.

RESOLUTION.—The outlay under Capital during and to the end of the year 1890-91 is shown in the following table :—

Budget Head.	Canal.	Capital Outlay. During 1890-91.	Capital Outlay. To end of 1890-91.
		₹	₹
35.—Protective Irrigation Works .	I.—Swát River . . .	31,916	36,03,495
49.—Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue.	II.—Western Jumna . .	71,964	1,11,92,828
	IIA.—Sirsa Branch . .	4,83,172	6,24,123
	III.—Bári Doáb . . .	27,082	1,64,33,558
	IV.—Sirhind . . .	—2,75,886	2,32,87,392
	V.—Chenáb . . .	19,19,315	57,03,153
	VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára .	21,144	6,91,557
	VII.—Sidhnai . . .	94,676	9,35,755
	XIII.—Jhelum . . .	260	9,642
	Total .	23,41,727	5,88,78,008
43.—Minor Works and Navigation .	VIII.—Upper Sutlej . .	16,429	5,94,061
	IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenáb .	...	1,10,102
	X.—Indus	— 1,156	7,07,635
	XI.—Shahpur . . .	...	40,739
	Mádhopur Workshops .	...	4,24,148
	Total .	15,273	18,76,685
	Total Imperial .	23,88,916	6,43,58,188
Contributions	IIA.—Sirsa Branch . .	1,64,635	2,22,569
	IV.—Sirhind . . .	5,10,366	1,38,01,934
	Total Contributions .	6,75,001	1,40,24,503

Good progress was made on the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal. The channel excavation was nearly completed for 47 miles and well advanced down to the 63rd mile. The masonry works were also well in hand, and equally good progress was made on the Distributaries. The Chenáb Weir Works were pushed on with great vigour during the year. The undersluices and regulator were, with the exception of arching, almost complete; the fishladder was completed, as was also a length of 1,150 feet of the weir, whilst the core walls had been completed for a distance of 1,550 feet, and fair progress had been made on the Feeder Line.

On the Chenáb Canal itself good progress was also made. A very detailed map of the whole tract was completed, and proposals were submitted for the extension of the Canal to enable the full power of the Head Works to be utilized. The Koranga and Fázil Shah (two of the canals subsidary to the Sidhani Canal) were completed and opened for irrigation, whilst the third (the Abdul Hakím) was nearly completed by the end of the year. The Construction Estimate of the Sirhind Canal was closed on the 31st March 1891, but work on the sanctioned extensions was in progress. On the Bári Doáb Canal no heavy works were in hand, but a scheme was under preparation to enable the Canal to carry an increased supply during the Kharíf.

On the Lower Sohág Canal the alternative head was nearly completed.

2. The revenue *assessed* during the last five years is shown for each Canal in the following table:—

Budget item.	Canal.	Revenue Assessed. 1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
35	Swát River	2,25,508	2,30,372	2,74,775	1,87,020	68,342
49	Western Jumna . . .	15,47,543	14,71,597	11,44,888	11,02,415	11,91,931
	Bári Doáb	19,30,915	18,58,992	18,99,663	17,12,122	14,68,350
	Sirhind	19,89,415	15,99,432	13,77,243	10,41,209	5,29,340
	Chenáb	98,793	81,815	75,921	6,232	...
	Lower Sohág and Pára .	54,468	78,858	66,070	42,190	18,760
	Sidhnai	2,39,397	1,81,354	2,14,606	1,64,120	57,262
	Total 49 .	58,60,531	52,72,048	47,78,391	40,68,288	32,65,643
	Total 35 and 49 .	60,86,039	55,02,420	50,53,166	42,55,308	33,33,985
43	Upper Sutlej . . .	1,53,024	1,86,392	1,77,907	1,82,220	1,37,219
	Lower Sutlej and Chenáb .	5,98,739	5,63,237	5,84,396	6,10,897	6,11,558
	Indus	2,33,007	2,39,871	2,50,649	2,87,680	2,40,611
	Shahpur	48,502	43,148	42,559	34,994	27,917
	Muzaffargarh . . .	3,95,603	3,57,534	3,95,569	3,75,484	3,52,454
	Total 43 .	14,28,875	13,90,182	14,51,080	14,91,275	13,69,759
	GRAND TOTAL .	75,14,914	68,92,602	65,04,246	57,46,583	47,03,744

There is a slight falling off under item 35 (Swát River Canal) as compared with the previous year. The question of enhancing the existing rates, which are very low, is engaging attention, but, from the peculiar circumstances of the Canal, this matter requires very careful consideration. There is again a very substantial increase under item 49; it is mainly due to the Sirhind Canal, though the Bári Doáb, Sidhnai and Western Jumna Canals have all largely contributed to this result. There is a slight increase under item 43, which is mainly attributable to the good working of the Mooltan and Muzaffargarh Canals.

The Canal Revenue assessed during the year amounted to ₹75,14,914, or ₹6,22,312 in excess of last year, and ₹28,11,170 in excess of that assessed in 1886-87.

3. The following table shows the actual earnings of the Canals in operation for which interest accounts are maintained, and the returns on the Capital outlay for three years :—

Budget item.	Canal.	Capital outlay to end of year.	Collections *less* Refunds.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Interest Charges.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital Outlay. 1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹			
35	Swát River . .	36,03,495	2,50,482	1,09,092	1,41,390	1,38,416	3·92	4·18	3·79
49	Western Jumna .	1,11,92,828	16,20,511	5,86,853	10,33,658	4,23,814	9·23	5·99	4·03
	Bári Doáb . .	1,64,33,558	19,33,194	6,05,419	13,27,775	6,31,593	8·08	7·39	7·33
	Sirhind . . .	2,32,87,392	16,84,259	6,20,752	10,63,507	8,90,656	4·56	2·96	2·40
	Chenáb . . .	57,03,153	97,848	93,023	4,825	1,84,170	0·08	—0·67	—1·39
	Lower Sohág and Pára.	6,91,557	63,909	80,124	—16,215	26,238	—2·34	3·00	0·31
	Sidhnai. . .	9,35,755	1,80,237	78,423	1,01,814	34,394	10·88	15·82	12·61
	Total .	5,82,44,243	55,79,958	20,64,594	35,15,364	90,865	6·04	4·79	4·07
	Total 35 and 49 .	6,18,47,738	58,30,440	21,73,686	36,56,754	23,29,281	5·91	4·76	4·05
	Total 1889-90 .	5,99,57,527	49,66,797	21,14,115	28,52,682	22,72,655	4·76	...	...

The Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal and the Jhelum Canal have been excluded from the above table as they are not yet in operation.

The Lower Sohág and Pára was the only Canal that failed to pay its working expenses; the Western Jumna, Bári Doáb and Sirhind all show large increases in percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay, whilst the percentage for the whole Province has risen from 4·76 last year to 5·91 in the year under review, and there is a balance of R13,27,473 after providing for interest charges, as against a balance of R5,80,027 last year and one of R1,64,313 the previous year.

4. The financial results up to the close of 1890-91 are exhibited below for all the Canals for which interest accounts are maintained:—

Budget item.	Canal.	Total of		Balance of	
		Net Revenue.	Interest Charges.	Net Revenue.	Interest Charges.
		R	R	R	R
35	Swát River	3,83,590	12,72,661	...	8,89,071
49	Western Jumna	3,81,62,221	82,03,029	2,99,59,192	...
	Sirsa Branch	...	17,373	...	17,373
	Bári Doáb	1,84,15,312	1,71,28,631	12,86,681	...
	Sirhind	25,62,632	1,11,08,033	...	85,45,401
	Chenáb	—1,24,430	6,46 839	...	7,71,269
	Lower Sohág and Pára	7,045	1,41,462	...	1,34,417
	Sidhnai	4,30,704	1,75,739	2,54,965	...
	Jhelum	...	512	...	512
	Total 49	5,94,53,484	3,74,21,618	2,20,31,866	...
	Total 1890-91	5,98,37,074	3,86,94,279	2,11,42,795	...
	Total 1889-90	5,61,80,320	3,63,49,977	1,98 30,343	...
	Total 1888-89	...	...	1,92,53,180	...
	Total 1887-88	...	...	1,90,88,867	...

The balance of net revenue for the whole Province continues to increase very satisfactorily. At the end of March 1891 it amounted to R2,20,31,866 as against R2,11,42,795 at the end of the last financial year. The Sirsa Branch was not in operation, and the Chenáb Canal was still working as an Inundation Canal, the expenditure on the incomplete Head Works being still unproductive, so that a still greater and very marked improvement may be expected within the next few years.

5. The Working Expenses of the above-mentioned Canals for the past five years are given below:—

Canal.	Working Expenses.				
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	R	R	R	R	R
Swát River	1,09,092	99,657	94,657	90,123	55,035
Western Jumna	5,80,853	5,07,984	4,98,529	5,82,309	5,13,537
Bári Doáb	6,05,419	6,08,856	6,01,007	5,28,999	5,87,076
Sirhind	6,20,752	6,41,215	5,66,604	3,01,833	2,39,398
Chenáb	93,023	1,02,515	81,841	59,941	...
Lower Sohág and Pára	80,124	62,860	54,254	37,034	13,008
Sidhnai	78,423	91,028	76,095	41,009	14,364
Total	21,73,686	21,14,115	19,72,987	17,01,248	14,23,318

The total for the year under review amounts to R21,73,686, or R59,571 more than in 1889-90. The increase is mainly due to abnormally heavy maintenance charges on the Swát River, Western Jumna and Lower Sohág and Pára Canals.

The figures under this head must, however, be expected to increase as the irrigated area extends.

6. The following table shows for the past five years the cost per acre irrigated of Working Expenses and Establishment:—

Canal.	Cost per acre irrigated.									
	Working Expenses.					Establishment.				
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Swát River	1·23	1·03	0·88	0·93	0·74	0·53	0·62	0·48	0·47	0·25
Western Jumna	1·51	1·21	1·68	2·45	1·62	0·59	0·56	0·80	1·09	0·81
Bári Doáb	1·13	1·16	1·16	1·12	1·45	0·56	0·54	0·50	0·51	0·59
Sirhind	1·03	1·31	1·19	0·92	1·11	0·42	0·55	0·46	0·30	0·29
Chenáb	1·77	2·00	1·72	5·52	...	0·49	0·78	0·52	1·72	...
Lower Sohág and Pára	2·08	0·93	0·88	0·60	0·75	1·12	0·57	0·46	0·39	0·14
Sidhnai	0·64	0·83	0·70	0·54	0·52	0·26	0·37	0·25	0·17	0·15

The cost of Working Expenses per acre irrigated on the Western Jumna Canal has again risen considerably; this is due to there having been heavy expenditure during the year not only on repairs, but also on extensions and improvements, whilst a smaller area was irrigated.

On the Lower Sohág the apparently large increase is mainly due to the fact that very large remissions were given before the submission of the demand statements, so that the rate has this year been struck on an abnormally small area.

7. The remaining Canals for which no interest accounts are maintained and which are classed as Minor Works (item 43) are all Inundation Canals, and their working is exhibited in the following table:—

Budget item.	Canal.	Capital outlay to end of year.	Collections *less* Refunds.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Net Revenue of previous years.		
						1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
43	Upper Sutlej	5,94,061	1,47,842	1,17,456	30,386	56,374	62,822	2,152
	Lower Sutlej and Chenáb	1,10,102	5,98,691	4,01,821	1,96,870	2,39,910	1,99,834	1,88,751
	Indus	7,07,635	2,27,453	3,03,320	—75,867	—4,103	—6,928	26,529
	Shahpur	40,739	49,601	38,029	10,972	21,325	5,973	24,582
	Total	14,52,537	10,23,587	8,61,226	1,62,361	3,13,506	2,61,701	1,88,056
	Muzaffargarh	...	3,95,602	2,01,582	1,94,020	1,84,426	1,88,841	1,81,951
	Grand Total	14,52,537	14,19,189	10,62,808	3,56,381	4,97,932	4,50,542	3,70,907

With the exception of the Muzaffargarh Series, the net revenue has fallen off considerably on all the Inundation Canals, due (except in the case of Shahpur) to failure of supply owing to the rivers rising late and falling again very rapidly and at comparatively a very early date.

The loss on the Indus Canals amounted to R75,867, or 10·72 per cent. of the Capital invested.

Much of the expenditure incurred was for reclamation and other bunds; and it seems worthy of consideration whether the whole of such charges ought to be debited to the Canals as at present, and whether such expenditure ought not more properly to be, at least partly, met from an Agricultural grant, as was done in the case of the Muzaffargarh District on the opposite bank of the same river. If the whole of the expenditure ought to be debited, as before, to the Canals, it will probably be right at the approaching Land Revenue Settlement to provide that such expenditure shall be included in the account from which the half clearance rate is deduced.

In Shahpur the falling off shown in mainly attributable to an incorrect debit of the pay of the Engineer Officer deputed for the management of the Canals. The error referred to in para. 197 of the Chief Engineer's Report will be adjusted in the accounts for 1891-92.

8. The following table shows for the past five years the cost per acre irrigated of Working Expenses and Establishment on Inundation Canals:—

Canal.	Cost per acre irrigated.									
	Working Expenses.					Establishment.				
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Upper Sutlej	0·85	0·83	0·86	1·15	1·46	0·37	0·39	0·38	0·41	0·54
Lower Sutlej and Chenáb	1·16	0·86	1·09	1·41	1·20	0·23	0·20	0·29	0·34	0·27
Indus	1·38	1·13	1·27	1·04	1·39	0·39	0·39	0·42	0·44	0·44
Shahpur	1·81	1·19	1·60	0·99	0·83	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	0·69	0·56	0·71	0·69	0·55	0·15	0·16	0·15	0·16	0·13

With the exception of the Shahpur Canals, the increase in the percentage is due to the falling off in the irrigated area. In Shahpur the increase in cost per acre is mainly due to the incorrect debit under the head of Establishment which has been referred to above.

9. The following statement shows the mileage of channels sanctioned and completed to end of 1890-91.

	Canal.	Mileage of Channels.		Mileage of Distributaries.		Mileage available for Navigation.
		Sanctioned.	Completed.	Sanctioned.	Completed.	
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Perennial.	Swát River	22	22	140	140	...
	Western Jumna	280	280	917	911	243
	Sirsa Branch (British)	101	...	368	...	
	Sirsa Branch (Native States)	37	*	160	*	...
	Bári Doáb	362	362	1,048	1,048	...
	Sirhind (British)	319	319	2,521	2,445	143
	Sirhind (Native States)	223	223	1,940	1,940	46
	Chenáb	125	91	529	283	...
Inundation.	Lower Sohág and Pára	98	95	41	41	...
	Sidhnai	68	58	146	146	...
	Upper Sutlej	219	219	134	109	...
	Lower Sutlej and Chenáb	751	751	19	19	...
	Indus	713	713	...	...	...
	Shahpur	108	108	27	27	...
	Muzaffargarh	817	817	436	436	...
	Total (British)	3,983	3,835	6,326	5,605	386
	Total (Native States)	260	223	2,100	1,940	46

* The Sirsa Branch is under construction.

The mileage of channels sanctioned on permanent Canals has increased during the year owing to an additional length of 20 miles on the Chenáb and 21 miles on the Sidhnai Subsidiary Canals having been now included in the statement. The lengths of the Inundation Canals are liable to vary from year to year according as lengths are washed away or new heads constructed. The length of Distributaries sanctioned and completed has largely increased during the year, the sanctioned length of these channels being now in excess of 6,300 miles in British territory.

10. The following table shows the area irrigated during the past five years on the Perennial and Inundation Canals:—

Year.	Perennial.			Inundation.			Total.		
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1886-87	351,472	659,589	1,011,061	536,301	403,278	939,579	887,773	1,062,867	1,950,640
1887-88	543,030	655,907	1,198,937	578,216	472,928	1,051,144	1,121,246	1,128,835	2,250,081
1888-89	554,466	480,122	1,394,588	683,481	536,061	1 219,542	1,237,947	1,376,183	2,614,130
1889-90	544,978	1,017,883	1,562,861	704,514	529,797	1,234,311	1,249,492	1,547,680	2,797,172
1890-91	633,701	1,031,276	1,664,977	644,540	533,141	1,177,681	1,278,241	1,564,417	2,842,658

The total area irrigated (2,842,658 acres) is 45,486 acres in excess of that of last year, which in its turn was the largest recorded to that date in this Province. The Perennial Canals show a large increase throughout, whereas the

Inundation Canals fell off in both crops as compared with the arears of the last two years, which, however, were exceptionally large as compared with previous ones.

11. The following table shows the area of principal crops for the past five years:—

Crops.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar-cane	77,207	54,236	71,561	83,691	59,104
Rice	199,901	184,781	165,837	158,837	146,777
Jowár	160,232	169,085	171,939	189,839	151,525
Maize	102,891	101,031	122,392	80,876	36,961
Wheat	1,011,127	1,023,321	935,510	783,189	747,514
Cotton	273,300	240,640	215,688	223,470	212,779

The principal changes in the areas of important crops are increases under cotton (32,660 acres), sugar-cane (22,971 acres), and rice (15,120 acres), and decreases under wheat (12,194 acres) and jowár (8,853 acres). The increase under cotton has been most marked on the Bári Doáb and Western Jumna Canals, but there has also been a substantial increase both on the Swát River and Chenáb Canals.

The increase in sugar-cane is due entirely to the Western Jumna Canal, whilst the increase under rice is attributable mainly to the Western Jumna and Chenáb Canals.

The decrease under jowár occurred on the Sirhind and Chenáb Canals, whilst that shown under wheat is wholly due to the Western Jumna Canal, where, however, the area was still large for that Canal. The total wheat area is still over a million acres and is second only to that of last year.

12. The value of the crops raised with canal water during the year is estimated at ₹8,81,57,770, as against a value of ₹8,14,02,861 last year, and a value of ₹7,51,97,720 in 1888-89.

The average value of the crops raised on the Perennial Canals during the year under review was ₹35·3 per acre, and the average water-rates assessed, (including owner's rates and water-advantage rates) was ₹3·2 per acre.

The increase in average value is due to the larger porportion of valuable crops (such as sugar-cane) irrigated during the year.

13. There were no remarkable floods during the year. The most marked feature of the supply being the sudden fall of all the rivers in the commencement of the fourth week of August, which most prejudicially affected the operations of all the Inundation Canals.

14. The rainfall was unusually heavy throughout the year over the greater portion of the Province. During the Kharíf, however, it fell late, whilst during the cold weather the rainfall was both heavy and continuous, thus enabling large areas of winter crops to be sown and matured without the aid of canal water.

15. The following table shows the duty, or area irrigated, per cubic foot of water entering the Canal on the Perennial Canals for the past five years:—

Canals.	Area irrigated per cubic foot.									
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.
Swát River	62	...	84	...	61	...	51	...	55	...
	...	183	...	145	...	158	...	126	...	120
Western Jumna	66	...	92	...	73	...	78	...	87	...
	...	110	...	32	...	70	...	101	...	83
Bári Doáb	69	...	61	...	62	...	58	...	61	...
	...	123	...	123	...	139	...	169	...	132
Sirhind	46	...	57	...	61	...	43	...	58	...
	...	88	...	107	...	119	...	137	...	152
Chenáb	...	...	32	...	71	...	112	...	85	...
	...	...	...	55	...	83	...	42	...	75

There has been a slight improvement in the Kharíf duty as compared with last year on all the Canals except the Chenáb, where, however, it is still very large. On the other hand, the duties in the Rabi have decreased on the Swát River, Western Jumna and Bári Doáb, owing to the abundant rainfall which obviated the necessity for carefully husbanding every drop of water, whilst it has increased on the Sirhind Canal, owing doubtless to the fact that there was comparatively less winter rain in this tract.

16. The Miscellaneous Receipts show a slight decrease as compared with the figures for the last two years. This appears to be mainly due to the falling off of navigation receipts on the Western Jumna Canal, but partly also to a decrease under the head of "Water-power on the Sirhind Canal," the receipts from which, however, are still in excess of all previous years except the last, when they were unusually high— .

Year.	Amount.
	₹
1886-87	2,28,470
1887-88	3 13,700
1888-89	3,47,921
1889-90	3,49,273
1890-91	3,35,040

17. The navigation receipts and charges for the last five years are exhibited in the following statement :—

Year.	Western Jumna.			Sirhind.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit or Loss.	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit or Loss.	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit or Loss.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1886-87 . .	19,473	5,216	+14,257	8,789	21,803	—13,014	28,262	27,019	+ 1,243
1887-88 . .	39,474	9,101	+30,373	12,105	18,083	— 6,098	51,579	27,904	+23,675
1888-89 . .	44,058	7,405	+37,253	11,288	13,804	— 2,606	55,946	21,209	+34,047
1889-90 . .	63,672	7,414	+56,258	13,684	10,895	+ 2,789	77,356	18,309	+20,047
1890-91 . .	44,207	7,860	+36,347	12,632	10,596	+ 2,036	56,839	18,456	+38,383

These receipts are considerably below those of last year, and are very little in excess of those of 1888-89. There appears to be little probability of any substantial improvement under this head.

18. The working of the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal has, as usual, been reviewed by the Chief Engineer in his report on that Canal. The area irrigated during the year has been 216,583 acres, being an increase of 64,148 acres over the area of last year. Although there has thus been a marked improvement in the working, these Branches only irrigated 64 per cent. of the area which they would have watered had they worked up to the standard obtained on the British Branches.

In the *Patiála* State the revenue realized has for the first time covered the working expenses, leaving a profit of ₹1,48,600, which is equivalent to a return of 1·30 per cent. on the Capital invested.

In the *Nábha* State there has been a most marked improvement, and the Canal, which has hitherto worked at a loss, has this year given a profit of ₹34,599, equivalent to a return of 2·78 per cent. on the Capital invested by the State.

In the *Jind* State the working of the Canal has also considerably improved, there being a profit of ₹21,848 as against ₹2,064 last year.

The working expenses in Patiála are practically the same as last year, whilst in Nábha and Jind there have been substantial reductions.

The following table shows the areas irrigated by each State for the last five years :—

Year.	Areas irrigated from the Native States Branches.											
	Patiála.			Nábha.			Jind.			Total.		
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharíf.	Rabi	Total.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
1886-87 . .	5,651	42,269	47,920	704	5,895	6,599	1,892	7,396	9,288	8,247	55,560	63,807
1887-88 . .	27,032	50,949	77,981	3,828	5,105	8,933	3 756	5,871	9,627	34,616	61,925	96,541
1888-89 . .	39,440	82,461	121,901	2,880	5,107	7,987	5,447	4 899	10,346	47,767	92,467	140,234
1889-90 . .	25,661	106,180	131,841	1,951	8,050	10,001	1,740	8 853	10,593	29.352	123 083	152,435
1890-91 . .	43,311	141,234	184,545	4,627	14,017	18 644	3,173	10,221	13.394	51,111	165,472	216,583

The value of the crops irrigated by the Native States Branches during the year is estimated at ₹64,73,370 as against ₹40,22,666 in 1889-90.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to cordially congratulate Colonel Ottley and the Officers of the Irrigation Branch on the general results for 1890-91, which seem to him to be again highly satisfactory. The revenue assessed was more than six lakhs in excess of the figures for the previous year, which were themselves considerably higher than any previously recorded. At the same time there was a general decrease noticeable in objections to assessments.

The percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay has risen to the handsome figure of 5·91, though remissions were liberally given where required.

In spite of the early closing of the Inundation Canals, which led to a considerable diminution of the area of their irrigation, the total area irrigated by all canals increased, and the increase was very large in the case of the Perennial Canals, though the autumn and winter rainfalls were heavy. With the increase in area the average water-rate increased showing improvement also in class of crops.

The estimated value of crops raised rose by sixty-seven lakhs and reached the enormous figure of eight hundred and eighty-one lakhs.

The good work done by Mr. Higham, Superintendending Engineer, and his staff seem to Sir James Lyall to deserve special recognition with reference to the very good progress made in the construction of the new Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, and in the clearing out of drainage channels in the Delhi Division, a most important sanitary work; also with reference to the improved working and earnings of the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canals. The interest charges on the Sirhind Canal were for the first time covered by the net earnings and a surplus secured.

Sir James Lyall also concurs with Colonel Ottley in considering that Mr. MacLean deserves special credit for the great progress made on the Head Works of the Chenáb Canal, and that the very good work done by Mr. Benton, in renewals of the Head Works and emergent repairs of the Bári Doáb Canal, calls for recognition.

The Canals of the Province are already yielding a handsome profit, and it seems certain that the rate of profit will largely and steadily increase in the next few years. In addition to the profit to the revenues of the State, there are other economical and political advantages to be derived from Canal extension in the Punjab. Sir James Lyall hopes that this will be recognized, and that it will be held to be a good reason for special treatment of the Province in the matter of liberal supply of funds for Irrigation projects.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor.

J. W. OTTLEY, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Government, Punjab,
P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of October, 1891.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sindh.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton, raw—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	1,792	19,828	259	745	...	59	...	...	...	22,683
Bombay Town	475	37,265	...	...	1,327	...	1,095	2,668	...	7,540	178	12	50,560
Karachi	...	...	9,224	...	...	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,620
Total	475	37,265	9,224	1,792	21,155	655	1,840	2,668	59	7,540	178	12	82,863
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	2,07,941	2,05,652	12,008	...	...	...	660	...	...	4,26,261
Bombay Town	...	1,81,511	...	...	4,59,178	2,91,814	3,17,520	99,083	...	39,609	...	...	13,88,715
Karachi	...	...	3,81,245	...	...	14,17,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,98,792
Total	...	1,81,511	3,81,245	2,07,941	6,64,830	17,21,369	3,17,520	99,083	...	40,269	...	...	36,13,768
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	3	...	4,35,433	1,98,585	—	15,271	...	...	18,841	...	...	6,68,133
Bombay Town	...	54,862	...	...	5,834	542	44,972	36,349	...	13,496	6,095	...	1,62,150
Karachi	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	54,865	...	4,35,433	2,04,419	542	60,243	36,349	...	32,337	6,095	...	8,30,283
Indigo—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	152	403	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	555
Bombay Town	178	275	...	...	8	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	470
Karachi	...	...	417	...	...	1,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,365
Total	178	275	417	152	411	1,955	2	...	...	...	...	...	3,390
GRAND TOTAL	653	2,73,916	3,90,886	6,45,318	8,90,815	17,24,521	3,79,605	1,38,100	59	80,146	6,273	12	45,30,304

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.,
Calcutta, the 6th January, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM IN INDIA.

No. 99, dated 8th January 1892.

ORDERED, that the papers mentioned in the following list, relating to consumption of opium in India, be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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No. 68 (Revenue), dated 28th August 1890.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I forward, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, a copy of a memorial presented to me on the 30th July by an influential deputation on the subject of the consumption of opium and other drugs in India.

2. I informed the deputation that their memorial would be forwarded for the consideration of your Government, and I remarked that the number and character of the names appended to the memorial added weight to their representations. At the same time I said that the Government of India were, like myself, fully alive to the evil attendant upon the unrestrained consumption of opium and other intoxicating drugs.

3. I shall be glad to receive at your convenience any observations you may see fit to offer respecting this memorial.

Dated 30th July 1890.

To the Right Honourable VISCOUNT CROSS, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

The humble memorial of the SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

MY LORD,—On behalf of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, we desire to present to Your Lordship the following considerations with regard to the consumption of opium and other drugs in British India.

2. During the last two years the Society has received from different quarters information tending to show that in various parts of India the habit of opium-smoking is on the increase, and in particular that houses licensed by Government in many of the towns of India for smoking opium and its products on the premises were causes of great demoralisation. We have also received information of a similar character with regard to other narcotic drugs, of the sale of which the Indian Government has a monopoly under the Abkari Act.

The information thus received by the Society is derived mainly from papers which have from time to time been reprinted in its quarterly organ, the *Friend of China*, and a reference to which will be found in the appendix to this memorial.

3. Recently the Society has obtained through a return furnished by Sir John Gorst to Mr. Mark J. Stewart, M.P., information as to the number of shops for the last tenyears in several provinces of India.

The numbers are as follows:—

Number of licensed shops for opium, ganja, and kindred drugs in each province for the past ten years, so far as the reports show.

YEARS.	Madras.	Bombay.	BENGAL.			NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.		PUNJAB.		BURMA.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		ASSAM.		Berar.§
			Opium.	Ganja.	Hemp, &c.	Opium.	Ganja, hemp, &c.	Opium.	Ganja, hemp, &c.	Opium.	Ganja, hemp, &c.	Opium.	Ganja, hemp, &c.	Opium.	Ganja, hemp, &c.	
1879-80	...	...	3,295	3,210	372	792	2,964	1,164	986	67	None	Figures not obtainable		1,463	267	532
1880-81	...	...	3,308	3,411	426	874	2,878	1,476	945	67	,,	1,856	1,288	1,463	267	550
1881-82	...	...	2,893	3,488	415	992	4,284	1,468	945	28	,,	1,733	1,014	1,404	286	555
1882-83	...	...	2,849	3,271	379	1,024	4,300	1,481	959	17	,,	1,481	95[illegible]	1,373	294	579
1883-84	...	...	2,843	3,298	372	1,078	4,799	1,515	980	18	,,	1,515	980	1,373	294	586
1884-85	...	...	2,742	3,196	358	1,103	4,897	1,453	984	18	,,	1,453	984	1,243	319	585
1885-86	...	...	2,626	3,033	349	1,056	4,785	1,418	989	17	,,	1,236	975	1,329	314	594
1886-87	...	...	2,545	3,064	351	905	3,757	1,439	1,107	17	,,	1,237	1,045	1,295	317	601
1887-88	1,157	1,295*	2,381	2,949	330	1,086	3,857	1,717	†1,783	16	,,	1,229	1,070	1,110	327	603
1888-89	1,172	...	2,367	2,926	338	1,084	3,878	1,849	1,790	30‡	,,	1,295	1,121	1,030	328	604

Madras and Bombay.—The excise reports for years before 1887-88 do not give the number of licensed shops for opium and ganja; so only two years' figures can be given. For Bombay, too, the earliest report giving these particulars is that for 1887-88. The report for the following year has not yet come. So for Bombay only one year's figures can be given. In both Madras and Bombay shop licenses for opium and drugs are shown together.

* This figure differs from that previously given—namely, 651—because the smaller figure was for Bombay alone, and did not include Sind.

† These figures differ from those previously given. The present figures include the opium shops licensed to sell other drugs. The previous figures—397 and 722—showed only the shops separately licensed for sale of ganja, bhang, &c.

‡ In this year the 14 shops in Upper Burma were reckoned for the first time.

§ In Berar the shops for the different drugs are not distinguished.

4. With regard to the general question of the abkari revenue from drugs, the Society is well aware that the avowed policy of the Indian Government, as repeatedly expressed in the reports on the "Progress and Condition of India," is "to obtain a maximum of duty with a minimum of consumption." To quote the language employed in the Report for 1882-83, which contained a review for the preceding ten years: "The rates of duty are raised from time to time to the highest point that will not encourage illicit manufacture or illicit importation." That Report states that "in the case of opium and ganja, the most deleterious drugs in popular use, the consumption is being steadily reduced by successive augmentations in the rate of duty." Whilst we are by no means able to accept this principle as satisfactory, yet even if we could so accept it, we should still feel it our duty to call attention to the need of greater stringency, especially in some of the provinces of India, in order to carry it out loyally. We would call attention to the inevitable danger under such a rule lest the effort to reduce consumption be subordinated to the consideration of "maximum revenue;" and we would urge the importance of clear instructions being given on this point to the local officials since there is ground to fear that they have in some instances looked upon the revenue as the first consideration, and the limitation of consumption as quite secondary.

5. With regard to Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Assam, the Society notice with pleasure that the number of licenses for the sale of opium and other narcotics has been largely reduced during the ten years covered by the table given above. In the Central Provinces, however, we observe that the year 1888-89 shows an increase, as compared with the three previous years, of the number of licenses for the sale of opium; and, with regard to ganja and other drugs, that there has been a steady growth in the number of licenses from 1882-83, when the licenses numbered 959, to 1888-89, when the licenses were 1,121. We suggest the desirability of calling the attention of the Chief Commissioner to this increase, and of enquiring whether it would not be possible further to restrict the number of licenses.

6. The Society is also very glad to learn from the Report for 1888-89, as from similar statements in earlier Reports, that in Assam the measures taken by the Government of that Province in limiting the number of licenses and raising the price of the drug have greatly affected for the better the habit of consuming opium, specially in the valley of the Brahmaputra. We observe that the Chief Commissioner's resolution on the Report for 1888-89 suggests "that the time has come to raise the question whether the price at the Treasury, which has been for some years at its present figure, might not now be raised." We hope that effect will promptly be given to this suggestion, and the number of licenses be further reduced at the same time. We regret to note that in Assam the number of licenses for other narcotic drugs has been steadily rising during the ten years from 267 in 1879-80 to 328 in 1888-89.

7. The remaining provinces of India do not present similarly encouraging features. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh the number of licenses for opium has increased from 792 to 1,084, about 36 per cent. in the ten years whilst the licenses for other drugs have risen from 2,964 in 1879-80 to 3,878 in 1888-89. We regard this increase as a very serious matter, and trust that the attention of the Commissioner will be called to the subject. We are glad to see that in 1886-87 the whole of the chandu shops were closed, and that the Provincial Government was then promoting tea shops as a counter-attraction. We are gratified to learn that the peremptory closing of all the opium dens in Lahore was ordered to take effect from the 1st of April last. We trust that the same measure may be extended to other parts of these Provinces. The subject of providing substitutes for these demoralising practices has not been mentioned again in the reports on the "Progress and Condition of India," but we hope that it has not been lost sight of; and we would suggest that similar counter-attractions might be suitably encouraged by the Governments of other Provinces. It is well known that in this country the increased supply of attractive and comfortable coffee and cocoa shops and temperance restaurants has had a powerful influence in diminishing intemperance.

8. In the Punjab the increase of opium licenses is still more startling, there being 685, or 63 per cent., more in 1888-89 than in 1879-80. There can, we feel assured, be no adequate justification for such an increase. Recent information is to the effect that the opium dens in Lucknow were to be closed, with the exception of three; we rejoice at the closing of so many, but cannot admit the necessity for any exception.

9 In Berar the increase in licenses for all drugs is 72 or 12 per cent. We have not been furnished with returns for Coorg and Ajmere; but in the latter Province the "Progress and Condition" Report for 1887-88 shows an increase of licenses from spirits and drugs from 205 to 210, and in both Provinces the revenue from opium appears to have steadily increased.

10. The facts as to Lower Burma have frequently been brought by the Society before Your Lordship's predecessors. We venture here to refer to the memorial presented to Lord Kimberley on the 4th March 1886, in which, whilst expressing our approval of the reduction of licenses in 1881 and following years from 68 to 18 shops, we urged that the remaining licenses should also be withdrawn. We would here repeat the arguments which were put before Your Lordship's predecessor, and, whilst we are glad that two more shops have since then been closed, we cannot regard this as by any means a satisfactory rate of progress in the diminution of temptations and vice.

This partial success in checking the spread of an evil which, in Sir C. U. Aitchison's words, "affects the very life of this young and otherwise prosperous province," should inspire the Indian Government to proceed farther in the same direction, having as their goal the entire suppression of the trade. In support of this view, we quote the report of Mr. Hodgkinson, Commissioner of the Irrawaddy District:—*

> Opium, drink, and gambling are the three curses of the country, and to cope with these evils the present machinery is utterly inadequate.
>
> The terrible growth of opium eating and smoking, and the evil effects which have made themselves felt wherever the drug permeates, have been dwelt upon again and again, yet nothing has been done which really tends to check the evil, except in the Kyaukphyu District of the Arakan Division, where opium shops have been entirely abolished with the most beneficial result. In this division, it is true, the number of shops has been greatly reduced, and the selling price of the drug somewhat raised; but the only effect of the change has been an enormous increase in smuggling and law breaking (which the high value and small bulk of the drug make it most difficult to effectually check) in order to disseminate opium throughout the country without reducing the consumption in the very least. A large revenue is secured to the Government by the present system, but it is secured by sapping the very heart's blood of the people, the better classes of whom most bitterly reproach us, and in my opinion very justly, for our apathy and misgovernment in this matter.

We also refer Your Lordship to the important report by the Burmese Excise Commissioner, Mr. Copleston, who evidently is of opinion that total prohibition would be practicable, except at the sea-ports and that the only real objection to this course is the consequent loss of revenue. Mr. Copleston says:—†

> The real question seems to be, first, whether it is to be accepted as an admitted fact—and there can be no doubt that a vast majority of officers do consider it to be so—that opium-eating and smoking are most injurious to the well-being both of individuals and of society in British Burma; and, secondly, whether the evil is to be stopped at all hazards, and regardless of the loss of revenue which must be incurred.

And again:—

> The chief practical objection to the present system is that it is framed on the belief that opium is bad for the Burmese, and yet it does not go far enough, and falls far short of its intended efficiency. If opium is still believed to be a serious evil, and likely to cause deterioration—physical, mental, and moral—of the Burman, and if the revenue difficulty can be got over, then I would say let us have shops at the sea-ports, and penalise its possession outside these towns.

A most important argument in favour of total prohibition is that it, and it alone, will satisfy the moral convictions of the people of Burma. Commissioner Aitchison reported:—

> Native opinion is unanimous in favour of stopping the supply altogether, and no measure we could adopt would be so popular with all the respectable and law-abiding class of the population.

More than once natives of Burma have petitioned for the total prohibition, and they have even gone so far as to suggest to Government to impose an extra land-tax in order to make up the deficit which would be occasioned by the loss of the opium revenue. We would respectfully submit to Your Lordship that it is the duty as well as the wisdom of the British rulers of India not to attempt to govern the vast realm committed to their charge altogether in accordance with the ideas and practices prevalent in Great Britain, but to give patient attention and generous consideration to the reasonable wishes, and especially to the higher moral sentiments of the people of India. In the particular case before us, if it can be proved—and it seems to us to be abundantly established on the testimony of British officials—that the Burmese are all but unanimous in desiring total prohibition of a noxious drug, then no considerations of revenue should be allowed to delay compliance with their so reasonable demand.

11. To the foregoing arguments we have one more to add. It is stated in one of the appendices to the Despatch on Abkari Administration from the Government of India, addressed to Your Lordship in 1887, that "licenses were issued for the sale of ganja" in Lower Burma "up to the year 1872, since which the cultivation, sale, or possession of that drug has been absolutely prohibited." What reason can there be, except that of the revenue involved, why the same policy should not be adopted with regard to opium?

12. With regard to Upper Burma, the Society urged in the memorial just referred to that no licenses for opium should be granted. Here again we cannot do better than repeat the arguments presented in 1886:—

> Granted, for the sake of argument, that the entire extirpation of the habit is beyond the powers of Government—although it is no compliment to the integrity and ability of British officials to place them in this respect on a level with the agents of a sovereign like Theebaw—even so, we submit that the legalisation of opium consumption would be a fatal mistake. The legal prohibition of the vice which has existed for generations in Burma, Siam, and China, and which has been encouraged and supported by the British Government in Corea and Japan, cannot owe its origin to the mere caprice of arbitrary monarchs, who might rather be expected to catch at so fair an opportunity of obtaining money from their subjects, but must be due to their perception of what the moral and religious sense of their people requires of them. The Oriental populations do not think it right and wise that each individual should be left to his own individual responsibility, with an opium-shop within sight, which he is free to enter or avoid at his pleasure. Knowing their own weakness, and in their anxiety for their children, they crave of their rulers that these pitfalls shall not be suffered in their midst. Even though no Asiatic Government—perhaps not all the vigour and honesty of British rule—can ever entirely prevent the illicit sale and consumption of the drug, still we believe that the imperfect operation of a prohibitory law is far less harmful than would be the introduction of licensed sale. In the first place it must be remembered that the regulated Government sale by no means avails to exclude illegal traffic, as is evident from the case of Lower Burma.

* Excise Report, 1883-84. † Excise Report, 1884-85.

But the main objections to the licensing system are two—the greater facility for the spread of the vice and the injurious influence of Government patronage. While the sale and consumption are illegal, they must, under a Government of any vigour, necessarily hide away in the dark. The consequence is that it will be chiefly persons of low moral character—profligates, gamblers, and criminals—who will resort to these secret haunts of a forbidden indulgence. This state of things naturally tends to confine the indulgence chiefly to these classes, and to warn off all others. But if the Government throws the shield of its protection over the haunts of vice by licensing and deriving revenue from them, on the one hand the legality and publicity of the opium shops makes it easier for the more respectable classes to enter them, and on the other the Government loses in reputation in the eyes of the people. A further and weighty argument is to be found in the teaching of experience that the licensing of opium consumption opens the door to smuggling and illegal consumption. So long as the sale is licensed, it is not always easy to tell whether opium found on the person or in the dwelling of a Burman be part of what has been legally introduced. If altogether prohibited it would be contraband wherever found. In this way prohibition is much easier than regulation.

13. We regret that this view has not commended itself to the Government of India, and that 14 licensed shops for the sale of opium have been opened in the province, though an attempt was made to restrict the sale to the Chinese and Shan population. The following communication, taken from *Regions Beyond*, a missionary publication, for May last, shows how completely our predictions have been verified. We venture again to press the necessity of complete prohibition as the only effective mode of protecting the population of this recently-acquired Province from the evil habit which has wrought such havoc in Lower Burma:—

It is with bitter shame for our country and its character abroad that we read such words as the following, received lately from Mr. Stevens, of the China Inland Mission, who is stationed in Bhamo, Upper Burma, which has recently become part of our great Eastern Empire. He says:—

The English Government at first published a proclamation (of which I prepared the official Chinese translation) to the effect that the Queen-Empress would never derive a revenue from the sale and use of opium in Upper Burma. In a very few months after that explicit declaration preparations were made for licensing opium dens, and deriving a revenue from it in every possible way. Licenses to buy and sell wholesale, taxes upon the drug, licenses of opium monopolies, &c., all go now to increase the revenue, and opium-smoking goes on as before, the only advantage gained being that by taxation the price of the drug is raised; hence poor men who cannot earn enough to keep themselves supplied with it will either go back to China, or take to thieving to compass this end. Property is less secure from "sneak-thieves" than it was in the Burma days.

14. With regard to the provinces of Bombay and Madras, the figures supplied do not enable us to judge of the increase of licenses; but the revenue returns show that in Bombay the duty on opium consumed in the Province, which amounted to Rx. 59,497 in 1879-80, had risen to Rx. 121,518 in 1888-89, having more than doubled in a period of nine years. We do not find any mention of an increase of price to account for this rapid growth of the revenue, and we fear it points to a great increase in the facilities for opium-eating and opium-smoking. Your Lordship will observe that much of the evidence that has reached us as to the demoralising effects of the opium-dens relates specifically to the city of Bombay, and it is under a grave sense of responsibility for the welfare of our fellow-subjects in that important city, and in the Province of which it is the centre, that we implore Your Lordship at once to take steps to stay the spread of the plague amongst them.

15. In Madras, the return of opium licenses shows a comparatively small increase of shops from 1887-88 to 1888-89, but it gives us no information as to how far this is part of a steady process. The revenue returns, however, tell us that there has been an even greater proportionate increase in the amount derived from internal consumption of opium than in Bombay, the figure for 1879-80 being Rx. 25,383 against Rx. 60,858 in 1888-89. The evidence of Sir T. Pycroft and Mr. E. D. Harrison before the House of Commons Committee of 1871 was to the effect that there was practically no consumption of opium in the Province (Evidence 1871, Qq. 3238-39 and 3961-63; 1872, Qq. 3955-56). Since that time, however, measures appear to have been taken to spread the habit of opium-smoking. Thus in the "Progress and Condition" Report for 1884-85, we are told that "the licenses conveying the monopoly to particular dealers have generally been put up to auction, but in some of the hill tracts they have been disposed of free of charge." The only excuse for this would appear to be that hinted at in the Report for 1887-88, which states that "in the feverish hill tracts of the northern divisions (of Madras) the people obtain opium at a lower price than elsewhere." We would earnestly deprecate so cruel a kindness as that of teaching the people to rely on opium as a febrifuge. Without denying that it is capable of being used for this purpose, we are confident that the highest medical authorities will confirm us in stating that much more effective and less dangerous febrifuges may be found, and that in very many cases reliance on opium proves the remedy to be far worse than the disease.

16. In conclusion, we desire to impress upon Your Lordship the serious danger lest the opium habit, which has proved so fatal already in the Chinese Empire and in the Dutch Colonies of Java and Sumatra, should in like manner spread throughout Her Majesty's dominions in India. That it is specially fascinating, and therefore specially dangerous to Eastern populations, is shown by the above-named instances, whilst the practicability of entire prohibition has been proved by the examples of Japan, of Corea, of certain limited districts in Java, and, we believe, of the Philippine Islands.

17. That opium, when used under proper medical advice, may be, and often is, a most valuable drug we readily admit; but it is surely within the power of the British

Government of India to devise and carry out proper provisions for its sale only for these purposes, analogous in their purpose, though necessarily different in machinery, to those contained in the Pharmacy Act, 1868, under which the retail sale of opium is regulated in this country.

18. Especially do we entreat that steps be at once taken throughout British India to close the opium dens or shops for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises, which we cannot but regard as a disgrace to the British Government of India. If such establishments must exist, better far that they should be illicit, liable to be suppressed by the police, and driven to hide themselves in holes and corners, than that they should flaunt themselves in open day, parading the license of the Queen-Empress, and carrying the sanction of the Supreme Government of India.

APPENDIX.

Recent testimonies as to the spread of the opium habit in British India.

Writer.	Place referred to.	Reference to *Friend of China*.
Mr. W. S. Caine	Lucknow	Vol. XI, April 1889, page 31.
Mr. Maurice Gregory	Allahabad	October 1889, page 105.
Dr. Morrison	Rampore Bauleah, Bengal	January 1890, page 146.
Mr. M. Gregory	Bombay	„ „ page 150.
Salvation Army Officer	Poona	„ „ page 179.
Mr. A. S. Dyer	Bombay	„ „ page 180.
Mr. F. Sessions	Bombay and Calcutta	April „ page 202.
Revd. Canon Wilberforce and Mr. F. Sessions	(Speeches)	July 1890, pages 259, 265.
Revd. Canon Wilberforce	(General)	India's Opium Revenue, page 31.

Dated 13th June 1890.

From—A. PEASE, Esq., Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

I beg to enclose copies of the resolutions passed at the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade held at Exeter Hall on the 3rd instant, and venture to ask for them Your Lordship's favourable consideration.

At the Public Annual Meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade held at Exeter Hall on Tuesday, 3rd June, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by the Revd. Canon Wilberforce, M.A.;
Seconded by Mr. Frederick Sessions,—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the alarming spread of the opium *vice* in the Queen's Indian dominions is an established fact, which calls for the immediate and serious attention of Parliament and of Her Majesty's Government, and that the Government of India should be directed to use the absolute discretion conferred on it by the Indian Opium Act of 1878 by closing the licensed opium dens throughout India, and by the adoption of measures having for their object to limit the sale of opium to that which is necessary for medical use in accordance with the spirit and intention of the Pharmacy Act in force in this country. That copies of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for India, and Her Majesty's Governor General of India.

ARTHUR PEASE,
Chairman.

At the Public Annual Meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade held at Exeter Hall on Tuesday, 3rd June, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by Mr. Lewis Fry, M.P.;
Seconded by the Revd. W. S. Tomlinson;
Supported by Mrs. Parker,—

That in view of the widespread misery and demoralisation caused by opium-smoking throughout the Chinese Empire, the Dutch East Indies, and other parts of the Eastern hemisphere, and in consideration of the serious hindrance to missionary work caused by British connection with the opium trade, this meeting deems the cultivation of the poppy in Bengal by Government license, and under the stimulus of Government advances without interest, the preparation of opium in Government factories expressly to gratify the appetites of those who indulge in this vicious habit, and the sale by auction of the opium so prepared to be a mode of raising revenue contrary to the elementary principles of morality, and utterly inconsistent with the Gospel of Christ. This meeting, therefore, calls upon

Parliament no longer to permit the continuance of this evil system. A copy of this resolution to be sent to each of the members for metropolitan constituencies, as well as to the officers of State mentioned in the previous resolution.

ARTHUR PEASE,
Chairman.

No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

I am directed to forward copies of a letter from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, enclosing copy of the resolutions adopted by that Society on the 3rd June 1890, and of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State by the same Society, together with a reprint of the passages to which references are made in the Appendix to the memorial.

2. I am directed to request that you will submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, any remarks which [His Excellency the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor / you] may desire to make on these papers. The general questions raised in the memorial should be discussed so far as they affect the , and the suggestion made in paragraph 18 of the memorial regarding the grant of licenses for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises should be specially considered. Your reply should also notice any particular statements regarding the contained either in the memorial or in the extracts referred to in the Appendix.

No. 1955—218-90 E. I., dated 18th December 1890.

From—CAPTAIN L. S. NEWMARCH, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to reply to your No. 4938 of the 18th October last, forwarding, for report, a memorial and connected papers submitted to the Secretary of State by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

2. The inclosed letter from the Commissioner of Coorg is his report on the subject.

3. The questions raised do not affect Coorg much; and as the orders already passed by the Chief Commissioner, together with any general information that may be required, will be found in the several Annual Reports on the excise administration of the district, Sir Oliver St. John has no special remarks to offer here. He sees no reason, however, for treating opium shops differently from beer or spirit shops.

No. 604—353, dated 29th November 1890.

From—COLONEL T. G. CLARKE, Commissioner of Coorg,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 1713-218 of 3rd instant, giving cover to copy of letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4938, dated 18th October last, and calling for my report thereon; and to submit the following remarks regarding the sale of opium and ganja in Coorg.

2. The exclusive right of sale of opium and ganja, including madat and majum, is leased for periods of three years at a time ordinarily to the highest bidder. Opium is supplied to the contractor by Government, being procured on requisition from the Malwa Opium Agency, and is sold to the contractor at the fixed rate of ₹1,500 per chest of 140lb 4oz. The difference between this rate and the actual cost of the drug is a profit to the State, and amounted in the last official year to ₹1,209-8-0.

3. The right to the sale of opium and of ganja is put up to public competition separately, but hitherto the monopoly in respect to both has been held by one contractor.

4. In 1880-81 there were two shops in all in Coorg for the sale both of opium and ganja. In 1881-82 the number was increased to three, a shop being opened at each of the towns of Mercara, Virajendrapett, and Fraserpett. Since 1883-84, when the opium and ganja contracts were separately leased, six additional shops have been opened for the sale of ganja, &c., Gonikopal, Somvarpett, and Shanivarasante being the other towns where shops have been opened. There are thus nine shops for the sale of both opium and ganja as compared with two in 1880-81.

5. The revenue to Government from these sources has considerably increased during the same period. In 1880-81 the revenue amounted to ₹1,200; in 1882-83, to ₹1,925; in 1883-84, to ₹2 732. During the subsequent five years, it fluctuated from ₹760 to ₹2,745, and in 1889-90 it rose to ₹3,459-8-0.

6. There can be no question, therefore, that the consumption of these drugs is on the increase. The classes who indulge in them are not the Coorgs, but principally Mahomedans and others of the lower classes, usually strangers from the neighbouring districts.

7. The District Magistrate whom I have consulted considers that "the use of opium and ganja does not exhibit any abnormal signs of increase, alcoholic drinks, the consumption of which is increasing, being a counter-attraction;" but he is in favour of reducing the number of opium and ganja shops, as "the evil effects of the indulgence in these drugs are perceptible in the large towns."

8. The proposal made in the memorial to the Secretary of State to put a stop to the retail sale of opium in the shops is, it seems to me, well deserving of consideration. These shops are the resort of the most worthless and depraved characters in every town, and such gatherings might well be interdicted by law.

9. In regard to ganja shops, where madat and other deleterious substances are consumed, they should, I consider, be entirely disallowed.

10. The existing contracts will expire at the end of March 1892, and there is ample time therefore for the introduction of any restrictive measures which may be contemplated by Government.

No. 601—820 B., dated 27th January 1891.

From—F. C. ANDERSON, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Finlay's letter No. 4938, dated the 18th October 1890, forwarding, for the Chief Commissioner's remarks, copies of a letter from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, together with a copy of the Resolutions adopted by that Society on the 3rd June 1890; also of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State by the same Society, and a reprint of the passages to which references are made in the appendix to the memorial.

2. In reply I am to forward herewith a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces, No. 2750, dated the 22nd December last, with a copy of its enclosures, and to invite the special attention of the Government of India to the orders contained in this Administration's letter No. 5106—500, dated the 14th August 1890, to the address of the Commissioner of Excise (a copy of which forms one of the above enclosures).

3. I am to say that the Officiating Chief Commissioner agrees with the Commissioner of Excise in his remarks about distinguishing opium-eating from opium-smoking, and the greater importance of discouraging the latter in every legitimate manner.

No. 2750, dated 22nd December 1890.

From—The Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

I have the honour to reply as follows to your endorsement No. 7065—696, dated 7th ultimo, in which I am requested to submit any remarks which I may have to offer on the memorial and resolutions of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, forwarded with Government of India letter No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890 (Finance and Commerce Department), to the address of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

2. The points to which the Society invites the attention of the Government of India and the action which it wishes to be taken on these points are apparently as follows:

The Society is of opinion that the consumption of opium, except for medical use, is pernicious, and on this account deplores the spread in India of the consumption of opium as a vice. That consumption is so spreading, it considers to be "an established fact." In order to check this spread of consumption the Society thinks that the sale of opium, except for medical use, should be entirely prohibited. Further, while admitting that the avowed policy of the Government of India is "to obtain a maximum of duty with a minimum of consumption," it thinks that in some cases more stress has been placed by local officers on the former than on the latter clause of this dictum, and, with special reference to these Provinces, it is pointed out in the memorial that in 1888-89 the number of opium shops was apparently 66 in excess of the number established in the previous year while the number of shops licensed for the sale of ganja and other drugs has been steadily rising from 959 in 1882-83 to 1,121 in 1889.

Finally, the Society particularly requests that steps may be at once taken to close all opium dens or shops for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises.

3. With the general question as to whether or not the consumption of opium, otherwise than as a medicine, is pernicious, I do not think it expedient to deal. The question is obviously a purely physiological one, and must be decided by medical men who have sufficient experience of the facts, and a sufficiently detailed knowledge of the people of this country to enable them to say how far and under what circumstances the drug is a necessity to them. What, however, Government has to deal with is the fact that there is among a considerable proportion of the population of this country a marked and almost imperative demand for the drug, and that this demand will (owing to the facility with

which the drug can be smuggled), if it is not met by sale under Government supervision of a pure but comparatively high-priced article, be satisfied by illicit means and by opium of worse quality obtained at cheaper rates. The *eating* of opium (as distinguished from smoking it) in moderate quantities, though generally held in disrepute and regarded as a vice by those who do not indulge in it, is not considered to be always harmful. Indeed, the current belief is that in certain localities, and for certain ages and constitutions, its use may be actually beneficial and conducive to health and longevity. Under these circumstances I venture to think that it would be a useless task for the Government of this country to attempt to suppress altogether the use of the drug. All that it can properly do and does do is to secure the supply of a good article and, by suitable arrangements, to make the retail price of this article as high as is compatible with the prevention of smuggling. Every effort should no doubt also be made to put a stop to the *smoking* of opium in all its forms, practices which are universally condemned as degrading and pernicious by all native opinion with which I have come in contact.

4. I proceed to show briefly that in these Provinces every thing that is practicable has been done to effect these ends.

The Government opium which is sold from the treasury is issued to dealers at the price of ₹22 per seer as compared with the cost price as supplied from the factory of ₹7-4 per seer. Further, the monopolies of retail sale are auctioned each year to the highest bidder, a procedure which raises the price of shops very considerably, and which forces each retail vendor to sell to purchasers at very high rates. These rates vary in various parts of the Province from ₹35 to ₹40 and even ₹50 per seer.

5. Apart from this, shops for the sale of opium are only licensed at the larger villages and bazars where there is an actual and permanent demand for the drug. Thus, out of a total number of 45,854 villages in the Central Provinces, opium shops are only licensed in 1,228, while the average population per opium shop is nearly 10,000 according to the census of 1881, and is probably now considerably greater.

6. Finally, I may note that of the two preparations of opium—chandu and madak—which are used for *smoking* purposes, licenses for chandu have never been granted in these Provinces, while with regard to madak it has recently been decided, after careful and detailed enquiry, to close all opium-smoking dens in the Province with effect from the 1st April next, and to prohibit entirely the consumption on the premises of licensed vendors of drugs of any kind. The circular which was issued in September last on this subject is appended to this letter (*vide* Appendix A).

7. I come now to deal with the alleged increase in opium and ganja shops in these Provinces during 1888-89 and since 1882-83 respectively. As regards opium shops, it will be noticed (*vide* Appendix B) that there was a steady decrease in their number from 1880-81 (1,856) to 1887-88 (1,229). This decrease would have continued in 1888-89 had it not been for the issue of instructions directing that shops previously allowed in weekly bazars, and for which in former years temporary licenses had been granted, were in future to be regarded as permanent shops and included as such in the statements. The apparent increase in the number of shops was therefore purely nominal. The shops which were apparently added were in existence in previous years also, but had not been classed as permanent shops. I append a copy of the circular letter on this subject which shows how this change was made (*vide* Appendix C).

8. The causes which led to the increase in the number of ganja shops from 1882-83 onwards may be briefly epitomized as follows. The figures are given in the margin for facility of reference:—

Year.	According to Reports.	As given by Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.
1882-83	846	959
1883-84	891	980
1884-85	960	984
1885-86	996	975
1886-87	1,066	1,045
1887-88	1,070	1,070
1888-89	1,121	1,121

1883-84.—The increase was entirely due to the opening of a number of new shops in the Sambalpur District. This district is surrounded on nearly all sides by Feudatory States from which, at that time, untaxed ganja was freely imported. It was impossible to check this traffic without giving further facilities for the purchase by the ganja-consuming public of the taxed Government drug. Hence the addition to the number of shops. In several other districts, *i.e.*, Mandla (4), Betul (6), Hoshangabad (4), Narsingpur (7), Bilaspur (14), the number of shops licensed as compared with 1882-83 actually decreased in this year.

1884-85.—The increase in this year is said to have been due to the shops in the Nagpur District having for the first time been sold for the whole year instead of month by month as had previously been the case. There was apparently little or no increase in the actual number of shops in existence (*vide* paragraph 47 of the Central Provinces Excise Report for 1884-85). The explanation given in the Report is not very clear, but I am unable to ascertain anything further with regard to it.

1885-86.—The increase occurred chiefly in Chanda (16), Mandla (10), and Betul (15), and was due to the fact already referred to that it was found to be impracticable to displace the smuggled and cheaper article which was being illicitly imported from Berar and the Central India Feudatory States without opening more shops for the purchase by consumers of the local drug.

The increase in 1886-87 and 1887-88 was due to similar causes. It was chiefly confined to the Chhattisgarh Division, where the habit of smoking ganja is very general and where, owing to the numerous Feudatory States by which the Khalsa area is surrounded, smuggling is extremely easy. The only effectual method of checking this illicit traffic is to provide sufficient facilities for the sale of the Khalsa drug and, when this has been done, to punish with adequate severity all detected smugglers.

The methods which have been adopted have so far proved successful. The consumption of the taxed drug has increased, while smuggling is far less frequent than it formerly was.

The apparent increase in shops in 1888-89 was due to the same causes as have been already referred to in connection with opium shops, *i.e.*, to the inclusion in the statements of certain shops which had been previously regarded as temporary.

9. The present number of ganja shops appears to be adequate for the existing conditions of the Province. I do not think that any further increase will be necessary, and every endeavour will be made to abolish all shops which do not meet a permanent and regular demand.

10. In conclusion, I would point out that the figures showing the number of opium and ganja shops in the Central Provinces, which are given in the printed papers forwarded with your letter, do not, in several cases, agree with those in the Annual Excise Reports. The latter figures are given in Appendix B for facility of reference.

Appendix A.

Circular No. 4, dated 5th September 1890.

From—H. H. Priest, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces,
To—All Deputy Commissioners, Central Provinces.

In forwarding, for your information and guidance, copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, containing the Chief Commissioner's orders regarding the proposal to close madak shops and prohibit the manufacture of madak, I have the honour to inform you that the instructions contained in that letter should have effect given to them from the 1st April 1891. From that date, the consumption of opium, madak, ganja, foreign bhang, or majum on the premises of the licensed vendors of these drugs will be entirely prohibited, and a condition to this effect will be inserted in all leases granted to such vendors. These orders should be promptly made known to all who are interested in the sale of drugs. When they come into force, special care will have to be taken to prevent the illicit manufacture of madak; and for this end a watch must be maintained by both the Police and Excise Officers upon all habitual assemblages of madak smokers, and the sources of supply should be quietly ascertained in all such cases. Attention is also invited to the instructions contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Secretariat letter, which should be very carefully complied with. From my own experience, I incline to think that it is possible to reduce considerably the number of madak shops in these Provinces, and Deputy Commissioners should carefully consider this point when submitting their annual proposals regarding the Excise arrangements of their several districts in November next.

No. 5106—500, dated 14th August, 1890.

From—L. K. Laurie, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,
To—The Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1767, dated the 8th instant, submitting the replies received by you from Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the subject of your proposal to close madak shops and prohibit the manufacture of madak.

2. I am to say that after carefully considering the various arguments adduced, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that, while there is much to be said in favour of the entire prohibition of the manufacture of madak, it is inadvisable, in view of the opinions expressed on the other side, to go as far as this at present. He thinks that the step which the facts and papers before him render justifiable and expedient is to put a stop to the practice of allowing vendors of intoxicating drugs to maintain "taverns" for the consumption not only of madak, but of opium and ganja and all their preparations. It should be a condition of all retail licenses hereafter granted for the sale of intoxicating drugs of any kind that the drug is not to be consumed on the premises. Persons who cannot do without their regular dose of a narcotic must carry home from the shop what they require and smoke, or swallow it in private. Gregariousness in habits of vice must no longer be encouraged by Government.

3. As a rule, I am to add, the opium and madak contracts should in future be sold together. The opium vendor should be also the madak vendor; and if he declines in any instance to combine the sale of the preparation with the sale of the drug from which it is prepared the madak shop should be closed.

4. Finally, no new licenses to manufacture and sell madak should be given in places where there are no madak shops at present, even though there may be an opium shop. As an ordinary rule, madak-licenses should be granted only at large centres of population, where there is a considerable and permanent demand for the preparation.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number of opium *shops in the Central Provinces in each of the years 1880-81 to 1888-89.*

YEAR.	According to Reports.	As given by Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.
1880-81	1,876	1,856
1881-82	1,733	1,733
1882-83	1,464	1,481
1883-84	1,342	1,515
1884-85	1,203	1,453
1885-86	1,236	1,236
1886-87	1,237	1,237
1887-88	1,229	1,229
1888-89	1,295	1,295

Statement showing the number of ganja *shops* in the Central Provinces in each of the years 1880-81 to 1888-89.*

YEAR.	According to Reports.	As given by Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.
1880-81	1,288	1,288
1881-82	1,014	1,014
1882-83	846	959
1883-84	891	980
1884-85	960	984
1885-86	996	975
1886-87	1,060	1,045
1887-88	1,070	1,070
1888-89	1,121	1,121

* Includes licenses for sale of foreign bhang and majum.

APPENDIX C.

Circular No. 2981, dated 7th December 1887.

From—L. K. LAURIE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces,
To—All Deputy Commissioners, Central Provinces.

It has been brought to my notice by the Deputy Commissioner of Wardha that the rules contained in the Excise Manual as to temporary licenses are sometimes misunderstood or misapplied. Under cover of a temporary license granted for a weekly bazar, the licensee keeps his retail shop open *daily* (and not merely on bazar days) in the villages in which the weekly bazar is held. If it pays him to do this, it is obvious that he ought to pay a separate license-fee for the (so-called) "temporary" shop as though it were a permanent shop: or if a permanent shop is not really required, he should not be allowed to keep the shop open on other days than bazar days.

2. The difficulty is that it is not always possible to maintain such a watch as to make sure that a licensee of a "temporary" shop sells only on bazar days. It seems to me that villages at which there is a *weekly* bazar should be distinguished from places at which bazars are held at rare intervals, say once or twice a year. Shops at the former places should be regarded as permanent and licensed as such whenever it is probable that it will pay the licensee to keep his agent permanently in the villages (even though the sales on days other than bazar days may be small) than to send the latter and his stock-in-trade out every week to the bazar site. There will be nothing harsh or revolutionary in this measure, for the bids for these permanent shops which depend mainly for their profits on weekly bazars will take full account of the sale prospects. Temporary licenses for bazar shops should only be granted when the bazar is held in a place the resident population of which is insignificantly small, or which is at such a short distance from the nearest permanent shop that the licensee of the latter can be under no temptation to maintain a permanent branch shop under cover of the temporary license.

3. The foregoing remarks apply to opium shops and ganja shops (paragraphs 38 and 49 of the Manual) as well as to liquor shops (paragraph 28½). If they meet with acceptance from you, they may be given practical effect to at the approaching auctions.

No. 466 R., dated 31st January, 1891.

From—F. C. DAUKES, Esq. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4938, dated the 18th October 1890, forwarding copies of a communication from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade with copy of the Resolutions adopted by that Society on the 3rd June 1890, and of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State by the same Society, together with a reprint of the passages to which references are made in the appendix to the memorial.

2. In reply I am to forward the accompanying copies of letters from the Commissioner of Excise, Assam, and the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, which, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, furnish conclusive answers to the memorialists so far as opium and opium-dens are concerned. The latter, however numerous in large Indian cities, are unsuited to the habits and ways of living of a sparse agricultural population, such as that of Assam, and are not found in this Province.

3. In regard to licenses for the sale of narcotic drugs, I am to point out that while it is true, as stated in paragraph 6 of the memorial, that the number of shops for the sale of narcotic drugs rose between the years 1879-80 and 1888 89, yet the numbers for the past four years have been almost constant (*vide* table under paragraph 51, page 21 of the Excise Administration Report of Assam for 1889-90), and that, as shown in table No. 1, appended to Mr. Driberg's note, now forwarded, the number of such shops was reduced to 279 for the year 1890-91. At the same time, the duty on *choor ganja* was raised from ₹6-8 to ₹7 per seer from 1st of April 1890.

4. In conclusion, I am to say that the Chief Commissioner bases no argument on the increase of population which the forthcoming census is expected to show, until he has before him the actual figures by which it can be supported.

No. 1 T., dated 2nd December 1890.

From—J. J. S, DRIBERG, Esq., Commissioner of Excise, Assam,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

With reference to your letter No. 3590 R. of the 12th November 1890, I have the honour to submit herewith a note in reply to the Government of India's letter No. 4938 of the 18th October 1890, forwarding a memorial from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

Note on the Memorial of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, presented to the Secretary of State on the 30th July 1890, copy received with Government of India's letter No. 4938 (Finance and Commerce), dated the 18th October 1890.

The question relating to the consumption of opium and other drugs in this Province has been discussed more than once with reference to similar memorials made to the Secretary of State and the Government of India. I can recollect that I have twice at least reported, and only within the last few years I gave the Commissioner of Assam a note on the subject.

2. For readier reference I enclose two statements, No. I showing the number of shops licensed in each year, since the formation of this Chief Commissionership, for the sale of opium and other drugs, and showing also the total consumption of the drugs, and No. II, a similar statement of the number of places in which *madak* and *chandu* are sold, and the quantity of opium converted into these admixtures of opium. In statement No. I I have given the duty on opium year by year up to date.

3. It seems to me that these statements are in themselves a complete refutation of the charge, so far as this Province is concerned, that Government encourages the use of these drugs by increasing the number of shops, or in other ways attracting people to their use. It will be seen that in 1874-75, when Assam was formed into a separate Chief Commissionership, we had 447 *ganja* shops, 58 places of vend for *madak* and *chandu*, and 3,977 opium shops; in the present year, 1890-91, we have 279 *ganja* shops, 33 places where *madak* and *chandu* are sold, and 934 opium shops. Surely this is evidence that we have striven to keep our shops at the lowest number actually required by the people, and it is hoped to further reduce the *madak* and *chandu* shops. In his Resolution on the Provincial Excise Report of the past year the Chief Commissioner wrote as follows regarding these shops:—"These shops must be kept down to the smallest number consistent with the absence of inducements to smuggle, and must be still further reduced as opportunity offers."

4. I would also point to the duty on opium. In 1874-75 it was ₹23 a seer; in 1876-77 it was raised to ₹24, in 1879-80 to ₹26, in 1883-84 to ₹32, and since the 1st of April 1890 it has been raised to ₹37. Surely this, taken with the reduction,—a very large reduction,—in the number of opium shops is proof of the desire of Government to obtain a minimum of consumption with a maximum of duty, or, in other words, to make the drug as expensive as possible to the consumers and not to place facilities of obtaining it in their way. These remarks apply equally to *ganja*. The duty has been steadily raised and the shops reduced.

5. In paragraph 18 of the memorial a suggestion is made that all opium-dens or shops for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises should be closed. Now I can positively state that there are no "opium-dens" in this Province such as have been described by Mr. Caine and other gentlemen; none of our opium-eaters in the Province sit in the opium shops and consume the opium. All our opium-sellers carry on other

business besides the sale of opium: nearly every opium vendor in the Province sells also rice, *dal*, cloths, and other articles. A purchaser of opium may or may not consume the opium on the premises; the generality of them carry it home. Opium is not *smoked* in Assam as a rule: it is swallowed in its crude state in the form of a pill, or it is diluted with water and drunk. Now a man when he wants opium buys ⅛ of a tola, or ¼ of a tola, or ½ a tola, and consumes part of it at once, and puts the remainder in a pot (*debia*) which he carries with him. If you hinder him from swallowing a pill in the shop he will do so outside of it. In fact there is no such thing as going into a shop. The place of vend is open on the outside, the vendor sits on a *chang*, or platform, the purchaser standing in a narrow verandah outside makes his purchase and leaves. There is no room into which he is invited to enter or into which he can go and rest if so inclined. After making his purchase he must go on or sit below the nearest tree. The conditions of Upper India do not apply to this Province. We have not a single "opium-den," and it is not necessary to make any change in the mode of sale. We wish to restrict people to making small purchases of the drug. This will not result from debarring them from consuming the opium in the shop verandah or outside it. If you compel a man not to take opium near a shop, he will be careful to have a larger supply always at home, and this will be worse for him and worse for all the inmates of the house.

6. Much is said in the printed papers under consideration of the "alarming spread of the opium vice." This is not the case: again see Statement I. Our consumption of opium has fallen from 1,837 maunds in 1874-75 to 1,411 maunds in 1888-89. In the following year there was an increase of some 80 maunds; but this does not indicate increased consumption last year, but increased purchases by the vendors. As soon as it was known that the price was to be enhanced by ₹5 a seer from the 1st of April 1890, vendors laid in larger stocks in February and March for the current year.

7. Then, again, I am not prepared to admit that the present use of opium in Assam is a "vice." In most cases it is a necessity. When we first acquired Assam (I now speak of the Assam Valley) every villager grew his own opium, just as he now does his vegetables or his chillies for his curry. He had no tax to pay for his opium-field, no restrictions placed on him. The former rulers recognised that a certain amount of the drug was necessary. Taking it broadly, and excluding tea-gardens, the valley is inhabited by two classes; the Coachariss, Lalongs, Meches, and other aboriginal tribes who reside on the higher submontane tracts or along the high banks of the larger rivers, and the Hindus, the Kolitas, Koshes, Keots, and others who reside in the low-lying country subject annually to inundation and always damp. The former people do not use opium: they do not require it; but the lowlanders use it. They are the opium-eaters of Assam. They live in a low, damp part of the country; year after year parts of their villages are submerged and temporarily abandoned; and these people use opium to counteract the damp and malaria. They themselves say that they would die from fevers if they did not use opium, and I have known medical men who have had much experience of the Province hold the same view. These people are opium-eaters, but not of the class described in the papers. They are good agriculturists, good subjects, and good fathers of families. They take their opium just as a good Englishman would take his peg. Of course there are Assamese who take too much opium, just as there are Englishmen who take too much liquor; but that opium-eating is always a vice, I am not prepared to admit so far as Assamese are concerned, and that it is increasing I deny, and the statement I have referred to proves. In the Surma Valley little opium is consumed. The people there use *ganja* rather than opium, and even there the consumption of this drug is smaller now than it was in 1874-75, and the duty is higher.

No. I.

Statement showing the number of shops for the vend of ganja, sidhi, madak, and chandu, and opium, and the consumption of ganja, sidhi, and opium in the Province of Assam for each year, since the formation of the Province.

Year.	Maximum number of shops licensed for the vend of				Consumption of			Duty on opium per seer.
	Ganja.	*Sidhi.*	*Madak* and *Chandu.*	Opium.	*Ganja.*	*Sidhi.*	Opium.	
					Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	₹
1874-75	447	...	58	3,977	868 9 1	...	1,837 11 0	23
1875-76	465	...	62	3,151	814 22 3	...	1,874 38 0	23
1876-77	267	...	55	2,833	633 36 10	...	1,793 38 0	24
1877-78	248	...	52	1,271	641 39 9	...	1,634 16 6	24
1878-79	271	1	55	1,342	587 1 13	...	1,655 19 0	24
1879-80	251	...	56	1,367	570 26 12	...	1,618 32 0	26
1880-81	282	...	...	1,397	583 13 5	...	1,685 33 7	26
1881-82	286	...	...	1,404	574 15 1	...	1,582 37 6	26
1882-83	294	...	...	1,373	579 15 1	...	1,738 10 13	26
1883-84	319	...	37	1,318	638 6 1	...	1,404 9 7	32
1884-85	314	...	37*	1,283	634 35 3	...	1,482 10 0	32
1885-86	317	1	38*	1,250	515 26 9	3 8 13	1,446 16 5	32
1886-87	321	1	41*	1,175	666 38 12	3 6 0	1,446 36 1	32
1887-88	327	...	40*	1,067	613 5 14	...	1,416 32 3	32
1888-89	328	...	39*	989	677 9 13	...	1,411 17 15	32
1889-90	327	...	39*	990	700 6 3	...	1,494 24 15	32
1890-91	279	...	33	934	...	...	...	37

*Represent actual number of places of vend of *madak* and *chandu*, and include three opium shops which had permission to sell these admixtures in addition to opium.

No. II.

Statement showing the number of places of vend of madak and chandu in Assam, the revenue collections on account of license-fee and duty on crude opium used in the preparation of these admixtures, and the quantity of opium thus used every year since 1885-86.

Year.	Number of places of vend of *madak* and *chandu* in the Province of Assam (including three opium shops in the Assam Valley which had permission to sell these drugs in addition to opium).	Quantity of crude opium converted into *madak* and *chandu*.	Revenue Collections.		
			License-fees for the vend of *madak* and *chandu*.	Duty (net price at ₹24-12 per seer) on the quantity of opium converted into *madak* and *chandu*.*	Total.
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	₹	₹	₹
1885-86	38	21 11 12	8,362	21,081	29,443
1886-87	41	24 32 15¾	9,207	24,576	33,783
1887-88	40	23 31 0	6,856	23,537	30,393
1888-89	39	23 9 0	7,054	22,993	30,047
1889-90	39	22 17 8	7,553	22,213	29,766
1890-91	33	...	8,339†	...	...

* Note.—In the annual reports the duty on opium issued to the vendors of *madak* and *chandu* is not separately accounted for, but is included in the total amount of duty shown under opium.

† Revenue demand.

Explanation.—Only five years' figures are given in the statement, as the information about the quantity of opium converted into *madak* and *chandu* for any year previous to 1885-86 is not available.

J. J. S. DRIBERG,
Commissioner of Excise, Assam.

The 2nd December 1890.

No. 7046, dated 30th December 1890.

From—H. Luttman-Johnson, Esq., Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3589, dated the 12th November 1890, forwarding copy of a Circular letter, No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in which the Chief Commissioner is requested to submit any remarks which he may desire to make on a memorial submitted to the Secretary of State by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

In my letter No. 1459,* dated 5th April 1889, I reported generally on what we had done for the suppression of the consumption of drugs and spirituous liquors. I find myself unable to imagine what further remarks it is expected that the Chief Commissioner should make. It cannot be intended that he should reiterate yet again the history of our interference with opium-eating and smoking in this Province, or even give an account of the efforts made during the last few years to suppress this noxious habit: that has all been reported again and again. In my division I have this year 900 shops, and the consumption of excise opium will be about 1,300 maunds. In 1884, when I took charge, there were 1,188 shops, and the consumption of excise opium was 1,397 maunds. In the year 1873-74, when the Province was included in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, there were 4,751 shops for sale of opium and its compound in this valley, and the consumption of excise opium was 1,758 maunds. I have always held that there is illicit importation both of excise opium and of contraband opium. I do not understand that the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic accuse us of conniving at the smuggling of opium. The suppression of smuggling with opium selling at ₹37 a seer at the treasury is an almost impossible task in a country where most of the traders come from the Native States of Rajputana, and which is crowded with immigrants from Nepal. But we are making further efforts in this direction. The fact is that ever since we occupeid Assam the suppression of the opium trade has been one of the cardinal points in our policy. In our efforts to suppress it we have gone as far as it was possible to go with any chance of success. I think the success of our last step, the raising of the treasury price from ₹32 to ₹37 per seer is not yet assured.

Vide enclosure to letter No. 1083, dated the 21st April 1887, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

2. With regard to the specific proposal made by the Society that our licenses for the retail sale of opium should not include consumption on the premises, I have the honour to say that consumption on the premises is not common in my division. In the case of opium shops proper, of which I have 880, I may say that the drug is *never* consumed on the premises. In the case of *chandu* shops (I have three shops for sale of *chandu* and seven for sale of *madak* and *chandu*) the drug is always consumed on the premises. In the case of *madak* shops, of which I have ten, besides the seven licensed to sell both *madak* and *chandu*, it is often consumed on the premises. My annual Excise Reports

give full particulars of the number of these shops and the opium taken on their account from the treasury in each year. In 1889-90, 13 maunds 16 seers were sold from the treasury for *madak* and *chandu* shops out of a total of 1,398 maunds. I would not mind closing these shops; such a measure would make no difference to the habits of the people. The few people who use them, chiefly foreigners, would make some other arrangements.

3. The consumption of opium, deleterious as the drug undoubtedly is, is not, from the Society point of view, a crying evil in this division. I think that *ganja*-smoking does much more harm than opium-eating or smoking. The habit of *ganja*-smoking is difficult to control, partly because *ganja* grows wild, and it is difficult to decide whether it is growing of itself or for use as an intoxicant, partly because the use of the drug forms an important part of religious ceremonies. I would commend to the Society's attention an article in the *Pioneer* newspaper of December 4th, 1890, on the subject of intemperance in India. The control of habits of intemperance so ancient and so well established, so intimately connected with religious ceremonies, as are those we meet with in India, is no easy task.

No. 1—10 E., dated 2nd February 1891.

From—H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4938, dated the 18th October 1890, concerning representations made by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade on the subject of the consumption of opium in India.

2. I am to submit a copy of a memorandum, dated the 8th December 1890, by the Financial Commissioner, on the subject of the representations made by the Society so far as they affect this Province, and I am also to communicate the following remarks.

The main propositions advanced by the Society are—

(i) that the habit of opium-smoking is on the increase;

(ii) that houses licensed for consumption on the premises are causes of great demoralization.

The measures advocated by the Society are the closing of all opium shops, and the absolute prohibition of the sale and possession of opium except for medicinal purposes, or at any rate the closing of all shops licensed for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises.

3. As regards the allegation that the habit of opium-smoking is on the increase, the statement is not made with special reference to this Province. The following table shows the quantity of opium taken out from the treasuries in Lower Burma and the number of shops in each year since the year 1878-79:—

	Quantity taken out from treasury.	Number of shops.
	Seers.	
1878-79	46,003	67
1879-80	47,797	67
1880-81	54,265	68
1881-82	41,857	28
1882-83	41,349	18
1883-84	45,291	18
1884-85	41,993	18
1885-86	38,710	17
1886-87	45,983	17
1887-88	48,226	15
1888-89	51,139	16
1889-90	53,348	20

There is no reason to believe that the increase in consumption during the past four years indicates any serious extension during that period of the practice of opium-eating and smoking among the Burmese, or that it is greatly disproportionate to the growth of the non-Burman population. Some part of it is certainly due to improved checks upon illicit consumption. It will be observed that the issues in 1889-90 were below those in 1880-81. At the same time there is evidence that the consumption of opium by Burmese is in some districts of Lower Burma already very considerable, and there can be no doubt that it is to people of that race an absolute poison, destroying their morals, and degrading them in every way. It cannot, moreover, be assumed that the figures showing the quantity of opium issued by Government to licensed vendors are a correct indication of the total quantity of opium consumed. In spite of the efforts which have been made to put a stop to smuggling much illicit traffic in opium is still carried on. Sir Alexander Mackenzie would be disposed to infer from the reports and evidence before him that the use of opium among the Burmese is increasing, though not as yet to any very serious extent, save in special tracts, such as Arakan, the seaport towns, and the delta of the Irrawaddy.

3. But, even if it is admitted that the consumption of opium is increasing, the question whether the Government can take effectual measures to check the increase remains for consideration. The reduction in the number of retail shops has little effect in Lower Burma on the quantity of opium issued to retail vendors. If the number of shops is reduced, the average quantity of opium sold by each shop increases. In spite of all precautions

the licensees arrange to hawk their opium about the country. If all shops were closed, it is certain that illicit trade would be carried on to a great extent, and, so long as the possession of opium in the authorised quantities by Burmans is allowed, the difficulty of checking this traffic is almost insuperable. It has, moreover, been frequently explained that there is in this rovince a Pconsiderable non-Burman population consisting of Shans, Chinese, and others, who are accustomed to the moderate use of opium, and who consume it without ill-effects, or even with beneficial results. The Chief Commissioner is not prepared to advise the absolute prohibition of the possession or sale of opium in Burma by persons of non-Burman descent. Such a step would be an unjustifiable interference with the habits of a large section of the population and would be quite impossible to enforce. As the Financial Commissioner remarks, even the prohibition of the use of *ganja* cannot be absolutely enforced. Indians who are accustomed to use it will have it and can arrange to get it. The enforcement of a general prohibition of the use of opium would present still greater difficulties, as the classes which consume opium are far more numerous than those which consume *ganja*. As regards this Province the opium question has been frequently discussed, and the opinions of the most experienced officers have been more than once placed on record. It may be considered as established beyond question that there is a legitimate demand for opium among the foreign residents in Burma, which would exist whether Government countenanced the use of opium or not; that if Governmemt decided to declare the sale or possession of opium generally illegal, the demand would be supplied by illicit means; and that the results of any attempt to enforce absolute prohibition of the use of opium would be the loss of a large amount of revenue without any commensurate benefit.

4. In the case of Upper Burma, where the prohibition of the use of opium by Burmans is well understood and was nominally enforced by the Burmese Government, the sale of opium to Burmans is prohibited by law. In Lower Burma, where for many years the sale of opium to Burmans has been permitted, successive Chief Commissioners have come to the conclusion, though not altogether without hesitation, that a prohibition such as that which exists in Upper Burma could not rightly be issued or enforced. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, with his present limited experience of the country, has some hesitation in expressing an opinion differing from that of his predecessors; but he finds, on perusing the voluminous reports and correspondence on the subject, that the unanimous voice of all respectable Burmans denounces the use of opium by men of their race and temperament as deleterious and harmful in a very special degree. This judgment is confirmed by every European authority in the Province, official and non-official. In view of this consensus of opinion Sir Alexander Mackenzie would himself be willing to see the *possession* of opium *in any quantity* by natives of Burma declared illegal, save under medical certificate, both in Lower and Upper Burma. This measure would no doubt diminish the revenue and cause a certain amount of personal suffering and inconvenience to Burmans who had contracted the habit. But it is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, the only way of preventing the extension of consumption among the Burman population. Even in Upper Burma, where sale to Burmans is prohibited, a Burman may legally possess 10 tolahs weight of opium and 5 seers of poppy-heads. It would seldom be possible to trace the source from which the drug had been procured. The true and radical remedy is to declare the possession of any quantity illegal.

5. This was the conclusion clearly indicated by the argument in paragraphs 9 to 12 of Sir Charles Aitchison's Minute * on the subject of the 30th April 1880, paragraphs which are reprinted in an annexure to this letter, Sir Charles Aitchison gave two reasons, and only two, for not acting upon that conclusion. One was the existence of a large opium-consuming non-Burman population. The other was that it would be cruel to withdraw the drug suddenly from the large number of Burmans whom we had allowed to take to it. Sir Alexander Mackenzie does not propose to interfere with the supply to foreigners of non-Burman race. As regards opium-eating Burmans, it is only necessary to provide for the case of those men of the present generation who are too old to break themselves of the habit all at once with safety. It might be provided by rule that Burmans of say not less than 40 years of age, who were accustomed to opium, might register themselves as 'foreigners' for the purpose of the Opium Act and Rules, and receive a certificate entitling them to purchase and possess the ordinary legal quantity. The registers once made up would be finally closed, and no such exception would be made hereafter. If the two collections of (further) papers relating to the consumption of opium in Burma, published in 1885 and 1886, be examined, it will be seen that the opinions of many local authorities,† especially of those best acquainted with the Burmese, leant to the side of total prohibition, and, so far as Sir Alexander Mackenzie can see, no new arguments against this were advanced beyond those mentioned above. The chief reason for setting aside the suggestion was, the Chief Commissioner has little doubt, the loss of revenue involved. He is well aware that there would be difficulty in enforcing such a prohibition, but he would not despair of making it more and more effective in its operation as time went on. The law would, to say the least, be a schoolmaster inculcating on the Burmese mind the disfavour with which in their case the Government viewed the use of opium. The Government is at present in this respect in a false position.

* Papers relating to the consumption of opium in British Burma, 1881, page 81 *seq.*

† See the annexure to this letter.

6. There remains the question whether shops should be licensed for the sale of opium to be consumed on the premises. The remarks of the Society on this point apply to other Provinces, but it is understood that their recommendation in this matter is of general application, and that, if they cannot obtain the absolute prohibition of the sale of opium, they wish the practice of the consumption of opium on the premises of licensed shops to be generally forbidden. There is in the correspondence already before the Government of India a considerable body of opinion among the local authorities consulted in this Province that one of the measures which might be taken to check the consumption of opium is the prohibition of its possession elsewhere than in a licensed shop. On this point opinions are not indeed unanimous, but the weight of opinion seems to incline in this direction. Sir Charles Aitchison, in his Minute of the 30th April 1880, recommended the adoption of this proposal. On the other hand, in his note forwarded with this office letter No. 8983-3—8, dated the 30th December, 1880, Sir Charles Bernard showed cause against it; but later, as appears from paragraph 7 of this office letter No. 188-9 E., dated the 8th December 1886, his view of the proposal seems to have been modified, and he thought it possible that some such arrangement might be desirable hereafter. The view taken by the officers who have advised that opium should be allowed to be consumed only in licensed shops is that Burmans of the more respectable classes will not acquire the habit of opium-eating or smoking if they are unable to take opium to their own homes, and that public opinion could be more efficiently exercised under an arrangement of this kind. On the other hand, officers whose opinion is entitled to respect have shown cause against this proposal and support the view taken by the Society. If the suggestion above put forward (that the possession of opium in any quantity by natives of Burma should be illegal) found acceptance, there would, in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opinion, be no need to interfere with the consumption on the premises of the licensed shops, which would be frequented only by Chinese and other opium-consuming races. The existence of such places would in a measure facilitate the exercise of check upon the habits of the Burman population. But if the Government of India is not prepared to accept the proposal in question, then Sir Alexander Mackenzie has no hesitation in declaring himself an advocate for the absolute closing of opium taverns to men of Burmese race. As Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces (where there are no Chinese or other races generally accustomed to drugs,) he ordered the closing of all drug taverns on the ground that it was desirable to put a stop to the temptation afforded by gregariousness in vice, and he sees no reason to doubt that the same principle would apply in Burma. He has no faith in the check supposed to be exercised by "public opinion," which is the main argument relied on by those who advocate the restriction of consumption to licensed premises. Public opinion has failed to check the resort of Burmans to opium shops in Arakan and other places. Only the law and its penalties can prevent the extension of a habit so pernicious to the Burman race, and the Chief Commissioner would, as already indicated, place under the stigma of criminal law the use of opium by any members of that race and, failing this, he would exclude them from all opium shops, and make them consume their poison, if they will have it, in the retirement of their homes.

7. It is indisputable that the Chief Commissioner's proposals would involve some sacrifice of revenue in Lower Burma; but Sir Alexander Mackenzie does not think that this ought to outweigh the moral considerations on the other side; and if it were possible to prohibit the importation of Yunnan and other foreign opium into Upper Burma, and to insist on the general use by foreigners of the Bengal drug, it would probably be found that the loss to Government over the whole Province would be largely made up. The Chief Commissioner is not, however, as yet in a position to say whether the enforcement of such a measure in Upper Burma would be feasible. It is a question which he has asked the Financial Commissioner to consider. The Government of India may, moreover, see some political objection to interfering so directly with the China frontier trade; but, if the loss of revenue should prove to be serious, he believes that Burmese opinion would accept a moderate increase of the land-tax or the rice duty as a small price to pay for the withdrawal of the drug which is ruining so many of their race.

ANNEXURE 1.

No. 372—186 E., dated 17th December 1890.

From—W. H. A. St. J. Leeds, Esq., Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

In reply to your No. 841-36 E., dated the 24th November 1890, I am directed to submit a note by the Financial Commissioner on the recommendations of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

Dated 8th December 1890.

Note by F. W. R. Freyer, Esq., C.S.I., Financial Commissioner, Burma, on the recommendations of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

The general questions raised in the memorial of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, received with the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department No. 4938, dated the 18th October 1890, so far as they affect Burma, are—

(i) all remaining opium licenses should be withdrawn;
(ii) complete prohibition is the only effective mode of protecting the population of the recently acquired Province of Upper Burma from the evil habit of opium-smoking which has wrought such havoc in Lower Burma:

and it is recommended that opium dens or shops for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises should be at once closed throughout British India.

2. The question of withdrawing all remaining opium licenses has been fully discussed in the Memorandum of Sir Charles Aitchison, dated the 30th April, 1880, and in a Note by Sir Charles Bernard, dated the 23rd December, 1880.

In Sir Charles Aitchison's Memorandum, which the Society quote with approval, the following passages occur :—

"13. But there are considerations of another kind which, in my judgment, make it impossible altogether to prohibit the supply of opium. In the first place we have, for more than half a century in one part of the Province, and more than a quarter of a century in the rest of it, allowed the habit of opium-smoking to grow up among certain classes of the Burmese. Having ministered to this taste, we should not be justified in suddenly withdrawing the supply at the risk of the lives of the unhappy consumers if the further spread of the evil can be prevented in any other way. In the next place there are large numbers of the non-Burmese community, constituting perhaps the most thriving and industrious section of the population, to whom the drug is a necessary of life and by whom it is rarely abused. It is impossible to say precisely what the numbers* of the Chinese and natives of India are, but they are probably not less than 200,000. The legitimate requirements of these people must necessarily be considered and provided for. Fortunately they are collected in tolerably well-defined centres.

* According to the census of 1872, in a population of 2,747,148, there were 13561 or 0·49 per cent. Chinese and Malays, and 136,648 or 4·97 per cent. natives of India. Applying the same ratio to a population of 3,088,902 in 1878-79, there would be Chinese and Malays 15,135, natives of India 153,518.

"14. We must therefore be content to restrict and regulate a consumption which it is impossible for the present altogether to prevent. The first and most obvious step is to reduce the number of shops for the retail of opium: this is a measure which rests entirely in the heads of the local Administration. Before the next licensing season comes round, the history of every shop in the Province will be enquired into, and the opinions of District Officers and Commissioners will be taken as to the necessity for maintaining them. Such shops as are not declared to be really necessary, or may be situated where effective control cannot be exercised, will be closed. Licenses for new shops in new localities will not in future be granted, except on the strongest evidence that they are needed to meet a *bonâ fide* demand and in places where the shops can be strictly supervised. A copy of the instructions issued to Commissioners is attached to this memorandum for information."

3. In Sir Charles Bernard's note, in paragraphs 9 and 11, he concurs with Sir Charles Aitchison and writes as follows :—

9. "If it be admitted that the spread of opium shops and opium facilities is working evil among the Burmans and Arakanese, there is still doubt about the most suitable measure for checking the evil. Some officers have proposed that all opium shops in Arakan, if not in the whole of Burma, should be at once closed, and that opium should be made contraband, as was done with *ganja* a few years ago. Seeing that we have so large a Chinese and Indian population, seeing that some opium is sure to come into the country somehow, seeing that a considerable section of the population has become accustomed to opium for many years past, and seeing that the large revenue of 13 lakhs is involved, I do not think that such an extreme measure is at present required.

* * * * * * * * * *

"11. I think the most practical plan will be to follow the course indicated at paragraph 14 of Mr. Aitchison's Minute, dated the 30th April, to reduce considerably the number of shops, and to enhance the selling price of the drug, all of which is supplied by the State to the vendors under a most strict monopoly. We can hardly expect that there will be no illicit traffic in opium, but at any rate such traffic will become more difficult and costly. Persons already habituated to opium-smoking will probably continue to get opium somehow so long as they can afford to pay a sufficient price. But, at any rate, the spread of the habit among young men will be restricted, and when facilities for obtaining opium are largely reduced, and its price considerably enhanced, young men who have not yet settled down into habitual smoking will gradually forego the luxury. The reports received from the several Divisional and District Officers in reply to Mr. Aitchison's Minute enable us to settle what opium shops may properly be closed. The price of opium from the Government stores can, with the sanction of the Government of India, be raised to such rate as may be possible without inducing smuggling from Bengal or elsewhere. The selling price of opium in Chittagong, where the Bengal Government have recently raised the rate to R26 per seer, will guide us in fixing rates for the issue of Government opium to licensed vendors in Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim."

4. In accordance with the policy advocated by the two Chief Commissioners whose opinions I have quoted, the number of shops was gradually reduced from 68 in 1880-81 to 15 1887-88, the number in each division of Lower Burma being in 1887-88—

Arakan division	1
Pegu division	4
Irrawaddy division	3
Tenasserim division	7
Total	15

In 1881-82 the price of opium was raised to R28 per seer in the Arakan division and to R32 per seer in all other divisions. The result of these measures was that the sales of opium rose at each of the limited number of shops, and in 1887-88 fifteen shops sold 6,039 seers of opium less than the sales of 1880-81, when there were 68 shops. The sales in 1887-88 were 48,226 seers.

5. In the Resolution on the Excise Report for 1887-88 Sir Charles Crosthwaite remarked in paragraph 2—

"Of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of increased revenue obtained from excise in 1887-88 two lakhs have been derived from opium. The opium revenue of Lower Burma is steadily increasing. This the Chief Commissioner regards as a natural consequence of the better regulation of the opium traffic, and when the traffic in Upper Burma is brought under supervision and the smuggling of Yunnan opium into Lower Burma is checked the opium revenue will still further increase. The increase of the opium revenue does not necessarily indicate an increase of the consumption of opium, but only that those who use opium are compelled to procure it openly from the licensed dealers. The use of opium is condemned by public opinion in Lower Burma no less than in Upper Burma, and the Chief Commissioner agrees in the opinion that the more the consumption of opium is regulated and the more illicit consumption of opium is repressed the less will persons not already habituated to its use take to it for the first time.

"The reduction of the number of shops and the closing of all shops in districts where it is known that opium is consumed is shown by experience to be futile and, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, is actively mischievous. A reference to Statement No. 7 in the Appendix will show that districts to which shops are denied supply themselves from other districts. The incidence of revenue per head in Akyab, where there is only one shop, is R0-15-10. In Prome it is R-0-14-0, in Bassein R-0-10-4, in Toungoo R-0-12-7, in Rangoon Town R4-1-6, in Moulmein R2-12-0. These figures mean that the districts which are not allowed to have shops supply themselves from the nearest shops. It is certain that the licensed vendor in Prome, for example, sends out hawkers to go round and supply the people in Tharrawaddy and Thayetmyo. The Akyab shop supplies the Arakan division. The Bassein and Rangoon shops supply Thongwa. Besides which the difficulty and cost of getting Government opium from distant shops gives a great stimulus to smuggled foreign opium.

"The Chief Commissioner wishes the Financial Commissioner to consider whether the policy of closing shops has not gone too far. The Chief Commissioner has had a statement prepared which is appended* to this Resolution, which shows the number of shops, the amount of opium issued from the treasury, and the amount of opium issued per shop for each year since 1878-79. In 1878-79, when there were 67 licensed shops in Lower Burma, 46,602 seers of opium were issued from the treasury, or 696 seers per shop. In 1880-81 the number of shops was 68, and 54,265 seers of opium, or 798 seers per shop, were issued. In 1881-82 the number of shops was reduced to 28, and the price of opium was raised by R8 a seer in the Arakan division and by R4 a seer in the rest of Lower Burma. The immediate result was that the opium issued fell to 41,857 seers, or 1,495 seers per shop. In 1882-83 the number of shops was again lowered to 18, but the price of opium issued from the treasury was not enhanced. The result was that the opium issued was only 00 seers less than in the previous year, and the issues of opium have been steadily recovering themselves till in 1887-88 the issues have been 50,485 seers with only 15 shops, or only 3,780 seers less than in 1888-89, when there were 68 shops. This shows that the amount of opium consumed in the Province cannot be permanently reduced by the limitation of the number of shops and has a tendency to recover itself.

* *Vide* Excise Report for 1887-88.

"In the Arakan division the issue of opium from the treasury is authoritatively limited. The result is that when the issue of opium is reduced in the Arakan division it rises in the Chittagong division of Bengal, or *vice versa*. The total issues for both divisions are generally from 13,000 to 10,000 seers. The figures since 1881-82 are as follows:—

Year.	Akyab.	Chittagong.	Total.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
1881-82	11,264	2,724	13,988
1882-83	7,378	3,547	10,925
1883-84	6,988	5,864	12,852
1884-85	4,953	6,024	10,977
1885-86	4,468	4,928	9,396
1886-87	6,778	3,287	10,063"

6. As a consequence of this policy five new opium shops were opened in 1889-90, and in paragraph 5 of his Resolution on the Excise Report for 1888-89 the Chief Commissioner wrote:—

"It was shown last year, in paragraph 2 of the Resolution on the Excise Report, that it is not possible to prevent the use of opium in districts where there is a demand for it by refusing to open shops for its sale. On this principle five new shops for the sale of opium were opened in 1889-90, and yet the income obtained from the licenses for the retail sale of opium decreased. This fact is not connected immediately with the report now under review, but it is mentioned to show that an increase in the number of shops does not always mean increased consumption or increased revenue. When people want opium they will get it, and in a country where much of the traffic is carried on by boats plying in out-of-the-way streams and creeks opium can be hawked about for sale with impunity and with greater profit than if it is sold in a licensed shop. The question whether there is a demand requires careful consideration, and the increase in the habit of taking opium must be closely watched. The consumption of opium in the Arakan division fell off greatly in the year under report, and the income from license fees has decreased in 1889-90. The Chief Commissioner believes that this is mainly due to the bad harvest in Arakan in 1888-89, but he will watch with interest the figures of 1889-90 to see whether any indication of a permanent falling-off in consumption can be found. The amount of opium consumed increased in the Prome district. This may be due to the Opium Act having been brought into force in Upper Burma, which has increased the price of Yunnan opium and has rendered it more difficult to smuggle it into Lower Burma. In the Tenasserim division the increase in the consumption of opium is said to be due to increased vigilance against smuggling."

Opium.

7. In 1889-90 there were 20 opium shops in Lower Burma distributed as follows:—

Arakan division	1
Pegu division	5
Irrawaddy division	4
Tenasserim division	10

This number of shops will not be increased without the clearest necessity.

8. From the foregoing *résumé* of what has been done with a view to the repression of the opium traffic in Lower Burma, it will be seen that the traffic in opium has been reduced to the greatest possible extent, and, in my opinion, any attempt to prohibit the traffic in opium altogether would be impossible for the following reasons:—

(1) There exists in Burma a very considerable Chinese and foreign population who are addicted to the use of opium, and who will have it at all hazards. The wants of these people and of those Burmans who have become habituated to the use of opium must be supplied.

(2) The facilities for opium-smuggling are so considerable that it is out of the power of the Government to effectually prevent the use of the drug; and, as it is grown in China and in the Shan and Kachin hills, a supply will always be procurable in Burma, even though Government should cease to manufacture the drug and import it on its own account, and should prohibit its import into Burma.

(3) It is a mistake to suppose that the prohibition of the cultivation, sale, or possession of *ganja* which has been in force since 1872 is effectual. It was recently reported to me that *ganja* was being imported by parcel post, and there were 88 prosecutions in the town of Rangoon, in which 101 persons were implicated; in 1889-90 and this year there have been 61 persons prosecuted in 56 cases up to date. In the town of Moulmein there were 16 prosecutions in 1869-90, and this year there have been 11 up to date. I have not had a return compiled for the whole Province, but these two instances are sufficient to show that the traffic in *ganja* is not stopped in spite of its being prohibited.

(4) The Chinese at Bhamo and also in Mergui assured me that they could not exist in malarious countries, such as those in which the jade and amber mines and the tin mines are situated, without opium. As far as I know, the use of opium is universal amongst the Chinese and hill tribes in feverish tracts. I believe that they seldom abuse the use of the drug, and I have every reason to suppose that its use is beneficial under certain conditions.

10. In this connection I may mention that I have recently returned from the Arakan division, and that I found that in the districts of Kyaukpyu and Sandoway, in which the use of opium is prohibited, the smuggling of opium is very common. The following extract from a letter which I wrote advocating the establishment of an excise preventive establishment in the Arakan division may not be without interest:—

"Besides the methods by which illicit opium can be introduced into the Arakar division, which are mentioned in paragraph 2 of your letter under reply, a considerable amount of opium finds its way into the division across the Yomas by the An pass, and a considerable quantity comes from Bassein by boat. It seems impossible to prevent smuggling by so many routes, as, if Excise Officers were posted on one route, the opium would be passed in by another, and 50 men would not be enough to watch all the routes.

"The general opinion of the local officers is, that the total prohibition of the use of opium in the Kyaukpyu and Sandoway districts, and its great restriction in the Akyab district, has made opium dearer in places where its sale is prohibited, but there are still numbers of people who use opium, and anybody who can pay for it can obtain it. All that Government has succeeded in doing is to raise the price of opium."

11. I come now to the second recommendation of the Society, which is that complete prohibition of opium-smoking is the only effective mode of protecting the population of the recently-acquired Province of Upper Burma from the evil which has wrought such havoc in Lower Burma.

I do not know whether the Society are aware that the use of opium by Burmans in Upper Burma is already prohibited—see Rule 28:

"No opium shall be sold, either wholesale or retail, to any Burman, and no license or pass shall be given under these rules to any Burman."

The Society say "an attempt was made to restrict the sale to the Chinese and Shan population." This attempt takes the form of complete prohibition of sale to Burmans. I suppose the object of the Society is to prohibit the sale of the drug to Chinese and Shans, so as to prevent temptation from being thrown into the way of the Burmans. This would be a very strong measure, and would be keenly resented by the Chinese, Shans, and other non-Burmans, who would certainly resist any endeavour the Government might make to deprive them of opium. Of course the fact that opium is permitted at all does offer some temptation to Burmans; but in paragraph 5 of the Excise Report for 1889-90, "Upper Burma," it is said that District Officers are generally of opinion that a taste for opium and liquor is not spreading to any appreciable extent among Burmans. I must confess that I do not see what can be done by the Government in Upper Burma with a view to prevent the sale of opium to Burmans in addition to the measures already taken.

12. With regard to the last recommendation of the Society, that shops for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises should at once be closed, I think that this recommendation might be tried. I believe no shops for the consumption of opium on the premises are now allowed in some of the Provinces of India, and I think it not improbable that persons may be found who will refrain from the use of opium if they are driven to use it in private instead of in places of public resort. In any case there is no harm in trying results of this measure, even though it may not do all the good that is hoped from it.

The revenue from opium in 1889-90 was—

	R
In Lower Burma	18,94,552
In Upper Burma	1,59,509
TOTAL	20,54,061

If the use of opium could be effectively prohibited, I think the Government of India might well forego this revenue, allowing the use of opium only in feverish localities, in which its use is deemed beneficial by the inhabitants. My opinion, however, is that if Government were to declare the total prohibition of the use of opium, the large income it now derives from the control of the drug would pass to smugglers and illicit dealers, and in certain localities, such as the borders of China and of the Shan, Chin, and Kachin hills, I believe the price of opium would fall, and that its use would become more general than it is now.

ANNEXURE II.

OPINIONS IN FAVOUR OF TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF SALES TO BURMESE.

A.

Extract from papers of 1881 relating to the consumption of opium in British Burma.

Memo. by C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., LL.D., Chief Commissioner of British Burma, on the consumption of opium in British Burma.

* * * * * * * *

9. Probably a variety of causes has contributed to the spread of this vice. Burma is intellectually in a transition state. The people are becoming emancipated from many restrictions of their old creed. The inevitable tendency of the education we give, and of the new sense of personal liberty which our Government creates among an Oriental people, is to weaken the sanctions of religious belief and break down the restraints of social customs. Such results ought neither to surprise nor alarm us. However much the old-fashioned among the population may regret it, or blame us for it, we can as easily put back the shadow on the sun-dial as arrest the disintegration of old world customs.

10. But there are other causes within our control. Of these the principal is the increased and yearly increasing facility with which opium can be obtained. Our professed objects are to supply only so much of the drug as may be needed to meet a *bonâ fide* demand, to discourage extended consumption, and to realise from restricted consumption as high a revenue as we can without affording inducements to the people to obtain supplies by unlawful means. Theoretically, these principles are sound enough. But there are many drawbacks in their practical application. After some experiments, more or less disastrous in their result, the plan which for years past has been adopted in British Burma is to sell by auction licenses to retail opium in shops established in carefully-selected localities. By this means opium is made as dear as possible, and the Government endeavours to limit the temptation to consumption. The revenue derived from the sale of these licenses amounts to more than the fixed duty on the opium sold.* But although the cost of opium to the consumer is by this means more than doubled, the consumption continues to increase and must necessarily do so under the present system. For it is the interest of the license-holder to tempt people to smoke and to stimulate consumption as much as he can; and so long as the possession of opium outside the shops is permitted, any really effective check on the smuggling of a drug so very costly and so easily conveyed is almost impossible. Consequently the temptation to open new shops and the inducement to substitute licit for illicit consumption become irresistible. For example, the Deputy Commissioner of Shwegyin, in which district there have hitherto been no licensed shops, writes †:—"The conviction has been gradually forcing itself on me that there is no advantage in not having opium shops in this district. There are shops in all the districts round it. The result is that a large illicit traffic in opium is being carried on. The opium which has been seized in two or three cases is, as far as I can judge from the shape and size of the balls, opium which has been supplied to license-holders in other districts. We are thus losing revenue without any compensatory advantage. I think it right therefore to recommend that one shop for the sale of opium be allowed at Shwegyin and one at Kyaikto." This application has for the present been refused, but it furnishes a good illustration of the pressure which tends to force up the number of shops year by year. I find that since 1875 the number has increased‡ one-third. This need create no surprise. Unless some radical change of system be effected, no other result can be looked for than the steady increase of opium shops and the gradual spread of opium-smoking over the rural districts. Already, indeed, there is too much truth in the allegation that we are not merely supplying an existing demand, but artificially creating a taste for the drug. However pure

*Year.	Seers of opium sold (omitting confiscated opium).	Revenue from opium licenses, &c.	Fixed duty at ₹24 per seer.
		₹	₹
1877-78 .	38,967⅝	10,66,473	9,35,221
1878-79 .	46,602 11/16	11,41,753	11,18,464

† To Commissioner of Tenasserim, No. 113, dated 5th March 1880.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
‡ Arakan . .	11	13	13	18
Pegu . . .	22	23	27	30
Tenasserim . .	17	18	18	19
Total British Burma .	50	54	58	67

our intentions may be, the results are against us, and we shall not escape serious reproach if we persevere in our present course. Englishmen have a natural antipathy to legislate on questions of morality. But here the question is not one of better or worse morality, but of the salvation of a whole people from a vice which we have introduced among them, and from ruin which it is to a great extent in our power to retard if not prevent. Moreover, the Burmans have been accustomed to be legislated for in this matter. Under the native rule opium-smoking was an offence against the law as well as against the Buddhist religion. Under these circumstances it becomes all the more our duty to take precautions that the new liberty which we bring them is not used for a cloak of licentiousness.

11. No opium may be manufactured in British Burma, and with one insignificant exception, no opium may be imported except by Government. We have therefore the control of the supply entirely in our own hands, subject only to the risk of smuggling. Native opinion is unanimous in favour of stopping the supply altogether, and no measure we could adopt would be so popular with all the respectable and law-abiding classes of the population. Colonel Sladen says the remedy advocated by them in Arakan is "an absolute interdiction of the drug throughout the country and the peremptory closing of *all* shops." Mr. Hodgkinson adds: "The feeling of the people is strongly in favour of the absolute prohibition of the drug. A similar feeling, I find, also exists in Sandoway. In short the concensus of native opinion is in favour of the absolute prohibition of opium as the only practical remedy to be applied to stem the current of this evil." In the Pegu division, the elders of the town of Pegu consider that neither liquor nor opium should be sold there. Mr. White, Assistant Commissioner in Bassein district, found it impossible to induce the natives to offer any other suggestion than the gradual closing of all opium shops. In Henzada, "respectable Burmans are in favour of the most drastic measures;" and Mr. Weidemann, the Deputy Commissioner, "found it impossible to obtain the suggestion of any half-measures from the elders consulted: to put away the accursed thing entirely was the only advice which appeared to them of any value at all." Mr. Richardson, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Myanaung, reports to the same effect: "I have consulted," he says, "several Burmese of intelligence and education, and one and all have the same radical cure to propose—the shutting of the excise shops. Their verdict is not modified by one 'if' or 'but.'" From the natives of Tharrawaddy, Thyetmyo and other districts in the Pegu division, there comes up the same cry. From the Tenasserim division, the Commissioner reports that "native opinion is strongly in favour of reverting to the old Burmese plan of prohibition." While most European officers hold this drastic remedy to be impracticable, there are many of standing and experience who support it more or less strongly. It is advocated by Colonel Sladen, Commissioner of Arakan, Captain Butler, late Deputy Commissioner of Kyaukpyu, Colonel Hildebrand, late Deputy Commissioner of Sandoway, Major Pemberton, Deputy Commissioner of Kyaukpyu, Colonel Davies, Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, and Mr. Richardson, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Myanaung. Mr. Hodgkinson, the Officiating Commissioner of Arakan, writes:—"Justice and fairness to the people at large, in my opinion, rather point to the interdiction of the sale of opium, if effectual interdiction is possible, when their very life's blood has been, and is being, poisoned by a system which, though intended only to supply a want to a few, has resulted in creating a want for many. It may be hard on those addicted to the use of opium that they no longer find their want supplied: some may even die; but when the whole body is suffering from a fatal disease which may be eventually eradicated by the loss of a member, he would be a poor physician who shrank from the amputation, and a dishonest physician if he allowed the disease to run its course for the sake of the fees he would receive from the patient. Things have now got to such a pass that Government will not act fairly by the people, if mere revenue considerations are allowed to stand in the way of the remedy. The interdiction of opium throughout Arakan will no doubt at first lead to a large loss of opium revenue; but this consideration ought not to stand in the way of the interdiction even if no immediate means of replacing that revenue were at hand." The only difficulty he finds in recommending the absolute interdiction of the sale of opium in Arakan is the certainty of systematic law-breaking arising in the shape of smuggling. But in respect to those parts of the division which are suffering most he writes:—"After a full consideration of this very difficult subject, I have determined to recommend that in Kyaukpyu, Cheduba, Sagu, and the islands which are to a great extent cut off from the rest of the Province, and have for the size a strong staff of officers, the possession and the sale of opium shall be absolutely and entirely interdicted. In these islands things have gone too far for any half-measures; and if there is smuggling, it is better so than that any risk should be run of, by a legalized use of the drug, allowing these islands to continue the downward course in which they have entered. There is no time here for experiments if the people are to be saved."

12. In a matter so intimately affecting the well-being of the community these expressions of opinion, especially those of the native population, are entitled to the greatest respect. When practical questions of this kind arise, it may become a duty to yield to the strong and general desire of the people even when their opinions may appear unreasonable. All the more it may become a duty when the evil complained of is an innovation of our own times and our own Government, and when we have the entire control of the lawful manufacture and supply of the opium. As regards smuggling, I do not believe that, even with our open seaboard of a thousand miles and our long and unguarded

frontier with Upper Burma, the Shan States, and Siam, there would be a *very* great increase in illicit traffic, either from Bengal or from China, if the importation of opium were altogether forbidden and the possession of opium were made illegal. Already the price of opium is artificially forced* up to a maximum, presenting the very strongest temptation to the smuggler, while the fact that possession of the drug is not unlawful increases the difficulty of detection. The pecuniary temptation cannot become very much greater than it is if opium were altogether forbidden: the drug wherever found would be contraband without question, and we should have the sympathies of the people with us in the suppression of smuggling. One fact is worth a bushel of argument; we have succeeded in almost stamping out *ganja*, although the plant from which it is made grows wild in Burma. The difficulties we have in any case to contend with in preventing smuggling are so great that an addition to them would not be a very appreciable burden. Anyhow, smuggling, even on a considerable scale, would never lead to the universal consumption of the drug; and the evasion of the revenue is not to be compared with the gradual demoralisation of the people. The question has altogether passed beyond the stage at which revenue considerations predominate.

	R.	a.	p.
*Price per seer paid to cultivator in Bengal in 1877-78 . . .	0	4	8
Duty (selling price, R24) . . .	23	11	4
Revenue per seer realised in Burma .	24	8	0
Total .	48	8	0

Percentage of price of duty-paid opium to prime cost of production, 16·629 per cent.

13. But there are considerations of another kind which, in my judgment, make it impossible altogether to prohibit the supply of opium. In the first place we have for more than half a century in one part of the Province, and more than a quarter of a century in the rest of it, allowed the habit of opium-smoking to grow up among certain classes of the Burmese. Having ministered to this taste, we should not be justified in suddenly withdrawing the supply at the risk of the lives of the unhappy consumers if the further spread of the evil can be prevented in any other way. In the next place, there are large numbers of the non-Burmese community, constituting perhaps the most thriving and industrious section of the population, to whom the drug is a necessary of life, and by whom it is rarely abused. It is impossible to say precisely what the numbers† of the Chinese and natives of India are, but they are probably not less than 200,000. The legitimate requirements of these people must necessarily be considered and provided for. Fortunately they are collected in tolerably well-defined centres.

† According to the census of 1872, in a population of 2,747,148, there were 13,561 or 0·49 per cent. Chinese and Malays, and 136,648 or 4·97 per cent. natives of India. Applying the same ratio to a population of 3,088,902 in 1878-79, there would be Chinese and Malays 15,135, natives of India 153,518.

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B.

Extract from papers of 1885 relating to the consumption of opium in British Burma.

Extract, paragraphs 6, 7, 11, and 15 of notes of a meeting, held at Government House on the 6th April 1885, regarding the position of the Excise Commissioner and other excise questions.

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6. * * Regarding opium administration, Colonel Sladen was quite convinced that the closure of all opium shops in the Kyaukpyu and Sandoway districts had done great good, and that the consumption of opium in those districts had much decreased. Smuggling, no doubt, went on from Akyab and from Chittagong mainly in the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers. The employés of those steamers engaged in the illicit traffic. But even if the illicit opium which escaped capture was five or ten times as much as was captured, still the total consumption in those districts was far below what it used to be. This year (1st April 1885) the opium shop at the Naaf had been closed, and only one shop was left in the whole of the Arakan division. The monopolist of that shop must be expecting to get a good deal of illicit custom, for he had bid more for the single Akyab shop than used to be paid for all the shops in the Akyab district put together. Colonel Sladen did not consider that a special excise establishment was needed in the Akyab district. The Arakanese do not, he believes, do much in the way of drinking or illicit distillation of spirits. Their bane is opium. He believed that myooks, thugyis, gaungs, and village headmen all knew more or less precisely how and where opium was smuggled into Arakan. If these officials were kept up to their work, they could in a short time reduce opium-smuggling a great deal. He had taken steps for enforcing responsibility in this matter upon officials of all grades, and he hoped that good would result.

7. Colonel Sladen is of the same opinion that he has long held, namely, that opium has done and is doing great harm to the Arakanese and Burmese. The best of all opium reforms would be to prohibit its sale, or possession, or use (save for medical purposes), throughout Burma. He believes that the opinion of all respectable and decent classes of the population would be in favour of such prohibition; that such a measure would do great good to the Province; and that no fatal results would be caused to habitual consumers. Smuggling would no doubt go on, just as illicit consumption of opium goes on to some extent in Upper Burma. Such smuggling, into Arakan at any rate, would be mainly

from licensed shops in Bengal. If the Government decided to have no opium shops at all in Burma, the adjoining Province of Bengal might surely help to prevent its people from smuggling opium into Burma. At present extra opium shops have been licensed close to the Arakan border, which drive a roaring trade with smugglers who carried the opium into Arakan. But by careful administration such smuggling would be gradually reduced and kept down; and after some years of such administration opium consumption would become rare, and future generations would be kept from the use of opium.

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11. Colonel Street considered that opium had done and was doing much harm among the Burmese. The respectable people of the country would be glad to see the sale of opium entirely stopped. Colonel Street thought that such stoppage would cause misery, and perhaps even death, to a certain number of habitual consumers. If this opinion was mistaken, and if the sudden stoppage of all opium supplies would not cause pain and death, then Colonel Street would gladly see the sale, possession, and the use of opium (save for medical purposes), absolutely prohibited. At present no doubt there is a great deal of opium carried, kept, and sold illicitly about the country. Most of it is Government opium supplied from the treasury to licensed vendors. These vendors pay at auction enormous prices for the right to sell opium at central shops. They could never possibly make enough profit to cover these prices unless they had numbers of customers or agents who carry the opium about the country and sell it. These transactions are all illicit and they demoralise the people.

* * * * * *

15. Mr. Hodgkinson was and long has been strongly of opinion that opium should be treated as the noxious drug *ganja* was treated in Burma some nine years ago. The importation, possession, use, or sale of opium, save for medicinal purposes, should be prohibited. We owe this measure to the people, who have for years suffered grievously from our licensed shops, which are supplied with Government opium, and which foster and spread the use and abuse of the drug. He believes that all respectable Burmans would be in favour of such abolition. The recent reduction of shops has, in some districts at any rate, done no good at all. As much Government opium is issued as before in those districts, and a great illicit traffic distributes Government opium and Yunnan (smuggled) opium all over the country. This illicit traffic does great harm in many ways.

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C.

Extracts from papers of 1886 relating to the consumption of opium in Lower and Upper Burma.

(1)

No. 6—35, dated 10th July 1886.

From—H. BUCKLE, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Amherst,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

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3. If Lower Burma was peopled only by Burmans, I should have no hesitation in recommending the entire prohibition of opium consumption; but such is not the case, and I believe the Burman is destined to be ousted by the more energetic and better disciplined Chinese and native of India.

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(2)

No. 93—1, dated 17th July 1886.

From—A. H. HILDEBRAND, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

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Every man I have consulted has been of opinion that—

(*a*) the habit of the use of opium is the great cause of crime in the country, and of children disobeying and showing disrespect for their parents and guardians;

(*b*) that the habit is quite curable, and they instance cases of confirmed opium-eaters going to jail coming out quite broken of the habit, but at once recommencing it;

(*c*) that the only way to prevent opium finding its way into the villages is to prohibit its traffic and consumption altogether;

(*d*) that such prohibition would, in course of time, entirely eradicate the habit from among the people, but that it would not do so at once.

I am entirely of the same opinion as the Burmans I have consulted, and I think nothing short of absolute prohibition will cure the evil, which I look upon as of the gravest description, and that absolute prohibition will in time do so, except perhaps in the sea-port towns.

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(3)

No. 10 P., dated 21st July 1886.

From—COLONEL W. C. PLANT, Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

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4. The first step which should be taken, and without delay, is to remove the temptation and facility of obtaining the drug *from the rising generation*, and this step is to be gained by prohibiting the use or possession of opium outside scheduled towns by any one, except a Chinaman, under a special pass for a limited quantity equal to his own estimated consumption for one week.

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(4)

No. 744-3-12, dated 26th July 1886.

From—G. D. BURGESS, Esq., Commissioner of the Arakan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

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From the beginning of the discussion of the opium question it has seemed to me that the only effectual means of checking the consumption of opium in Burma is to forbid absolutely its introduction into the Province, and I have never yet seen sufficient reason for modifying that view. To prevent the use of opium, it must be treated in the same way as *ganja*, its importation or possession in any quantity being dealt with as an offence. Practically this is now the condition of affairs in Kyaukpyu and Sandoway, and the consumption of opium in those districts has naturally been restricted in consequence; but so long as opium shops exist at Akyab and on the other side of the Arakanese Yoma, it is of course impossible to stop the illicit supply of the drug. If all the shops in the province were closed a great stimulus would be given to smuggling from Bengal and other places, and it is possible that, for a time at least, repressive measures of a special character would have to be taken. But in the long run, doubtless, the law would prevail, and opium, except in small quantities, would be unprocurable anywhere in Burma.

A certain number of people accustomed to the use of the drug, such as Chinese and Bengalis, would be put to considerable inconvenience by the stoppage of a licit opium-supply, and many of them would, perhaps, try secret expedients for furnishing themselves with their habitual luxury; but they could not long carry on an illegal traffic without detection. They would be finally compelled either to forego the use of opium or to leave a country in which they could not obtain any. The latter alternative would be an undesirable result in many cases; but some price must be paid for the protection of the native population, and by-and-bye their places would be filled by others more willing to conform to the requirements of the situation.

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In spite of the large loss of revenue which the total prohibition of opium traffic in the country would entail, and notwithstanding the other drawbacks and inconveniences which would attend the scheme, I consider that it would on the whole be better and more for the advantage of the people and the administration to have recourse to this step than to persist in the course which is now being followed. The present plan is one of inconsistency and can never prove satisfactory. If it is considered necessary or expedient to limit the consumption of opium by the inhabitants of Burma through restrictions on the supply then my voice is in favour of excluding opium from the country altogether and absolutely, forbidding its possession.

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(5)

Dated 22nd July 1886.

From—MAUNG SAN HLA BAW and MAUNG THA DO WE, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and MAUNG THU TAW U, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Akyab,
To—The Commissioner of the Arakan Division.

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9. The entire prohibition of opium will save the present and future generations from threatened ruin. It will push on cultivation, for Arakan has a great part of its land now lying waste, thoug' it has been under the British flag for 61 years, and will result in repaid increase in its population, and thereby in a few years regain the loss of revenue it will sustain at the commencement by entirely prohibiting opium. In this respect we are

certain that the Government will not make any mistake. In case the Government finds its inability to realise its lost revenue after, say, five years, the people will be glad and will be in a position to pay an enhanced revenue on land, or anything else which Government may propose, for the purpose of making up the deficiency.

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(6)

No. 457-64 E., dated 3rd August 1886.

From—F. S COPLESTON, Esq., Commissioner of Excise, Burma,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

In compliance with your letter, Financial Department No. 485-9 E., dated the 21st June 1886, I have the honour to submit my opinion on the expediency of entirely prohibiting opium traffic or opium consumption in Lower Burma.

2. It is unnecessary to dwell on the evils attendant on the consumption of the drug in this Province. These have been frequently and graphically described, sometimes with considerable exaggeration; and I assume it to be a proved fact that, except medicinally, the use of opium by the Burmese is an unmitigated evil, and that it has no title to be considered a legitimate luxury in the sense in which spirituous and malt liquors are admitted to be luxuries. It is assumed, too, that all respectable persons among the native inhabitants of the Province are opposed to the sale and consumption of opium among members of their race. On the other hand, the use of opium by the Chinese and natives of Madras, who consume a considerable quantity, is not known or believed to work special evil either to individuals or to society, the reason being that these people do not abandon labour and active pursuits in order to eat or smoke opium, and its bad effects are therefore thrown off. The Chinese especially are well nourished, and this fact, too, appears to be an important one. In their case opium may almost be called a legitimate luxury. I am speaking, of course, only of the results of opium-consumption as they appear in this Province.

3. The reasons for desiring the entire prohibition of opium in the Province are these:—

(*a*) the unquestionable serious evil which it works to the Burmese as individuals and to society;

(*b*) the wish of the respectable population for such a prohibition.

The reasons against such a measure are—

(*c*) the loss of revenue which will ensue;

(*d*) the increase of smuggling and law-breaking;

(*e*) the possible death of many Burmese owing to deprivation of the drug;

(*f*) the resulting annoyance and difficulty to Chinese and others to whom opium-eating is not obviously injurious.

It appears to me that the reasons for abolition (*a*) and (*b*) are so strong that almost anything possible should be done to give effect to them. The consequent loss of revenue (*c*) cannot, speaking provincially, be regarded as of any sufficient importance to be an obstacle, even if it be regarded as a total loss; but there can be no doubt that a gradual increase of revenue derived from land and capitation taxes and other sources would follow, both directly from the return of idle opium-smokers and eaters to honest labour, and indirectly from increase in the numbers and health of the population. The revenue difficulty is therefore not one which, in my opinion, should be allowed to interfere with prohibition.

The increase of law-breaking, that is, excise law-breaking, is a real evil, both because the practice of evading the law demoralises, and because considerable expense might be required to check the illicit dealings, which would undoubtedly tend to become more numerous. On the other hand, possession being penal, it would be far easier to deal with the breakers of the opium law than it is at present; and theft, so constantly the work of opium-smokers, and a worse crime than the breach of an excise law, would certainly diminish. This difficulty then seems to me no sufficient ground ior opposing prohibition.

Thirdly, it is said many would die if they could not get opium. I believe that some would do so. Those opium-eaters who would die are, however, men who have already by their excesses ensured an early death; and I do not think the fear of making their decease more speedy is a good reason against prohibition, though I do think it a very strong one against a sudden and unexpected stoppage of supplies. Our hospitals would, no doubt, be crowded with men suffering from the usual results of an interruption of the use of the drug, but this is no great evil. Special temporary measures might become necessary in some parts to provide for the cure of confirmed opium-smokers, and they could be adopted.

I should not anticipate any difficulty on this score, and see no reasonable obstacle under this head to a prohibition, after notice, of the possession of opium.

Lastly, there is the difficulty connected with the Chinese and others. Information as to the extent to which the Chinese consume opium is at present scanty. On the one hand it is stated that nearly every Chinaman takes opium in one way or another, and on the other, that only the labouring and lower classes do so. Probably the truth is that a large

number do smoke opium, and it is certain also that a large number of the natives of Madras use the drug; and I do not think that at present it would be politic or desirable to prohibit opium entirely in the large centres of the populations of these classes. If it were essential to a scheme for prohibiting opium among the masses of the Burmese, I should certainly say that we might disregard the wishes of the Chinese and natives of Madras, however important these classes may in some respects be. But such a measure is not essential, and I therefore adhere to the opinion, which I have before expressed, that opium should be prohibited entirely in all parts of the Province except the seaport towns. There are the cases of small classes, such as the Chinese tin-workers of Mergui, for whom special arrangements might possibly be required: but these are minor points.

4. It has been proposed to restrict the consumption of opium to licensed premises, with precautions which it is thought might be sufficient, the number of places of vend being increased. This scheme in no way commends itself to my judgment. I believe that it would be found in a very short time that the attempt to confine the opium within the premises was futile. Nor do I consider the suggestion to employ Government officers to dispense opium as a practicable or politic plan. Such a measure would, it seems to me, lower the Government in the eyes of the people, and would probably fail of the desired result. If the consumption of Government opium were successfully confined to the shops, a free field, within the limits which our preventive system might impose on the circulation of opium of any description, would be left outside them to foreign opium which pays no taxes; and there is no reason for yielding up the field for smuggling to the Yunnan drug. If we can prevent the circulation of the latter, we can also prevent that of Indian opium, and restriction to the premises is unnecessary. I am only repeating what was said in the Excise Report for 1884-85.

5. I am then of opinion that the possession and use of opium can be and should be prohibited entirely outside the limits of the seaport towns, but should be permitted therein, at any rate for the present.

It might, after some experience, be found possible to abolish opium altogether from the Province, but this cannot be done suddenly. The reduction in the number of opium shops has in the last few years checked the growth of the habits of opium-eating and smoking. The measure I advocate would form a fresh stepping-stone from which further progress might hereafter be made.

6. I have not had an opportunity, owing to other pressing work, of consulting in person Burmese gentlemen; but Maung Shwe Go, the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Shwegyin, has favoured me with an expression of the opinion of himself and other Burmans whom he had already consulted in compliance with Mr. Weidemann's instructions. Their opinion is that, while the consumption of opium by the Burmese and Talaings is unnecessary and injurious, and should be prevented as far as possible even by total prohibition, the use of the drug by the Chinese being habitual, and not a cause of crime as in the case of the Burmese, should be permitted.

These gentlemen would, however, only allow the privileges in the seaport towns, where the numbers of the Chinese are large and where effectual supervision can be carried out.

They express agreement with the view set forth in the Excise Report of 1884-85 on this subject.

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(7)

No. 183—3-3, dated 27th July 1886.

From—A. R. BIRKS, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukpyu,

To—The Secrerary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

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2. The respectable Arakanese in this district are, I believe, unanimous in favour of a total suppression of the opium traffic, if it can be effected. The arguments stated in paragraph 11 of the Society's memorial forwarded with your letter appear to me to be unanswerable. I have consulted several native gentlemen on the subject. The opinion of Maung Saw Hla Pru, Myook of Ramree, who is a well-educated Arakanese gentleman and has great influence in his sub-division is of value. I have often discussed measures of our policy with him, which he has criticised in an intelligent way. He states that the general opinion is that the action of the British Government in licensing the sale of opium is almost the only portion of their policy which the better class of natives unreservedly condemn.

This officer has reported a very marked improvement in his sub-division since the closing of the opium shop at Kyaukpyu in 1882. I think there can be no doubt that the closing of the opium shop here has diminished the consumption of the drug.

3. * * * * * *

The total suppression of the traffic might not affect this district immediately; but the discredit it would bring on the practice and the moral effect it would have outweighs all minor considerations.

4. Mr. (now Sir Charles) Bernard, in his note of the 23rd December 1880, alludes to the universal wish of the more respectable natives to suppress the traffic altogether, though he

believed the evils of the opium-smoking to be much exaggerated. I think it would be more in consonance with the extended powers given to natives as members of municipalities and rural boards to meet their wishes on this subject. If they believe, rightly or wrongly, that opium-smoking is a harmful and degrading practice, I think we incur a grave responsibility in forcing it upon them.

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(8)

No. 764—3-12, dated 31st July 1886.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL G. A. STROVER, Offg. Commissioner of the Arakan Division,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

* * * * * *

2. The opinion of Burmese gentlemen regarding the total prohibition of the traffic appears to be somewhat decided. Some are in favour of abolishing the traffic altogether, while others are in favour of limiting and restricting the traffic as far as possible. That opium-consumption has had a very pernicious and demoralising effect upon the inhabitants of the country generally admits of no question. The consensus of opinion, not only of European Government officers connected with the administration of the country, but of all native officials and respectable native gentlemen, is that the introduction and traffic in opium in Lower Burma by the Government has been attended with lamentable results, and that from every point of view it is most desirable that speedy measures be taken either to entirely abolish the traffic or to restrict it within harmless limits, if such can be done.

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(9)

No. 160—1, dated 16th August 1886.

From—COLONEL C. W. STREET, Commissioner of the Pegu Division,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

With reference to your letter No. 651—9 P., dated the 26th July 1886, asking for my opinion as to the expediency of entirely prohibiting the use of opium in this Province, I have the honour to inform you that the general opinion appears to be that to prohibit entirely the use of opium, if such a prohibition could be effectively carried out, would be very desirable; but to suddenly prohibit its use would have the effect of causing numbers of those who are addicted to it to die.

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(10)

No. 835—10, dated 29th August 1886.

From—G. L. WEIDEMANN, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Shwegyin,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

* * * * * * * *

I think that, if we are justified in interfering with the liberty of the people at all, we are justified in interfering to prohibit the consumption of opium. I further think that nothing short of total abolition, whether sudden or gradual, will meet the necessities of the case so far as regards the Burmese.

* * * * * * * *

If it be a question between gradual and sweeping measures, I should, notwithstanding the present state of the finances, be inclined to advocate the latter. Half remedies have been tried and have failed, and it will, I think, be easier to organise the excise establishment, which will in all probability be necessary if opium is contraband whenever and wherever found. An exception might be made in the case of foreign residents who have become habituated to the drug; but for them I would establish a special Government agency in order to conduct sales very much as it has lately been suggested that the sale of ammunition should be brought more completely than at present under official control. That complete, or almost complete, prohibition is possible can, I think, be proved by the comparatively small way yet made by *ganja*, a plant which has the advantage over the poppy, that it is of native growth and easily cultivable in remote clearings.

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(11)

No. 2624—13 E., dated 31st August 1886.

From—W. DECOURCY IRELAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

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2. Deputy Commissioners have consulted trustworthy and influential members of Burman society, and there is a unanimity of opinion in favour of the total prohibition of the sale of opium. The District Officers also entirely agree in the views expressed by the Burmese elders.

3. That the answer of the Burmese to the question would be what it is was never for a moment in doubt. They have for the last 20 years or so answered this question in the same way, and the more experience is gained of the baneful effects of opium the more rooted has become Burmese public opinion in favour of total abolition of its sale.

4. The Burmese are not remarkable for steadfastness in opinions, but on this one question they have never wavered.

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Regarding the opium question in the Irrawaddy division I cannot do better than refer to the masterly and exhaustive "Note on opium in Burma," by Mr. G J. S. Hodgkinson, dated the 5th February 1885. I have attached a copy to this paper for reference.

The results of the partial measures adopted for checking the opium traffic described in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of the above are true of this division to-day. In the 8th paragraph the writer says:—"If it be objected that the evils of opium amongst the Burmese are here exaggerated, I can only express my conviction that this is not the case, and that the evils, so far as they affect the administration of the country are more apparent now than they were five years ago; and I appeal with confidence to anybody of representative lugyis to support this opinion." • This was written in 1885; and I have now to add that my own limited experience of this division shows that the evils are still rapidly growing. The writer advocated the *entire* abolition of opium shops, and as an alternative proposition the following:—

(i) the establishment of shops for consumption of opium on the premises only in certain centres;

(ii) that the possession of any quantity of opium outside be prohibited and rendered penal.

The latter propositions were on other occasions put forward by a large body of officials, myself amongst the number.

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(12)

Dated 24th September, 1886.

Memo. by G. J. S. HODGKINSON, Esq., Commissioner on special duty, Rangoon.

These papers show a remarkable consensus of opinion in favour of the total prohibition of opium either at once or after a time, though in several cases an exception is made of seaport towns, where the number of Chinamen and others who are accustomed to use the drug, and use it for the most part without deleterious effects from excessive indulgences, is very large.

My own views have been set out at length in my memorandum of the 5th February 1885.* My recommendations are as follow:—

(*a*) that the possession of opium should be absolutely interdicted and all shops for the sale of opium closed throughout the country; or, if this measure is thought too drastic;

(*b*) (i) that shops be licensed for the sale or consumption of opium, or the possession only in places where there is a considerable population of Chinamen and natives of India, namely, at—

Rangoon	2
Moulmein	1
Akyab	1
Bassein	1
Mergui	1

(ii) that the possession of opium in any quantity, no matter how much, outside these shops, be prohibited and rendered penal.

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No. 371 C., dated 22nd February 1891.

From—COLONEL G. H. TREVOR, Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

In reply to your letter, No. 4938, dated the 18th of October 1890, forwarding a copy of the memorial of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, and asking for an expression of my opinion and for any remarks I may have to offer thereon, I have the honour to submit a copy of a letter, No. 418 R., dated the 12th of February 1891, from the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara on the subject, with the following remarks from myself.

2. The view expressed by Colonel Biddulph that the closing of the opium and *chandu* shops in Ajmere and Merwara "would not cause any decrease in the use of the drug, while on the other hand it is far preferable to have these shops under strict supervision and open to inspection at any time than to have smoking-dens which could not be controlled in the same

• Printed on pages 41 to 49 of the Pamphlet published in 1885.

way," is that under which the existence of the shops has hitherto been justified and is not without force. But I have always felt a doubt as to whether Government should indirectly lend its sanction to the establishment by contractors of what are rightly called "dens" where opium and chandu are smoked on the premises.

3. So far as Ajmere and Merwara are concerned, these dens are not largely frequented, and those who attend them are the dregs of the population, who are not repelled by their unsavoury surroundings and customers, or by the fact that they are constantly visited by the Police, to whom they are often convenient as furnishing a ready means for the apprehension of bad characters who are "wanted." They can hardly be said to attract any but the lowest class, and rarely perhaps to inoculate customers who have not previously imbibed the habit of smoking opium and chandu. To close these dens might result in more comfortable, and in the long run more pernicious, ones being secretly established by private persons; but there is no safeguard at present against such a contingency, and on the whole I am inclined to think that a contractor who farms revenue from Government should not be allowed to establish shops for the consumption of opium and chandu on the premises, because, rightly or wrongly, such action on his part encourages the idea that Government does not do all it may legitimately be expected to do for the suppression of such consumption, and it is certain that the control it exercises over these shops does not extend to regulating the amount or quality of the drug consumed at them by any individual.

Should the closing of these shops lead to others being opened by private persons, which it would be more difficult to control without more interference than is at present thought expedient, then I am disposed to think that to resort to such interference as may be required would be the lesser evil of the two.

4. It may fairly be asked—'How does the case of shops in which opium and chandu are smoked on the premises differ in principle from that of shops in which liquor is drunk on the premises, and why should one be differently treated from the other?' I would reply:—

(1) In the one case the baneful effects of non-interference on the part of the Government are, I believe, much greater than in the other; in respect to the decoctions consumed; in respect to the habit engendered and encouraged; in respect to the vitality, physical and moral, impaired.

A man who frequents a liquor shop is not so likely to become a confirmed drunkard as one who pays even a few visits to an opium den is likely to develop into a confirmed opium-eater or smoker; it is to the interest of a vintner not to let him get intoxicated on the premises, for fear the license should be revoked, and for the same reason not to encourage drinking that makes men disorderly. The liquor having issued from a Government distillery its quality has been tested, and, as a rule, it does not pay the vintner to change the quality except by dilution which is common enough. These conditions do not, I believe, apply to the case of the opium den, at any rate in equal degree. There no attempt is made, or if made, it is more difficult, to check excess; and though excess may not lead to crime in the same way as liquor does, it produces a more lasting effect upon the individual, and through him or her on future generations.

(2) The community that would be affected by the suppression of opium dens in India is very much smaller than that which would be affected by the suppression of shops where liquor may be drunk on the premises. In some parts it is possible that the number of those who take a little opium is not much less than the number who drink a little liquor, but an infinitesimal fraction of the former resorts to opium dens, and my present remarks do not contemplate fresh interference with shops at which opium sold is not consumed on the premises.

No. 418 R., dated 10th February 1891.

From—The Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara,

To—The Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

With reference to your office memorandum No. 1200, dated the 3rd November last, giving cover to Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890, forwarding, for opinion, printed copies of a letter and memorial from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. The Society assert that the use of opium is on the increase in India, and recommend that the Government of India should close the shops for the retail sale of opium to be consumed both in and off the premises, and more particularly the former. They also give in their memorial a comparative statement showing the increasing number of shops in certain parts of the country for the 10 years up to 1888-89.

3. I beg to subjoin a table showing the number of licensed shops in the districts of Ajmere-Merwara during the past five years:—

Year.	Ajmere.		Merwara.	
	Opium shops.	Chandu shops.	Opium shops.	Chandu shops.
1885-86	8	4	1	1
1886-87	8	4	1	1
1887-88	9	4	1	1
1888-89	9	4	1	1
1889-90	9	4	1	1

The number given above is in no way excessive.

4. In the districts of Ajmere and Merwara, Part I, Chapter II, of the Opium Rules (cultivation, manufacture, possession, and sale) applies only to the municipal limits of Ajmere, Beawar, and Kekri, and the cantonment limits of Nusseerabad, while in the other parts of the two districts the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture, possession, and sale of opium and poppy-heads in any quantity are permitted absolutely under section 16 of the said rules. If, then, the shops for the retail sale of opium be closed, people who are addicted to the use of the drug will most assuredly buy it outside the limits of the defined areas, where they will be able to purchase it at a less cost than they at present pay in the towns. As it is, the contractor complains bitterly of the people of Beawar buying their opium to a large extent from dealers outside the municipal limits. It is also practically certain that opium would be smuggled into the defined areas.

With reference to the suggested closing of the chandu shops, I am of opinion that it would result in the opening of private smoking dens which should in all probability be far more comfortable than the present establishments and tend rather to attract than to repel new smokers. I am of decided opinion that the closing of the opium and chandu shops would not cause any decrease in the use of the drug, while, on the other hand, it is far preferable to have these shops under strict supervision and open to inspection at any time than to have smoking dens which could not be controlled in the same way.

5. With regard to paragraph 9 of the memorial, which alone applies to Ajmere, I have nothing to add to what I have stated in paragraph 3 of this letter.

No. 221, dated 19th March 1891.

From—C. A. Galton, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In reply to your letter No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890, forwarding, for the remarks of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a memorial presented to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, I am directed to forward the marginally-noted Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, and to offer the following remarks.

Dated 17th February 1891, No. 65.

2. So far as this Presidency is concerned, the facts adduced by the memorialists are contained in paragraph 15 of the memorial. In that paragraph the memorialists institute a comparison between the revenue receipts of 1888-89 and those of 1879-80; but no inference of any value can be drawn from this comparison, as one large source of revenue, consisting of the fees levied for licenses for the sale of opium and for the manufacture and vend of intoxicating drugs, was absent in 1879-80, the rules in this respect having been put into force for the first time only in July 1880. Since the introduction of these rules the statistics in regard to opium and other intoxicating drugs have been as shown in the margin, and these figures clearly show that, so far as this Presidency is concerned, there is no ground for the apprehension expressed in paragraph 4 of the memorial that local officers may regard the revenue as their first consideration and the limitation of consumption as quite secondary.

Years.	Quantity of opium consumed.	Number of places of vend for opium and other intoxicating drugs.	Revenue.
	lb		R
1880-81 . .	53,942	1,208	6,33,751
1881-82 . .	99,520	1,021	4,03,519
1882-83 . .	77,182	1,091	5,61,501
1883-84 . .	76,578	1,107	5,96,615
1884-85 . .	74,605	1,089	6,12,885
1885-86 . .	62,806	1,062	7,11,150
1886-87 . .	68,178	1,163	6,21,780
1887-88 . .	66,824	1,157	5,96,155
1888-89 . .	67,042	1,172	6,32,041
1889-90 . .	67,224	1,052	5,93,967

* G. O. No. 1716, dated 17th December 1859.
Letter to Government of India, No. 1226, dated 15th July 1871.
Letter to Government of India, No. 1230, dated 15th July 1871.
Letter to Government of Bombay, No. 603, dated 15th April 1872.
Letter to Government of India, No. 1629, dated 29th November 1872.

† E. M. C. No. 583, dated 15th May 1855, and letter to Government of India, No. 584, dated 15th May 1855.
Letter to Government of India, No. 702, dated 11th June 1855.
Letter to Government of India, No. 909, dated 26th July 1855.

‡ G. O. No. 518, dated 29th April 1874.

3. The memorialists next refer to the evidence given by Sir T. Pycroft and Mr. E. F. Harrison before the Select Committee in 1871 and 1872, to the effect that there was practically no consumption of opium in this Presidency. In regard to this, I am to observe that a similar opinion was long entertained* by this Government as the result of special enquiries made on the subject about the year 1855,† but that this opinion was abandoned twenty years later when a careful further enquiry showed that it did not represent the actual facts,‡ but that on the other hand there was a large consumption of opium in the four northern districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, and Kistna.

4. The memorialists next comment upon the statements contained in the progress and condition reports for 1884-85 and 1887-88 relative to the free grant of licenses in some of the hill tracts and the supply of opium to the people in the hill tracts of the northern districts of the Presidency at a lower price than elsewhere. The memorialists have not correctly apprehended the policy of Government in this matter. A perusal of the appendix attached to the Board's Proceedings forwarded herewith will show that this Government has been endeavouring to reduce the consumption of opium in these tracts as much as possible, and that if any leniency was shown in the matter at first, it was only out of deference to the consideration that a sudden change might be productive of more harm than good among a population addicted by long habit to the use of the drug.

5. As regards the proposal made in paragraph 18 of the memorial, I am to state that His Excellency in Council agrees with the Board of Revenue in thinking that opium dens, such as those described in the appendices to the memorial, do not exist in this Presidency, and that, so far as there do exist shops where opium is bought and consumed on the premises, the provisions always inserted in the licenses for the vend of opium and for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drugs, with a view to secure decency and good order in the place of vend, have been found to be quite sufficient to prevent the occurrence of scenes such as those to which the memorialists refer.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,—No. 220 (Revenue) dated 19th March 1891.

Read the following:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 65 (Separate Revenue), dated 17th February 1891.

Read the following:—

No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890.

From—J. F. Finlay, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

I am directed to forward copies of a letter from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, enclosing copy of the Resolutions adopted by that Society on the 3rd June 1890, and of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State by the same Society, together with a reprint of the passages to which references are made in the appendix to the memorial.

2. I am directed to request that you will submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, any remarks which His Excellency the Governor in Council may desire to make on these papers. The general questions raised in the memorial should be discussed so far as they affect the Madras Presidency, and the suggestion made in paragraph 18 of the memorial regarding the grant of licenses for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises should be specially considered. Your reply should also notice any particular statements regarding Madras contained either in the memorial or in the extracts referred to in the appendix.

No. 7046 R., dated 18th November 1890.

Endorsed by the Government of Madras.

Referred to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue for early report.

Resolution.—The only portion of the memorial which has special application to Madras is paragraph 15.

2. With reference to the remarks regarding increase of opium revenue in this Province, the Board begs to point out that in 1879-80, the year selected by the memorialists for comparison with the present figures, no rules had yet been framed under the Opium Act (1 of 1878—India), and the only opium revenue realised was a duty on import and export—and the export was of course practically *nil*. Since the rules framed under

the present Act came into force in July 1880, revenue is derived from the following sources :—

(*a*) a pass duty (₹5 per lb) on opium imported into the Presidency ;
(*b*) the sale by auction of the right to sell opium, and to manufacture and vend intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy ;
(*c*) fees levied on licenses for the sale of poppy-heads.

Collections according to the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement.

	Pass duty.	Other receipts.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹
1880-81	4,74,967	1,55,784	6,30,751
1881-82	2,06,410	1,97,109	4,03,519
1882-83	3,08,000	2,53,501	5,61,501
1883-84	3,59,800	2,36,815	5,96,615
1884-85	3,54,200	2,58,685	6,12,885
1885-86	3,54,550	3,56,600	7,11,150
1886-87	3,04,850	3,16,930	6,21,780
1887-88	3,27,000	2,68,555	5,96,155
1888-89	3,66,100	2,65,941	6,32,041
1889-90	3,36,700	2,57,269	5,93,969

NOTE.—In the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, the opium receipts of this Presidency prior to 1880-81 are shown as *nil*. The realisations from the duty referred to above would come under "Customs," but there is no separate sub-heading, and the Board does not know whence the memorialists obtained their figure for 1879-80.

Deducting the pass duty realised on opium supplied to the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, the amount realised in each year since 1880-81, the first in which the present system was in force, was as shown in the margin. It will be observed that, taking one year with another, there has been no material increase ; and that the receipts for 1889-90 are lower than in any year since 1882-83 :—

3. The following statement shows the number of licenses issued for the sale of opium and intoxicating drugs during the same period :—

	Opium.	Intoxicating drugs.	Total.
1880-81	1,041	167	1,208
1881-82	878	143	1,021
1882-83	946	145	1,091
1883-84	986	121	1,107
1884-85	982	107	1,089
1885-86	960	102	1,062
1886-87	1,045	118	1,163
1887-88	1,157		1,157
1888-89	1,172		1,172
1889-90	1,052		1,052

It will be observed that though there was, as pointed out by the memorialists, a trifling increase in 1888-89 as compared with the year preceding, there was a considerable reduction in 1889-90, and that the number of shops in that year was less than in any period since 1881-82.

4. The Board is unable to understand the statement quoted by the memorialists that "there is practically no consumption of opium in the province." It is well known that opium has always been largely consumed in the Northern Circars, and more especially in the Hill Tracts, though not, speaking generally, to any deleterious extent, as is proved by the generally fine physique of the opium-smoking classes.

5. The memorandum appended to these Proceedings gives a history of the special measures adopted to obviate a too sudden enhancement of price in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari. It will be seen that the measures adopted were necessary to prevent serious discontent and distress among the Hill people to whom opium had become almost a necessary of life ; that the system of issuing free licenses for retail vend is at present in force only in the Ganjam Maliahs and in portions of the Vizagapatam Agency tracts ; and that the retail price has been gradually raised from 5 tolahs per rupee to from 3½ to 2½ tolahs.

The Government is aware that the opium traffic is carefully watched by the Agents and their assistants, and that, so far from "teaching the people to rely on opium as a febrifuge," we are doing all we can to gradually wean them from their hereditary habit of using it on all occasions.

6. With reference to paragraph 18 of the memorial it must be observed that whatever the truth of the highly coloured accounts of "opium dens" furnished in the memorialists' appendix, they do not in the least apply to this Presidency. The Board's Assistant Secretary recently, at the desire of the Commissioner, visited most of the places in the Madras town where, if anywhere, "opium" dens would exist, and reports thereon as follows :—

(1) "Most of the smoking dens were visited, and in each from 10 to 20 smokers were seen. They were of all ages—from 20 to 60 years of age—and comprised both Muhammadans and Hindus. Several professions were represented—jutka drivers, native doctors, musicians, professional beggars, butchers, sweetmeat sellers, and petty shop-keepers. Some were smokers of a few months, some of 20 and 30 years' standing.

(2) "In most cases the smokers left immediately after they had finished their smoke. They purchased 8 pies to 2 annas and 6 pies worth each. Each smoker usually brought some sweetmeats or sugarcane with him and ate or chewed it while smoking. This, it was said, was done as the opium produced a bitter taste in the mouth.

(3) "To see any smoker more affected than a man who had taken his usual glass of liquor was very rare, and in such cases it was said that the man had either taken his smoke out of time or had smoked more than he was used to.

(4) "No women or children were seen in the dens, and it was stated that they do not frequent them.

(5) "Cases of emaciation from the effects of opium-smoking were not seen. Many of the old smokers seen were, on the contrary, very robust and well-conditioned ; notably among these might be mentioned the keeper of one of the dens, a Chinaman who is reported to have smoked for over 30 years and who is now over 50 years of age ; a vendor of country spirits, a smoker for over 20 years ; and a Muhammadan Hakim of about 45, who has smoked for over 10 years.

(6) "Most of those spoken to admitted that the habit once contracted was difficult to give up, but they said that it did them no more harm than the workman's glass of liquor did, if they did not exceed their usual quantity.

(7) "Several complaints were made that the opium was now so dear that what a few years ago cost three or four pies could not be purchased for one anna."

7. The licenses for retail shops for the sale of opium or of intoxicating drugs made from the poppy always stipulate that the shop shall be closed and no person harboured therein at night time ; that no gaming or disorderly conduct shall be permitted ; and that persons of notoriously bad character shall not be permitted to resort thereto. The exchange of opium, &c., for anything but coin is also prohibited—*vide* forms III to VI attached to the Opium Rules sanctioned in G. O., dated 17th June 1880, No. 685 (Revenue).

8. The Board considers that these precautions are ample, and that to forbid consumption on the premises altogether as desired by the memorialists would be an unjustifiable restriction on the tastes and liberty of an orderly and respectable section of the population. Moreover, it seems hardly open to question that it would be a step of more than doubtful propriety to transfer the indulgence in the vicious habit denounced by the memorialists from such establishments to the homes and family circles of its victims.

APPENDIX.

Administration of opium revenue in the Hill Tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari districts.

The Opium Act of 1878 was extended to this Presidency only in 1880, and the rules passed thereunder for the control of the opium traffic came into force only on the 1st July of that year. The restriction imposed by these rules led to a marked rise in the price in the Hill Tracts of Vizagapatam from five or six tolahs per rupee to two tolahs, and in some parts opium was not procurable at all. This produced serious discontentment and distress among the people, who consume opium largely, the drug being almost a necessary of life in those parts, and it was therefore found necessary to take steps to make it available in sufficient quantities at a reasonable price. The Collectors of Ganjam and Godavari were also requested to state whether the rise in the price of opium consequent on the levy of a pass duty was giving rise to distress or discontentment in the Hill Tracts of their districts, and whether any special measures were necessary.

2. The measures finally adopted for the Agency tracts in the three districts are noticed below.

3. *Visagapatam.*—Mr. Garstin, the then Collector, suggested that the opium required for consumption in the Hill Tracts might be imported by Government and stored in depôts centrally situated for sale to the retailers at cost price. It was proposed that some of the Hill mittadars and heads of villages should receive free licenses as retail vendors ; that the inferior kinds of opium should be sold by Government at five tolahs a rupee ; and that the price of superior qualities should be gradually raised, the retail price being fixed at four tolahs per rupee at first and subsequently at 3½ tolahs. The system of selling opium to the vendors on behalf of Government was introduced on 1st April 1881. The opium imported by Government was sold only in the Hill Tracts above the Ghats at 4½ or 4½* tolahs per rupee to the vendors (irrespective of quality) who sold it to the people at not less than 4 tolahs ; while in the Agency tracts below the Ghats the opium was supplied by native enterprise.

* Collector's report in Board's Proceedings, No. 257, dated 25th January 1882.

4. In March 1882, the Government approved† of the Collector's suggestion to sell the first two sorts of opium to licensed vendors at 4 tolahs per rupee, and the third sort at 4½ tolahs. The retail price of the first and second sorts rose from 4 to 3½ tolahs per rupee. The third sort was sold to the vendors at 4½ tolahs and they retailed it at 4 tolahs. The fourth and fifth sorts were sold to the vendors at 6 tolahs, and they sold it to the people at 5½ tolahs. Under this arrangement a portion of the duty had to be foregone ; but as opium is to some extent a necessary of life in these feverish tracts, the Board did not think it advisable to enhance the price considerably until more experience was gained.

† Board's Proceedings, No. 257, dated 25th January 1882, and G. O., dated 23rd February 1882, No. 22.

5. In its Proceedings, No. 350, dated 2nd February 1884, the Board recommended that the supply of opium to the Hill Tracts might be safely left to private enterprise from

1884-85. A contractor agreed to bind himself to supply the shop-keepers licensed by Government at 3½ tolahs per rupee, and the retail price rose to 3 tolahs per rupee, while the price in the ordinary tracts was 2 to 2½ tolahs. In 1885-86, 1886-87, and 1887-88, the supply monopoly was disposed of by tenders and the retail price underwent no alteration. As this system was not, however, found to work satisfactorily, the Board approved of the Collector's proposal to revert to the old *amani* (Government management) system from 1888-89, the monopoly of vend being sold in auction in selected localities, and the retail price of opium being restricted to 3 tolahs per rupee as formerly. This was sanctioned as a temporary measure for one year, but as there was only one bidder in 1889-90, whose terms were unreasonable, the *amani* system was continued in 1889-90. The privilege of retail vend in shops was sold by auction in selected localities, fixed fees were paid for shops in some portions, and free licenses were issued only for shops whose average annual consumption was less than 1,000 tolahs. The retail selling price was enhanced to 2½ tolahs per rupee, except in the Gudem hills and in the Paderu and Malkenjeri taluks, where it was fixed at 3 tolahs. During the current year the *amani* management has been discontinued, and the retail price in the excepted tracts above mentioned enhanced to 2¾ tolahs per rupee.

6. *Godavari.*—The Board proposed that the Agency tracts in the Godavari district should be treated in the same way as the Vizagapatam Maliah tracts, and that a remission of the pass duty should be granted; but the Government thought it unnecessary to undertake the supply under the *amani* system, as no distress or discontentment had been felt in the Hill Tracts on account of the rise in the price of opium. The agents of the mittas and heads of villages and such other persons as the Collector deemed fit were granted free licenses. It must, however, be observed that the issue of free licenses did not cheapen the price of opium, which remained as high as 2½ or 3 tolahs per rupee.

7. In its Proceedings, No. 1699, dated 19th May 1884, the Board approved of the Collector's proposal to put up to sale by auction the right of vend in certain villages; while as regards the rest it was directed that free licenses for new shops should not be issued except with the Board's special sanction. In August 1889, the Board recommended that the privilege should be sold by auction throughout the Agency tracts on the following conditions:—

(i) that the opium sold shall be of good quality;
(ii) that not less than 3½ tolahs shall be sold for a rupee;
(iii) that the maximum quantity to be sold to a single individual should be restricted to 6 tolahs; and

(iv) that free licenses should be issued only when a shop does not find a purchaser.

This was approved * by Government, and has been brought into effect during the current year.

* G. O., dated 18th October 1889, No. 848.

8. *Ganjam.*—From the Collector's reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 51, dated 17th January 1881, it was evident that there was no regular traffic in opium in the Hill Tracts of this district, and the Government consequently approved of the Board's proposal to grant free licenses in localities in which there was any demand.

9. From the above it will be evident that the system of issuing free licenses for the retail vend of opium is at present in force only in the Ganjam Maliahs and in portions of the Vizagapatam and Godavari Agency tracts in localities in which there is very little traffic in the drug, and where, owing to difficulty of communication and other causes, it would be felt as a hardship to deprive the people of the opportunities of obtaining this drug when necessary.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched to the Government of India.

No. 89, dated 20th March 1891.

From—J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq., Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4938, dated 18th October last, calling for remarks on certain papers received from England regarding the sale of opium and other intoxicating drugs, and to state as follows.

2. It is true, as stated in those papers, that the number of licensed shops in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts had, between the years 1879-80 and 1888-89, increased from 532 to 604, and except in so far as it may be accounted for by the increase of the population and of wealth, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick cannot find that there was any reason for the increase. From the 1st of April 1890, however, the number of shops was reduced to 587, and the Commissioner has now been directed to reduce it by at least 50 more, following the principles recently laid down for his guidance in the case of liquor shops, and to report how much further it can be reduced.

3. As regards the matter of consumption on the premises, there is at present no direct prohibition of consumption there, it having been thought sufficient to provide under a penalty that no intoxication shall be permitted on the premises, and indeed it would be obviously impossible to prevent a purchaser swallowing before he leaves the premises, the very minute dose of opium which he buys. As a matter of fact, it is believed that drugs which are swallowed are as a rule not consumed on the premises, but madak, in which form opium is smoked, though only to a limited extent, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is commonly smoked on the premises. The Resident, however, has now directed that a clause shall be inserted in all future licenses for the retail sale both of drugs and liquor providing under a penalty that no persons shall be allowed to collect or loiter on the premises, and in the case of drug licenses that no smoking of drugs shall be permitted on the premises. He has further directed that the police shall be specially instructed to insist upon the enforcement of this condition, and that the manner in which it is enforced shall be noticed in the annual excise reports.

4. As for the suggestion made by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade "that the Government of India should be directed to use the absolute discretion conferred on it by the Indian Opium Act of 1878 * * * by the adoption of measures having for their object to limit the sales of opium to that which is necessary for medical use," Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will not go so far as to say that this would be impossible in a territory isolated from opium producing tracts and in which the use of opium had been previously little, if at all, known; but in the various parts of India in which he has served the practice of eating or smoking opium has come down from a period anterior to our rule. Opium, if not got in one way, can be got in another, and any proposal absolutely to prohibit the use of it now would in his opinion be so completely beyond the range of practical politics as to be scarcely worth discussing.

5. There seems to be no doubt that there are, or until the other day have been, places in India where, owing to a want of proper supervision and control, abuses have prevailed like those described in these papers, and which at least strike one with greater horror than any corresponding abuses in countries where people are demoralized by drink; but the Resident would affirm, without fear of contradiction, that, speaking generally, the evils arising from indulgence in drink in England are vastly greater than those arising from indulgence in opium in those parts of India with which he is acquainted, and yet he presumes no responsible person would think of suggesting that the sale of intoxicating liquor in England except for medicinal purposes should be absolutely prohibited by law.

6. That persons are found to suggest such a prohibition in regard to opium in the most general terms for the whole of British India is, he suspects, due, apart from the appalling but remediable abuses now brought to light in particular places, to two causes, *viz.*: first, that while the drinking of alcohol seems to those persons the most natural thing in the world, the eating or smoking of opium even in moderation presents itself to them as a strange, wild and unnatural sort of indulgence, deserving of no consideration whatsoever; and, secondly, that they imagine that the Government of India, as a despotic Government, can do anything not naturally impossible. Hence they feel no hesitation in recommending the universal prohibition of the sale of opium except for medicinal purposes, and they suppose that such a measure could be easily carried out by the exercise of the "absolute discretion" conferred by the Indian Opium Act.

7. Now upon this it may be observed, to begin with, that, though the Indian Opium Act of 1878, like some other Acts passed about the same time, confers upon the executive authorities a latitude of discretion which, from a constitutional point of view, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick has always regarded as excessive, it will nevertheless be perfectly clear to any one who studies that Act and bears in mind the state of things under which it was passed, that it was never intended to confer upon the executive authorities power to do anything of the sort now proposed, and that to attempt to do under it anything of that sort would be a very gross abuse of the powers which it confers.

8. Further, supposing this difficulty to be got over, the question would remain whether it would be justifiable or expedient to take such action, and the Resident is decidedly of opinion that it would not. In the first place he is of opinion, though doubtless some persons will differ from him on this point, that it would involve an interference with individual liberty far in excess of what is justified by the nature and extent of the evils which necessarily result from the use of opium, that is to say, of the evils which do not admit of being checked by a stricter system of supervision and control; and in the second place, supposing considerations of this sort, which even the most despotic Government cannot venture to disregard, could be set aside, he is convinced that such a measure would be practically unworkable, and would lead to vastly more mischief than it would succeed in preventing.

9. Every one who has had experience of the working of the opium law knows that opium, owing to its extremely small bulk and the facility with which it can be stowed away, presents facilities for smuggling and clandestine sale immensely surpassing those presented by any other commodity in ordinary use.

As it is, our officers are driven to their wits' ends to suppress the limited and not very highly organised system of illicit traffic which has been evoked by our severe duties on opium, and, if we were to make it impossible for those addicted to the use of opium to get anything but contraband opium, a system of illicit traffic would inevitably be started on such a scale and with such an organisation that we should be utterly powerless to cope

with it. Speaking generally, 10 grains would be an ordinary daily allowance to an opium-eater, 20 grains would be a very full daily allowance. A seer of opium contains 1,440 times ten grains and would be quite a stock-in-trade, and yet it is a very small thing, for opium is a heavy substance. Let any one picture to himself the difficulty of detecting the smuggling and surreptitious sale over an immense extent of territory, and for the supply of many millions of consumers, of such a commodity, and let any one who knows this country picture to himself what the attempt to suppress it here would mean. The imagination, at least the imagination of an ordinary practical man, refuses to conceive the establishments that would be required for such a purpose, and to any one who knows the class of persons who would have to be employed for such a purpose here, the prospect of oppression, corruption, and extortion which the suggestion opens out, is truly appalling. No doubt if we covered the whole face of the country with a net-work of preventive establishments, and resorted to an extreme of severity whenever we got a conviction, we should succeed in diminishing to some material extent the consumption of opium; but the advantage thus gained would be as nothing compared with the evils to be set against it.

10. For these reasons the Resident is of opinion, with all deference to those who have put forward this proposal, that, subject to a possible exception in the case of districts which are isolated from opium-producing tracts and in which the use of opium has not yet become established, the idea of prohibiting the sale of opium except for medicinal purposes may be at once put aside as wholly impracticable.

There are, in his opinion, only two ways in which we can check the evils which form the subject of this correspondence. The first is by putting on duties so severe as to raise the price of opium to the highest figure to which it can be raised without unduly stimulating illicit trade and thereby defeating our object. We have already, I am to say, carried this so far in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts that opium there sells to the small retail purchaser for its weight in silver. The other way is by a strict system of control and supervision. We have not as yet, it is true, done all that can be done in this direction, but we are endeavouring to do it, and we shall always be glad to receive suggestions from outside as to how it should be done.

No. 57, dated 20th March 1891.

From—R. SMEATON, Esq., Secretary to the Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 4938, dated the 18th October 1890, with which were forwarded, for any remarks the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner might desire to make, papers received from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

2. The exaggerated and inaccurate nature of the statements on which the memorial addressed by the Society to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is mainly founded was explained in paragraph 2 of my letter No. 433, dated the 28th November 1889, to your address. Mr. Caine's account of the "opium den" in Lucknow has already formed the subject of inquiry and correspondence. The account given by the Special Commissioner of the *Bombay Guardian* of the similar place at Allahabad consists mainly of a report of a conversation purporting to have been held between the Special Commissioner and the frequenters of the den. This gentleman was obliged to utilise the services of an interpreter, who appears to have explained matters, as guides are apt to do, in a manner which he thought would be gratifying to the Commissioner. But he was abusing even the most blind credulity when he informed the Special Commissioner that the opium-eaters before him were asserting that a memorial for the prohibition of the drug would probably be signed by every opium consumer in Allahabad. It is hardly conceivable that he could have expected to be believed when he made it appear that habitual opium-smokers were expressing themselves to a stranger as desirous of foregoing the use of the drug for the sake of public reform.

3. In this connection I am to point out that if every shop licensed for the sale of opium were at once abolished the drug would unquestionably be consumed by those who indulge in it at their own homes; and that if the Government levied no excise on opium the consumption of the drug would without doubt be enormously increased. The poppy is very extensively grown in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and very great facilities for its illicit sale and consumption necessarily exist even under the present restrictions. Any relaxation of Government interference would result in greater opportunities for illicit consumption and in a large increase in the number of opium consumers.

I am to refer to paragraph 21 of the Resolution of this Government, No. 222—XIII-38, dated 4th August 1890, to show that the restriction engages its attention.

4. With reference to paragraph 3 of the memorial, I am to remark that whatever the rise in the number of opium shops since 1879-80 may have been, there are now fewer shops of this kind in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than in any other Province of India except Burma and Assam. Shops for the sale of ganja, hemp, &c., are more numerous in comparison, because it is in these Provinces, and especially in the eastern districts, that these drugs are mostly grown and used. In this case, too, the effect of removing the excise would in all probability be to increase the consumption of these

drugs. The sale being under Government control, any tendency to increase the number of these shops unnecessarily has always been closely watched by Government, as the figures given in the memorial and reproduced below will show:—

Year.	Number of shops for the sale of drugs.
1883-84	4,799
1884-85	4,897
1885-86	4,785
1886-87	3,757
1887-88	3,857
1888-89	3,878

5. As regards paragraphs 4 and 7 of the memorial, I am to say that the figures given are substantially correct. The question of the consumption of hemp drugs, opium, madak and chandu was fully discussed in the Resolution above quoted. I am to invite attention to that portion of paragraph 20 of the Resolution which deals with opium shops, as evidencing the feeling and action of this Government in the matter. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the policy of opening new shops for the sale of opium is questionable. The number of shops has no doubt risen from 792 in 1879 to 1,084 in 1888 (to quote the figures given); but this has been mainly due to the necessity of choice between two evils, *viz.*, increased illicit use of opium on the one hand, or increased number of places where licit opium may be bought on the other. The Government prefers to choose the latter, and lesser of these evils.

6. I am also to invite attention to paragraph 18 of the Resolution quoted above, which deals with hemp drugs. The number of shops in 1888-89 was only one to every 11,300 persons.

7. As regards paragraph 18 of the memorial, I am to invite a reference to paragraph 21 of the Resolution (No. 223, dated 4th August 1890) on the last Provincial Excise Report. It was there shown that there had been from year to year a continuous decrease in the number of the so-called "opium dens." At the close of the excise year ending 30th September 1889 there were only 54 madak and chandu shops (that is, shops for the consumption of opium on the premises) in the 49 districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—with their population of about 48 millions—as compared with 324 shops at the close of 1883-84. During the current excise year this number has been still further reduced to 26, as shown in the margin; and in 31 districts out of 49 there are now none of these shops in existence.

Districts.	Number of shops.	Districts.	Number of shops.
Dehra Dun	1	Allahabad	2
Meerut	1	Jaunpur	1
Aligarh	2	Azamgarh	1
Agra	2	Mirzapur	2
Farukhabad	2	Benares	2
Moradabad	1	Jhansi	1
Budaun	1	Lucknow	2
Bareilly	1	Fyzabad	2
Pilibhit	1		—
Cawnpur	1		26

8. Turning to the appendix to the memorial, I am to observe that Mr. Caine (page 2) writes: "In the city of Lucknow there are thirty distilleries of native spirits, 201 liquor shops, 24 opium shops, and 92 for *bhang* and other intoxicating drugs." The assertion is of characteristic inaccuracy and hardihood. In the whole Lucknow "district"—an area of about 1,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 700,000—there were during 1888-89 one distillery, 136 shops for the retail vend of country spirits, 86 drug shops, 3 madak and chandu shops (the so-called "opium dens"), and 27 opium shops not licensed for consumption on the premises. There seems to the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to be little practical usefulness in engaging in a never-ending discussion on the merits or demerits of the Indian excise system with critics who have shown themselves quite incapable of understanding the uses of accuracy, whose object is not to prove their contentions, but to impress the general public, and to that end to declaim and to denounce, and who cannot therefore be expected to forego their methods of controversy before the most cogent reasoning or the most unanswerable statistics.

9. I am to point out that Mr. Caine is equally wrong (page 3 of the appendix) in confusing "doubled revenue" with "doubled consumption." Inquiry shows conclusively that the increased revenue is very largely due to increased stringency on the part of Government, and to the persistent suppression of illicit traffic.

10. As regards the temperance movement to which Mr. Caine refers, I am to invite attention to paragraph 7 of the Resolution (No. 223, dated 4th August 1890) on the Excise Report referred to above, where the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner alluded to the growth of a temperance movement in these Provinces. The Government will always be glad to welcome such movements on the part of the people.

No. 642, dated the 24th March 1891.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esq., Officiating Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890, forwarding copies of a letter from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade and of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State

by the same Society, and asking that any remarks which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may desire to make on these papers may be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

2. In reply I am directed to forward a copy of a letter No. 66, dated 30th January 1891, from the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, with its enclosure, in which the facts and statistics in regard to the consumption of opium and drugs in the Punjab are clearly set forth and the statements concerning this Province contained in the papers forwarded with your letter under acknowledgment are discussed. Briefly, the facts in regard to the Punjab may be summarised as follows:—

Opium-smoking shops are now prohibited in the Punjab.

The figures regarding the increase of opium and drug shops in this Province, referred to in the enclosures of your letter under reply, are erroneous and misleading. The increase indicated by the figures is explained by the fact that since 1887 the returns show the number of shops, and not merely the number of licenses, as was previously the practice when one license frequently covered several shops

The consumption of opium has been restricted of late years through Government's action in—

(1) checking the smuggling of Malwa and Nepal opium;
(2) rendering it penal for cultivators to consume opium grown by themselves.

The ratio of consumption of opium to population is not so high as to be a cause of anxiety in regard to the health and morals of the people. In the few tracts where the habit may be said to be general among certain classes of the population it is of old standing, and does not seem to do so much harm as might be expected. The people, on the contrary, assert that they find it a protection against fever.

Of hemp-drugs, *ganja* is not consumed in the Punjab. The consumption of *bhang* and *charas* increases at a very slow rate. The revenue derived from the taxation of these drugs is unimportant. The question of further taxation is about to be considered by Government.

3. Six copies of maps showing the consumption of opium, *charas* and *bhang* in the Punjab are enclosed herewith. These maps will be found published with the Punjab Excise Report of the year 1889-90.

No. 66, dated 30th January 1891.

From—D. C. JOHNSTONE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Officiating Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

With reference to your No. 2133 of 1st November 1890 to the address of the Commissioner of Excise, I am directed to forward copy of Mr. Dane's No. 239 of 24th December 1890, and to address you as follows on the subject of the consumption of opium and intoxicating drugs in the Punjab.

G. R. Elsmie, Esq., C.S.
Sub-Head 561. File No. 182.

2. In the papers forwarded with your letter under reply "the alarming spread of the opium vice" in India generally is made the subject of remark, and in two Resolutions the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade calls upon the Indian Government to close the licensed "opium dens" and to put an end to the Bengal opium excise system. Against the Punjab in particular it is urged that there has been in recent years a large increase in the facilities afforded to the public for the purchase of opium and drugs, while the closing of the Lahore "opium dens" is acknowledged. The Financial Commissioner, I am to say, proposes to show in the following paragraphs that the Punjab system does not necessarily encourage real increase of consumption of drugs and opium throughout the Province, and that the figures taken from past Annual Reports have been misunderstood by the Society.

The Resolutions of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

3. In 1879-80 the Punjab Annual Excise Report showed a total of 1,164 retail opium licenses, and 986 such licenses for the sale of hemp-drugs. In 1889-90 the numbers were 1,888 and 1,824, respectively. These latter figures, however, hardly admit of comparison with the former figures. The number of licenses (as shown in annual returns) for retail sale of opium remained nearly stationary during the years 1880-81 to 1886-87 inclusive. In 1887-88 the figures rose from 1,439 to 1,717, and the explanation of this is to be found in the following extract from paragraph 2 of the Excise Report for the year in question:—

The annual figures of licenses for sale of opium explained.

"2. The first important change is in the entry of numbers of retail licenses. In past years there has been a want of uniformity in this matter, some Deputy Commissioners showing number of leases and others number of shops. A glance at the prefatory note submitted herewith will show that shops, whether for sale of country spirits, rum, opium, or hemp-drugs, may be put up to auction singly or in groups. It follows that there may be in one year three leases, say, in a district and in the next ten leases, the number of shops remaining precisely the same; and Mr. Elsmie thinks it would be misleading to show the figures three and ten in such a case. An effort has therefore been made this year to ascertain the exact number of shops in which during 1887-88 exciseable articles were sold."

It was not found possible in 1887-88 to effect with complete accuracy this alteration in the mode of recording licenses; and when the Report for 1888-89 came to be written it was found that there were really 156 opium shops in the Amritsar district and not only 29, as shown in the returns for 1887-88. This correction, with one or two minor alterations, accounts for the increase to 1,849 in the Report for 1888-89; and the increase upon this figure in 1889-90 is slight.

4. The apparent increase from 1,107 to 1,783 in the licenses for retail sale of hemp-drugs in the year 1887-88 is to be similarly explained. The figure for 1889-90 is 1,824.

The annual figures of licenses for the sale of hemp-drugs explained.

5. Neither in the case of opium nor in that of hemp-drugs is it believed that any important increase has occurred in the last eleven years in the real facilities afforded to the public for purchasing these articles. It may be possible here and there, the Financial Commissioner remarks, to reduce the number of shops, and the Excise Commissioner is understood to be paying attention to the matter; but, taking the Province as a whole, the number of shops does not seem to the Financial Commissioner very excessive. Of the 1,824 shops in which hemp-drugs are sold 1,553 are also opium shops; so that the total number of *shops* for the retail sale of opium and hemp-drugs is only 2,159 for a population which stood at 18,818,220 in 1881, and which is now probably much greater. This gives one shop per 8,693 souls.

Facilities for purchase of opium and hemp-drugs in the Punjab not excessive.

6. The following table shows the figures in maunds of consumption of opium and hemp-drugs in the Punjab during the eleven years 1879-80 to 1889-90 inclusive. These figures are not very reliable as they are obtained from the retailers themselves; but, such as they are, they certainly do not bear out the view that the Punjab Government has by its policy fostered the consumption of these intoxicants:—

Consumption of opium and hemp-drugs in the years 1879-80 to 1889-90.

Years.	Opium.	Hemp-drugs.				Amount per head per annum in tolahs.	
		Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Opium.	Hemp-drugs.
1879-80	*2,898	Details not given.			5,123		
1880-81	*2,375	480	3,001	58	3,539		
1881-82	1,192	433	3,561	55	4,049		
1882-83	1,181	510	3,440	43	3,993		
1883-84	1,145	555	3,966	34	4,555		
1884-85	1,191	601	3,632	44	4,277		
1885-86	1,157	663	3,687	57	4,407		
1886-87	†1,186	798	3,565	24	4,387		
1887-88	110	869	3,788	28	4,685		
1888-89	1,196	891	3,709	25	4,625		
1889-90	1,435	943	4,238	30	5,211		
Average	1,460	674	3,658	39	4,885	·25	·825

* Probably includes a large weight of poppy-heads.
† Excluding 730 maunds of poppy-heads.

Three maps are appended showing the distribution of the opium and drug-consuming population in the year 1889-90.

7. Another test of the matter is the comparatively slow growth of the revenue from opium and drugs in the Province during the last decade. If the facilities for purchasing drugs had been really increased by two-thirds during the ten years, from 1879 to 1889, as supposed, the revenue from drugs, Mr. Elsmie remarks, might have largely increased; but, as already pointed out by Mr. Elsmie in this office No. 216 of 11th August 1888, the revenue from opium and drugs has increased very slightly indeed.

Slow growth of the revenue from opium and hemp-drugs.

The years 1879-80 and 1889-90 may be thus compared:—

	1879-80. ₹	1889-90. ₹
Average duty	34,390	36,806
Licenses to sell opium	2,80,137	3,24,284
Licenses to sell hemp-drugs	1,39,577	1,54,885
Total	4,54,104	5,15,975

The increase amounts only to ₹61,871, which represents a rate of 1·2 per cent. per annum on the figure for the earliest year. This, the Financial Commissioner observes, is a rate of increase probably slower than that of the increase of the population generally, and is certainly very gradual compared with the rapid increase of the material prosperity of the people, and is probably attributable not to a real increase of consumption but to improved administration.

Opium-smoking: closure of madak and chandu shops contemplated.

8. The opium dens mentioned in the printed papers received are shops for the smoking of the preparation of opium—madak and chandu. These, I am to say, have been wholly prohibited in the Punjab. The question of closing these shops seems to have been first discussed in the Excise Report for 1881-82, paragraphs 23 and 24; and in March 1883, by a Circular Memorandum No. 2181, copy whereof is attached for easy reference, Commissioners were asked to consider the matter of repression. In his No. 476 of 17th May 1884 the Financial Commissioner (Colonel Davies) reported to Government in favour of stopping the public sale of madak and chandu by giving no more special licenses for opium-smoking shops and by prohibiting the ordinary retail vendors from manufacturing and selling these preparations. In its reply (Punjab Government No. 250 of 5th November 1884) Government admitted the evils of opium-smoking, and expressed itself ready to sacrifice revenue should a reform of the kind proposed be practicable; but Sir Charles Aitchison thought that the experiment should first be tried in a few places and experience of its working gained before the introduction of a sweeping measure applicable to the whole Province. Accordingly, with effect from 1st April 1885, measures were to be taken for the suppression of opium-smoking at Peshawar, Delhi, and Lahore, and elsewhere the existing shops were to be strictly supervised and no new shops were to be licensed,—*vide* Financial Commissioner's Circular Memorandum No. 8582 of 22nd November 1884, copy of which is attached. This order was not carried out in Peshawar, because it was found that the opium contract there had been given for a term of years not yet expired. In Lahore the closure of madak and chandu shops caused a loss of revenue amounting to about ₹6,000 in 1885-86; but the results both in Lahore and Delhi were otherwise favourable. In 1886-87 it was reported that the results were good in Delhi; but the Excise Officer of Lahore, an official of great local experience, stated that there had been in Lahore city simply a loss of revenue with no appreciable decrease in opium-smoking. In paragraphs 24 and 25 of the Annual Excise Report for 1887-88 the state of the madak and chandu trade was briefly sketched as follows:—

"The result of the closure in Delhi has been favourable as has been already intimated to Government in this office No. 119 of 16th February 1888, and the number of chandu-smokers is steadily diminishing. That letter also shows that the closure in Lahore was not so successful; but now the Deputy Commissioner admits that, though smoking clubs frequented by old hands are common, the new regulations certainly tend to discourage further recruitment of the ranks of the smokers. As to Peshawar, a special report has been received from Mr. Merk. Opium-smoking began there in 1865; and in 1887, when the shops were closed, there were 300 to 400 regular frequenters. After one year's closure the number of habitual smokers is reported to have fallen to 50 or 60; and native public opinion is strongly in favour of the new policy. The returns now submitted show that Government certainly loses revenue by the closure of the shops and must expect to lose revenue for some years. The following are the figures for special madak and chandu licenses in recent years:—In Peshawar, *viz.*, 1882-83, ₹7,236; 1883-84, ₹8,688; 1884-85, ₹8,688; 1885-86, ₹8,688; 1886-87, ₹7,980. In 1887-88 no such licenses have been granted.

As stated in this office No. 119 of 16th February, in nine districts there is no appreciable amount of opium-smoking, and it is believed there are no special shops in eight others. Special shops are licensed only in Umballa, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Hazara, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ghazi Khan. In Umballa there is one shop in the Cantonment and one in the City, and the consumption amounted to 4 maunds 3 seers, the value of which is about ₹6,500. In Ferozepore there is only one shop, the sales of which amounted to 1 maund in 1887-88. In the Mooltan Cantonment are two shops and in the City one, and the sales are said not to be great. In the three shops of Amritsar City the consumption is said to have slightly increased. In Sialkot, where there are two shops, opium-smoking is said to be confined to the lowest classes. In Gujrat no chandu is smoked, and only five or six men smoke madak. In Gujranwala there are two madak shops, and chandu is little known. From Jhelum it is reported that chandu is unknown and madak-smoking is decreasing. The Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi says: 'There is a general outcry against the existence of the shops in the city, as it is said that many young men of good family ruin health and character in them.' In Hazara only a little madak is smoked; and in Kohat, where there is one shop, the contractor has agreed to allow no new smokers into the shop, of which at present there are 38 customers. In Bannu a little chandu is smoked and no madak; but from Dera Ghazi Khan the report is that chandu is much indulged in by young men of the educated classes. The number of shops has, however, been reduced from ten to three."

Closure of madak and chandu shops effected.

9. Towards the end of 1887 Government asked for a special report on the whole question of opium-smoking; and, in his Secretary's No. 119 of 16th February 1888, Mr. Elsmie advocated the extension to the whole Province of the measures experimentally adopted in Peshawar, Lahore, and Delhi. Government in reply expressed a wish that the whole case should be considered by the Excise Commissioner to be shortly appointed, and the Excise Commissioner's report was forwarded to Government with Financial Commissioner's No. 733 of 23rd October 1889, Mr. Elsmie adhering to his views already expressed, with the result that Government ordered the closure of all madak and chandu shops with effect from 1st April 1890.

10. In the table in paragraph 6 of this letter it will be seen that an increased consumption of opium is shown to have taken place in 1889-90 as compared with the preceding years. This increase is, no doubt, partly the result of better record of sales, but it is also, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, partly due to the substitution of licit for illicit consumption. In connection with this matter I am to refer you to the papers noted in the margin,* from which it will be seen that smuggling of Malwa and Nepal opium was and is very common, and that efforts are being made to suppress this contraband trade. Prosecutions have increased of late years, and it is natural to suppose that, if the standing attempt to suppress illicit traffic in drugs were not kept up, the evil would be much worse than it is at present. The curtailment of the illicit supply of the drug must naturally lead to increased demand for opium that has paid the proper duty. Further, I am to refer you to the new Opium Rules, published in Punjab Government Notification No. 653 A. of 1st April 1889. In these rules two changes were introduced which undoubtedly tend to check illicit consumption of opium. Before the revision of the rules it had been held by the Chief Court that it was not an offence for a licensed cultivator of the poppy to consume his own crop, but home consumption is now forbidden by the new Rule 9 (*a*). Again, it had been found that in certain districts containing large areas under poppy hardly any opium was reported as manufactured, the inference being that a large amount of locally grown opium was consumed in those districts without passing through the shops of the retail vendors, and that much of the produce was consumed in the form of *post*, the produce in neither case paying Government any revenue beyond the very low acreage duty of ₹2 per acre. The existence of this unlicensed consumption was found to be interfering with the value of the retail vendors' contracts, and thus to be causing loss to Government without any real advantage to the people. The new Opium Rules therefore provided that the Local Government might enhance the acreage duty up to any rate not exceeding ₹2 per quarter acre or fraction thereof; and under this power the Local Government has doubled the duty in nine districts of the Punjab, in which it was seen that a large area was annually cultivated with poppy, but a disproportionately small amount of opium was reported as manufactured. The Excise Commissioner is now considering whether further enhancements should not be made.

Apparent increase in consumption of opium in 1889-90 due to substitution of licit for illicit consumption.

* 1. Correspondence ending with Punjab Government No. 456 of 14th September 1888.
2. Punjab Government (Foreign) Proceedings, Nos. 5—14 of May 1887.
3. Financial Commissioner's No. 459 of 20th June 1889, to Punjab Government.
4. Paragraph 19 of Financial Commissioner's No. 139 C. of 15th July 1890, to Punjab Government.
5. Paragraph 32, Excise Report for 1889-90.

11. The use of charas is, Mr. Elsmie remarks, probably more harmful than that of opium. The price of the drug is low, and the idea of imposing an import duty in addition to the ordinary license fees has been under consideration for some time. In his No. 199 of 17th March 1888 to Government, Mr. Elsmie expressed himself in favour of the levy of an import duty; and in his No. 691 of 25th September 1888 he gave it as his opinion that Government should not attempt to levy a duty at a higher rate than ₹40 per maund. In replying to this letter His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor said he thought the whole subject required further consideration, especially with reference to the probable effect of the proposed duty upon the Central Asian trade generally. The Excise Commissioner has now reported fully on the whole case, and has also submitted draft rules of an improved kind regarding the administration of the excise on hemp-drugs generally. The report and the draft rules are now under consideration, and the Financial Commissioner hopes very shortly to be able to send up matured proposals for the approval of Government, the objects in view being the raising of the retail price of hemp-drugs and the introduction of a stricter supervision over their import and transport and consumption.

Proposal to levy an import duty on charas; and to improve the system of excise on hemp-drugs generally.

12. The proposals in question will also deal with bhang, a locally-produced hemp-drug. The hemp plant, as Government is aware, grows wild in several districts of the Province, and bhang is consequently very cheap. This circumstance, and the fact that hemp is used for other purposes than that of the manufacture of bhang, makes restriction of the use of the drug a matter of difficulty, and experience only can show how far the difficulty can be surmounted.

13. In conclusion, I am to say that the Financial Commissioner desires to express his general concurrence in the views stated by the Commissioner of Excise in his report herewith submitted.

Conclusion.

No. 239, dated 24th December 1890.

From—R. M. DANE, Esq., Commissioner of Excise, Punjab,
To—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

As directed in Punjab Government endorsement No. 2133, dated 1st November 1890, I have the honour to submit the following remarks upon the accompanying copies (1) of a letter from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade to His Excellency the Viceroy, enclosing copies of Resolutions adopted by the Society at a meet-

ing held on June 3rd, 1890; and (2) of a memorial presented to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India by a deputation of the same Society on 30th July 1890.

2. The Resolutions are more strongly worded than the memorial; but both in the Resolutions and in the memorial the Government of India is urged to prohibit the sale of opium in India except for medicinal purposes, and the principle of a maximum revenue with a minimum consumption is declared in the memorial to be unsatisfactory; while in the Resolutions the arrangements made to safeguard the opium revenue by licensing the cultivation of the poppy and by auctioning the right of retail vend of opium are declared to be contrary to the elementary principles of morality and to be inconsistent with the Gospel of Christ. The memorial further draws attention to the increase in the facilities for opium vend in the Punjab and other Provinces apparent from the return furnished by Sir J. Gorst to Mr. M Stewart, M.P., during the last ten years, and concludes with a request that steps may be taken throughout British India to close opium shops for the consumption of opium on the premises.

3. The Government of India requests that the general questions raised may be discussed as far as they affect the Punjab, and in replying to the Government of India it should, I think, be forcibly pointed out that, apart from financial considerations, any attempt to prohibit the sale of opium except for medicinal purposes would in this Province be most unpopular, and consequently politically inexpedient; while if the poppy were grown without restriction and the sale of opium were allowed free, the consumption of opium and its preparations would inevitably increase. Sikhs, Hindus, and Muhammadans alike eat opium, and at present the residents in the Phulkian States are the largest consumers.

The memorialists themselves admit that in malarious tracts opium is useful as a prophylactic, and I think that the opportunity afforded by the presentation of this memorial should be taken to state clearly that the poppy has been cultivated and opium eaten in the Punjab from the period antecedent to British rule; that the drug when taken in this form in moderation is not believed to be necessarily prejudicial; and that although indulgence in the habit may legitimately be restricted by taxation, and thereby made a source of revenue to the State, prohibition and unrestricted consumption are alike out of the question. Opium-smoking is another matter. Unlike opium-eating, the practice appears to have been of comparatively recent growth in this Province, and its evils have already been recognised, and all licenses for the sale of chandu and madak withdrawn

4. The particular allegation regarding the Punjab contained in the memorial is that the number of shops for the vend of opium and other drugs has risen from 1,164 in 1879-80 to 1,849 in 1888-89. The memorialists appear to think that Lucknow is in the Punjab and Lahore is in the North-Western Provinces; but the figures above given require some explanation.

In paragraph 29 of the Provincial Excise Report for 1889-90 I observed that the number of licenses for the retail vend of opium in the Punjab appeared to be unduly large, and in paragraph 34 I made a similar statement regarding the number of shops for the retail vend of intoxicating drugs. The figures quoted by the memorialists, however, do not, at any rate in the earlier years, represent the number of licensed shops in the Province; but the number of licenses, and in some districts leases, were in former years shown in the returns as licenses. Thus in 1879-80 I find that in the opium-eating district of Ludhiana the excise returns show one license, and for other districts there are similar entries: *viz.*, for Bannu, 5 for Kangra, 7 for Rawalpindi, 4 for Jhelum, 3 for Shahpur, &c. The entry in the more recent returns of the number of shops, whether licensed direct by Government or by lessees or farmers, has naturally caused a large increase in the number of licenses, and the memorialists have been misled by this circumstance. At the same time I may repeat that in my opinion the number of existing shops for retail vend both of opium and hemp-drugs, but especially the latter, admits of some reduction, and I have for some time been collecting statistics with the intention of addressing Deputy Commissioners on the subject.

5. The request for the closure of shops for the retail sale of opium for consumption on the premises, by which I understand shops for smoking opium and its preparations, does not concern this Province, because, as already stated, all licenses for the retail vend of madak and chandu have been withdrawn in the Punjab. The licensed shops at Delhi and Lahore were first closed with effect from April 1885; then at Peshawar from April 1887: and in other districts with effect from April 1889 and April 1890. The publication as a printed selection of the correspondence on this subject would be useful as an illustration of the principles which have actuated and governed excise policy in this Province.

The only reference to the Punjab in the extracts referred to in the Appendix to the memorial is in Mr. Frederick Sessions' speech published in July 1890 in the *Friend of China*, where he refers briefly to the increased number of licenses granted for opium vend, and this subject has already been sufficiently noticed.

No. 2043, dated 21st April 1891.

From—H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of the orders of the Government of India, No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890, forwarding for report a copy of a memorial addressed

to Her Majesty's Secretary of State by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade and of resolutions adopted by that Society on the 3rd June 1890. In reply I am to submit a copy of a report* from the Board of Revenue on the subject, with its enclosure from the Commissioner of Excise, and to add the following observations which have been recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor.

* No. 193 B., dated the 21st March 1891.

2. The enclosures now submitted appear to satisfactorily meet most of the considerations put forth in the memorial so far as the Bengal Province is concerned. It is not affirmed that the consumption of opium is on the increase in these Provinces. The consumption of opium and the net duty realised thereon during the past ten years is as follows:—

	Maunds of 82 lb. avoirdupois.	Net duty.
		₹
1880-81	1,763	13,95,083
1881-82	1,723	14,47,324
1882-83	1,802	15,04,097
1883-84	1,918	15,92,416
1884-85	1,876	15,60,261
1885-86	1,841	15,35,107
1886-87	1,887	15,69,842
1887-88	1,939	16,08,239
1888-89	1,925	15,98,455
1889-90	1,905	15,76,121

This shows, as the Board point out, that during the past three years consumption has actually declined, while the total increase in the consumption since 1880 is only 142 maunds, or 8 per cent., which does not more than exceed the general increase in population in the districts where opium is chiefly consumed. The memorial of the Society also alludes to the fact that the number of licenses for the sale of opium and other narcotics has been largely reduced in Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor will therefore follow the Board of Revenue in confining his remarks in this report to the proposal of the memorialists to enforce the closure of all opium saloons, or dens as they are called.

3. On this point I am first to explain that it is not the case, as the memorialists would seem to suppose, that licensed shops for the sale of opium are places where opium is consumed on the premises. On the contrary, the 1,872 shops which are now licensed are places of vend only, and there is no reason for speaking of them as opium dens. The only places to which that expression can be held to apply are the madak and chandu shops, of which 346 and 89, respectively, are licensed at present. In these shops opium in its manufactured form is smoked on the premises, and, as Mr. Westmacott observes, scenes of intoxication may be witnessed. That in some cases evil results are produced by these shops is freely admitted; but the Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that the results are evil in all cases, or that the worst cases are so numerous as to require that a civilised Government should make a crusade against this class of shops. Even if it be granted that the evil is not exaggerated, still the question remains whether it can be obviated by any remedy which will not be worse than the disease. The Society for the Prevention of the Opium Trade put forward a proposal to prohibit all licensed shops. The answer to this proposal is forcibly stated by the Commissioner of Police, the Commissioner of Excise, and the Board of Revenue. If prohibition were enforced the smokers of opium, instead of meeting in licensed saloons, would resort to unlicensed dens where it would be impossible to convict them of any offence unless it could be proved that they had obtained their supplies from an unlicensed vendor. The habit of smoking in unlicensed dens, which is now combated with such difficulty, would soon become unrestricted. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the view that it would be worse than useless to refuse all licenses for madak and chandu shops.

4. As to the proposal to limit the possession of opium to one tolah instead of five, its effect on the ordinary consumer of opium would be undesirable. A quarter of a tolah is a common, perhaps the commonest, dose taken daily by those who are addicted to the use of opium, and it is within Sir Charles Elliott's personal knowledge and experience that this quantity is taken by innumerable persons in all parts of India, from Rajputana and the Punjab to Assam, without any injury or physical deterioration; that heavy tasks are easily performed under the stimulus it supplies; and that the prevalent belief is that the stimulus is wholesome, even in a dry climate, and is especially beneficial in moist and marshy countries like Eastern Bengal. The consumer of such a dose can now procure his supply for 20 days by one visit to an opium shop; if the limit were reduced to one tolah, he would require to visit the shop every four days—an annoyance which there is no reason for imposing upon him, and the imposition of which would lead to increased smuggling and to breaches of the law.

5. For the rest the Lieutenant-Governor considers it unnecessary to follow the Board in their observations on the proposed prohibition of the retail vend of opium except for medicinal purposes. Such a proposal does not deserve serious consideration. The policy of Government is to discourage and restrict the consumption of intoxicants as far as possible; not to make foolish and impossible attempts to prohibit their consumption altogether Mr. Westmacott observes: "It is my experience that the only way to prevent the illici.

and comparatively unrestricted consumption of intoxicating drugs is to control the trade by the issue of a carefully restricted number of licenses, raising the price of the drug artificially by means of duty and license fees as high as is practicable without driving the consumers into smuggling, and making it the interest of every licensed dealer to prevent illicit practices." These principles are followed by the Government of Bengal, and the statistics already quoted in this letter attest the success which has attended their application in regard to excise opium.

No. 193 B., dated 21st March 1891.

From—K. G. GUPTA, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

With advertence to Government Order No. E 1-0—8-2, dated 28th November 1890, and enclosures, forwarding for report a memorial from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, recommending the closing of licensed opium dens throughout India, and limiting the sale of opium to what is required for medicinal purposes only, I am directed to submit herewith copy of a report No. 5896, dated 19th ultimo, from the Commissioner of Excise on the subject, with the following observations.

2. The Society's memorial is taken up entirely with the question of excise opium in India; but of the two resolutions passed at their Annual Meeting, the second refers to the cultivation of provision opium for export to China and other foreign countries, while the first summarises the recommendations of the Society made in the memorial in regard to excise opium.

3. In paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890, the Local Government is asked to submit remarks on all the papers (including apparently the resolutions); but further on in the same paragraph it is said "that the general questions raised in the *memorial* should be discussed so far as they affect Bengal." It may be presumed, therefore, that the Government does not desire that the Board should take up again the large and often-discussed subject of the opium manufacture for export to China and the Straits, but that what is required is that the contents of the memorial, so far as they specially affect or refer excise opium in Bengal, should be noticed.

4. The memorial, it will be observed, has little or nothing to say against the general administration of the Excise Department in Bengal. In paragraph 2 it is observed that the habit of opium-smoking is on the increase in India. In paragraph 3 the number of licensed shops for the sale of opium and other drugs in the different Provinces is given for the ten years 1879—89. The figures show, as is admitted in paragraph 5 of the memorial, that the number has been largely reduced in these Provinces. The practice has therefore been in conformity with the accepted principle that the duty should be continually raised and thereby consumption be discouraged so far as is consistent with the prevention of illicit manufacture. The figures given in paragraph 4 of the Excise Commissioner's letter show that, in the ten years 1880—90, the consumption of opium has increased by 142 maunds only, or 8 per cent., which is approximately equal to the general increase of population, if anything rather less than the increase disclosed by the last census in the population of the districts which are the chief consumers of opium; while the receipts from duty have risen by R1 81,038, or very nearly 13 per cent., showing that the duty has been perceptibly enhanced during this period. It is also noteworthy that the consumption has actually declined since 1887-88. It appears therefore that, as far as Bengal is concerned, the report of the Board may be restricted to the specific recommendation with which the memorial concludes, *viz.*, that licensed opium dens should be closed everywhere.

5. As regards this point the Excise Commissioner's letter goes into the question fully, and very little remains to be said. It appears that the memorialists would include in the term opium dens both madak and chandu shops, of the former of which there are, according to the Excise Report of 1889-90 346, and of the latter 89 licensed in the whole of the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Chandu shops, as the extracts annexed to the memorial correctly show, are distinctly places for producing temporary intoxication. The preparation of opium which is called chandu is of Chinese importation. It is smoked in order to bring about a brief period of intoxication, after sleeping off which the consumer usually leaves the shop and goes back to his work. Smoking madak does not necessarily, or even as a rule, lead to intoxication. Of the chandu shops, 16 are in the Mymensing district, 10 in Gya, and 11 in Calcutta, though the Board are assured that the chandu shops in Calcutta, being now in the hands of single licensee, only four are actually open at the present time. Of the madak shops, 31 are in Calcutta, 40 in the 24-Pergunnahs, 29 in Hooghly, and 28 in Maldah, where there is not a single chandu shop. The income derived from these shops was in 1889-90 (as shown by the Excise Commissioner in his letter) R35,216 from chandu and R82,825 from madak shops, besides of course the duty on the opium consumed in these shops. If it may be assumed that the opium would not be smoked elsewhere if these shops were shut, the closure would, perhaps, entail a loss of revenue of 3 lakhs per annum in all Bengal.

6. Seeing the degradation which results from the consumption of these preparations of opium, especially from chandu, it is very natural that the question should be asked whether it would not be far better to close such shops altogether, and the Board are quite

prepared to admit that if the evil would be remedied by refusing any chandu or madak licenses it ought to be done. But though it is very easy to describe in effective language the great demoralisation which obtains in the most degraded stratum of society in all large cities, a stratum which, where gin is the prevailing stimulant, is to be found congregated round gin-palaces, where absinthe, round the absinthe shops, where chandu, round the chandu shops, the responsible Government is bound to be satisfied that the anticipated benefits will actually result before the existing machinery is dislocated. These opium dens exist almost exclusively in large centres of population, and whatever may be true of rural tracts, it is certainly not true to fact to represent that in large cities the Government creates the taste for intoxicants by introducing licensed shops. Already the excise administration only stops one stage short of prohibition. The vend of chandu and madak is prohibited everywhere throughout India, save in a few scattered excepted spots, and even there its consumption is deterred by the imposition of a very heavy duty. It is hardly fair to describe the Government as responsible, in the ordinary sense of the word, for the existence of an evil which it places under such heavy disabilities. But the question is whether, if Government went further, if instead of merely penalising very heavily this practice, it were altogether to prohibit indulgence in it, the result would be successful. The Board will consider this first from the more practical point of view, that is, on the assumption that the general opium excise policy were allowed to remain unaltered, but no chandu or madak licenses were to be granted. Secondly, on the more radical assumption that the vend and possession of opium were also prohibited except for medicinal purposes.

7. At present, opium can only be purchased from licensed vendors, and, save under very exceptional circumstances, no one may possess more than 5 tolahs, even if obtained from a licensed vendor. Now what would happen, say, in Calcutta if all the chandu and madak shops were closed? There is no difficulty whatever in drawing the necessary conclusion, because it can safely be inferred from what already goes on. From 5 to 20 opium-smokers would meet together in out-of-the-way and retired rooms, where madak or chandu would be sold to them and smoked by them as at present. If discovered, they would declare that it was their own opium which they had purchased for the occasion. The Magistrate would refuse to convict unless evidence could be adduced that the opium or its preparation had been purchased. Such evidence could only be obtained through spies and informers. Now, at the present moment, there are scores of illicit opium dens in Calcutta (in spite of the existence of the licensed shops) that are maintained in this very way, against which war is waged incessantly by the police and excise establishments, but with very indifferent success, for the reason above described. It it is now found difficult to convict the owners of these illicit dens, and impossible to extirpate them when the administration is aided by the vigilance of the licensed vendors ever ready to co-operate by every means in their power, as well as by the establishment for detective purposes maintained out of the excise revenue, which can use the licensed shops as their best sources of information. What would the result be if these aids and supports were withdrawn and the licensed vend of chandu and madak stopped? It is in no way exaggerating the case to say that probably the unlicensed shops would so thrive, increase, and multiply that there would be more opium-smoking in Calcutta after the prohibition than there is now. The police would be discouraged by the difficulty in procuring convictions, while the auxiliary forces which now form their best allies would no longer exist.

Not merely would there be no diminution of the evil habit, but by the very necessities of the case, the dens being removed from all supervision, would be more unwholesome, more closed to light and air, less well looked after than they are now. The hold which the police have over the criminal classes would be seriously relaxed. The licensed madak shop is to the Indian detective what the pawn-broker's establishment is to the English detective, the place where he often gets the first clue to the discovery of a dacoity or other grave offence which would otherwise remain undetected. Is it not after all a very appreciable advantage to the community that by the existence of these licensed shops which heavily penalise, but stop short of absolutely prohibiting opium-smoking, the criminal classes and inevitable scum of large towns, which would otherwise shun police observation, should to so large an extent be focussed and brought under their direct notice? And would not this advantage be completely lost (probably without any counterbalancing advantage) if the system of licensing chandu and madak shops were given up?

8. It will be seen, however, that the limit of possession of opium might be fixed at one tolah instead of five, and the private manufacture of chandu and madak might be prohibited. The Excise Commissioner recommends these modifications, and is supported by the Commissioner of Police. This is, perhaps, not the proper occasion to re-open these questions, as what the memorialists ask for is the closing of licensed shops, while the introduction of these proposals would rather serve as valuable aids in disminishing the number of illicit shops. But the Board may remark that in 1885, when the present opium rules were drafted, they wished to make the limit of possession of intoxicating drugs one tolah, but the Government of India disapproved of the suggestion, while in 1886 the Board suggested that the private manufacture of madak and chandu should be altogether prohibited, a proposal which the Bengal Government disapproved of in reporting on the subject to the Government of India. The Board did not propose to lower the limit of the possession of opium below 5 tolahs, and the Government

G. O. No. 3594, dated 21st October 1885.

Bengal Government No. 1885 of 12th August 1886.

argued that if the opium was allowed the use that might be made of it ought not to be restricted. Should the Government see its way to prohibit the unlicensed manufacture of chandu and madak, this would materially assist in the repression of unlicensed dens, and indirectly therefore lead to a reduction of the number of licensed shops.

9 In the second place, what would happen if the Government were to prohibit the retail vend of opium throughout British India except for medicinal purposes, or its possession, save for the same object, or, as the memorialists would probably prefer, were to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy altogether, save within the narrowest limits and its importation into British India. Mr. Westmacott refers to this alternative in paragraph 5 of his excellent report, and the Board have little to add to what he there says. What the Government does endeavour to do is to make opium (which can naturally be produced at ₹5 to ₹6 per seer for the best quality) unobtainable save at prices varying from ₹20 to ₹35 a seer, and to effect this it has to make all dealing in other than its own excise opium illicit, and to exclude, as far as possible, foreign opium. What difficulties it meets with are too well known to need many words. Nepal and all other surrounding territories are centres of illicit trade. Every railway, every river, every main artery of traffic is utilised for the transport of illicit opium. Seizures are frequent, but the profits of the trade are such as to minimize their deterrent effect. What then would be the result of total prohibition? Is a very expensive preventive agency to be still maintained from the general taxation of the country? If not, illicit traffic would reign supreme. Japan and Corea, part of Java and the Phillippine Islands are no fair parallel to such a continent as India. After the treaty of Tilsit, all the resources at the command of Napoleon failed to exclude English manufactures from the Continent of Europe, and what probability is there that a drug so easily concealed as opium could be excluded from British India with its almost limitless land and water frontiers.

10. It must also be remembered that the English system of administration, which is largely engrafted into India, is essentially non-inquisitorial. Hardly any other administration in the world is so handicapped in a policy of prohibition as an administration conducted on English principles. The Board are confident that if the policy advocated by the memorialists were seriously tried it would result in conspicuous failure.

11. The present policy of discouragement, as contrasted with total prohibition, is, the Board are convinced, the right one, and this is quite consistent with an honest endeavour to improve matters in any particular district or city in which there appears to be room for amendment. The number of chandu or madak shops in such districts as Maldah, Mymensing, Gya, and some others cannot but arrest attention, and it seems quite possible that something may be done with advantage to reduce their number. The Board are satisfied that the Excise Commissioner is fully alive to his duty in this respect, and will do all in his power to minimise the existing evils, even though no radical change of system may be considered feasible.

12. Sir H. Harrison is reluctant to refer to the revenue now raised from excise, lest it be retorted that this shows that, say what the Government may, it values income more than morality. But still no practical administrator can afford to ignore the question how the 100 lakhs now raised by excise in the Lower Provinces would be raised if prohibition were substituted for discouragement? It is fair to take the entire sum of 100 lakhs, because the attacks on the spirit revenue and *ganja* revenue are as persistent and based on at least as strong grounds of reason and morality as the attacks on the opium revenue. The excise revenue is now readily attacked by many respectable opponents in India, because they feel no sense of responsibility as to how it would have to be replaced; but if the question were put in a definite form, whether the trebling of the income-tax would be accepted as a substitute, how many persons would venture to advise this measure? Or, again, take Calcutta as an example. The excise revenue in Calcutta—not including the customs revenue on wine and spirits, still less the revenue derived from the sale of provision opium—exceeds 20 lakhs—much more than is realised from the house-tax at 10 per cent. It is needless to say how heavily the house-rate is felt by the owners of house property in Calcutta. Would it be considered a welcome or even a fair proposal to substitute total prohibition of the consumption of spirits, *ganja*, and opium in Calcutta for the present system of licensing, and to raise the house-rate to 20 per cent. in order to make up the revenue sacrificed. The question can only be viewed in its true light by asking in what less objectionable manner 100 lakhs could be raised in Bengal if the excise were given up, and it is difficult to see how any satisfactory answer could be given to this question.

No. 5896, dated 19th February 1891.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Commissioner of Excise, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

With reference to your No. 1828-B. of the 9th December last, and its enclosures, as per margin, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Board, the following remarks.

No. E. 1-02—8, dated 28th November 1890, from the Government of Bengal.

No. 4038, dated 18th October 1890, from the Government of India, and its enclosures.

2. The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade have addressed the Viceroy on the

subject of closing the licensed opium-dens throughout India, and limiting the sale of opium to that which is necessary for medical use. My report for the year 1889-90 shows that the greatest number of licenses in force in these Provinces during any part of the year for the retail sale of opium was 3,394, while in 1888-89 it had been only 2,374, and during the five years from 1884 to 1889 had averaged 2,415. The increase is due to the issue of an increased number of licenses to druggists for the sale of opium for medical purposes, the number of such licenses in 1889-90 being 1,522 against 453 in 1888-89. Omitting these licenses the number in 1889-90 was only 1,872 against 1,921 in 1888-89. Any proposal to increase the number in any district is carefully scrutinised by me, and the Collectors limit them to what is necessary to prevent unlicensed dealing. To the best of my knowledge and belief no opium is consumed on the premises of any of these 1,872 licensed shops, and there is no reason for speaking of them as opium-dens. The places really referred to by the Society are shops licensed for the sale of the preparations of opium known as *chandu* and *madak* for smoking—*chandu* in the Chinese and *madak* in the Bengali fashion. In these shops the drug is smoked on the premises, and it is true that sometimes scenes of intoxication may be witnessed. The number of licenses in these Provinces for the sale of *chandu* was 89 in 1888-89 and 88 in 1889-90. For *madak* the number was, in 1887-88, 367; in 1888-89, 366; and in 1889-90, 346.

3. People are now allowed to manufacture *madak* for home consumption without license up to a limit of 5 tolahs, a privilege which covers much unlicensed trade, and, while it may reduce the scenes of intoxication in licensed shops, has, in my opinion, led to considerable increase of *madak*-smoking. I am not aware of the reasons which led to this concession to *madak*-smokers, but I think that the results of it have been distinctly mischievous. The greatest number of licensed *chandu* shops open in Calcutta and the suburbs, including the towns of Howrah and Bally, was, in 1889-90, 11, and of licensed *madak* shops 31. The number actually open at this present writing is—

Chandu . . . . 4 *Madak* 4 27

With reference to the feasibility of closing any of these shops, Mr. Lambert, C.I.E., the Commissioner of Police, whom I have consulted upon the subject, writes as follows:—

"I am of opinion that, so long as opium is cultivated and sold, and so long as the possession of opium up to 5 tolahs weight by private individuals for domestic use is permitted by the law, the existence of *chandu* and *madak* shops is a necessary evil.

"That they are an evil admits to my mind of no doubt, and a visit to the opium-dens in this city would show to the inexperienced very forcibly in what way these places exercise a pernicious influence over those who resort them.

"Still, if the licensed shops were closed, a much larger number of people would be led astray by being tempted to resort to private dens, which would at once spring up in large numbers. This would open out a new field of mischief. New temptations would be offered to officials, and the supply of the drug would still be equal to the demand, and the evil would be in no way abated.

"The question asked by you, whether the present number of shops in Calcutta might with advantage be decreased or not, may I think be best answered as follows:—

"Unless the vendors are required to provide more airy and spacious premises, I see no object to be gained by diminishing the number of shops; but if the shops and courtyards were properly constructed and reasonably spacious so as to admit air and light, I think the number of *chandu* and *madak* shops might be diminished by one-half."

I agree with Mr. Lambert at present in thinking that the closure of the licensed shops would lead to an increase in the number of private dens. I do not think there would be any decrease in opium-smoking, and there would certainly be a large outcome of all the evils invariably attendant on an illicit trade. The subject of requiring licensees to provide airy and spacious premises is receiving my attention. The idea of promoting tea shops as a counter-attraction for opium-smokers does not require serious consideration. I am at present of opinion that the vice of opium-smoking would be fostered, rather than checked, by closing licensed shops and driving smokers to secret places to satisfy their terrible craving. Were it otherwise, and could opium-smoking be stopped by refusing to issue licenses for *chandu* and *madak* shops, I do not think that considerations of revenue should induce us to hesitate. I believe that even in London it has not been found practicable to close the establishments for smoking preparations of opium, and it would certainly be more difficult in Indian towns, where the number of persons who are victims to the habit is, if I am not mistaken, very much larger. Under police regulations in Calcutta licensed *chandu* and *madak* shops are closed at 6 in the evening. The consequence of this is that after that hour there is much smoking in unlicensed places, with which my officers are unable to deal in consequence of the concession which allows any person to possess without a license 5 tolahs weight of the drug. An excise officer enters an unlicensed shop, the dealings of which are notorious, and finds 20 or 30 persons smoking. Each of these persons professes to have purchased his drug less than 5 tolahs from a licensed vendor, and unless a trap is laid it cannot be proved that the keeper of the shop has made a sale. In the rare cases in which a conviction for unlicensed sale is obtained the fine imposed by the Magistrate is generally much below the fee which would be levied on a license, and consequently unlicensed dealing is found much more profitable than dealing under a license. I do not think it necessary or desirable to close the licensed shops; on the contrary, I think they should be kept open longer than they are: but I think that a more stringent law is required to enable us to suppress unlicensed shops, and also more vigorous action on the part of Magistrates in dealing with convicted offenders. I have more than once brought

to the notice of Government the inadequacy of the punishments inflicted. Besides these difficulties in our way, I must observe that our excise and police establishments are not strong in numbers, or in energy or integrity, and it is my experience that the only way to prevent the illicit and comparatively unrestricted consumption of intoxicating drugs is to control the trade by the issue of a carefully restricted number of licenses, raising the price of the drug artificially by means of duty and license fees as high as is practicable without driving the consumers into smuggling, and making it the interest of every licensed dealer to prevent illicit practices. While, however, it is my opinion at present that worse evils would follow if we did not license places for opium-smoking, I shall not cease to consider the matter, and shall be careful to license no more shops than are absolutely necessary to prevent the existence of illicit establishments. It is true that while these places are licensed by Government we leave it open to those who indulge in sensational and irresponsible declamation to accuse the Government of protecting and encouraging them for purposes of revenue; but I have no fear that this accusation will be endorsed by any one who will patiently and dispassionately examine the facts. So far as these Provinces are concerned, it is not the case that the limitation of consumption has been subordinated to the consideration of revenue. I feel confident that by reducing the taxation on opium or any other intoxicating drug, and by increasing the number of licenses for retail sale, I could increase the revenue to an enormous extent; whereas the policy which I am carrying out, in accordance with the wishes of the Bengal Government, is the very opposite of this. We do not reduce taxation, nor do we issue new licenses, except where we are convinced that we cannot otherwise check illicit practices, and the number of licenses issued is steadily decreasing, while the average of fees on licenses is increasing.

4. To speak of the unrestrained consumption of opium and other intoxicating drugs in these Provinces under the present system is misleading in the extreme. Taking the case of opium, we find that the cultivator receives at the Opium Agency 5 rupees for every seer of his opium of a certain consistency, and every endeavour is made, though doubtless with only partial success, to prevent his disposing of any portion of his crop except to Government. The opium which he does dispose illicitly is known to be of very inferior quality. The good opium issued from the Opium Agency is sold to licensed retail vendors at fixed prices in each district, ranging from ₹16 to ₹32, according to the distance from the growing districts in which smuggling is comparatively easy. The quantity so sold, omitting fractions of a maund and the net duty realised in the aforesaid fixed prices, has been as follows:—

	Maunds of 82lb avoirdupois.	Net duty. ₹
1880-81	1,763	13,95,083
1881-82	1,723	14,47,324
1882-83	1,802	15,04,097
1883-84	1,918	15,92,416
1884-85	1,876	15,60,261
1885-86	1,841	15,35,107
1886-87	1,887	15,69,842
1887-88	1,939	16,08,239
1888-89	1,925	15,98,455
1889-90	1,905	15,76,121

In the year 1889-90 the fees on licenses for the retail sale of opium and of *chandu* and *madak* amounted to—

	₹
Opium	3,83,365
Chandu	35,216
Madak	82,825
TOTAL	5,01,406

Rupees 5,01,406 in license-fees and ₹15,76,121 give a total taxation on excise opium in Bengal in 1889-90 of ₹20,76,527, which on 1,905 maunds 22 seers amounts to an average of more than ₹27 per seer; and if I were to omit the more lightly-taxed districts in which the plant is grown, but in which the licit consumption of opium is much smaller than elsewhere, the taxation per seer would be shown to be very much heavier. I think these figures are sufficient to show that the consumption of opium is by no means unrestricted.

5. It has been suggested that the supply of opium might be cut off altogether by prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy. That the cultivation in British India could be prevented I believe. Mr. W. Kemble, the Opium Agent of Behar, says—

"As regards your second question, I am of opinion that the cultivation of poppy could be prevented with the greatest ease. The crop is so easily distinguishable that it can be seen from a great distance. A system of rewards to informers would soon bring illicit cultivation to the notice of the Magistrate.

"The sale and consumption of the drug could not be so easily prevented. If cultivation were stopped in British India, the smuggling from Nepal and other independent States would largely increase, and would result in more demoralisation than the consumption of the drug."

Some opium is now smuggled from Nepal, though less than those interested in screening the illicit practices of our own cultivators would lead us to believe, and we know that the plant is cultivated in Independent Tipperah, while there are numerous tracts in India

over which we could not prevent the cultivation. The closing of our own Agency would lead to the use of smuggled opium of an inferior quality, and we must consider what the effect would be upon our own cultivators. The closing of silk filatures, and consequent cessation of cultivation of mulberry in Midnapore has been that the "Tootiyas," hereditary cultivators of mulberry (*toot*), have become the most troublesome class of professional criminals in that district. They have not taken to other departments of honest agriculture. It is not unreasonable to suppose that our opium-cultivators might be similarly affected by the suppression of their industry. We have also to consider the consumers of opium in the malarious alluvial tracts which form a great proportion of the area of these Provinces. The use of opium by these people is not so much a vice as a necessity. Their vegetable diet would not keep them alive without stimulants, and I doubt whether it would be for their benefit to stop their opium and drive them to *ganja* or spirits. On the comparatively dry laterite soil the people are spirit-drinkers. On the alluvial mud they either use opium or the far more deleterious *ganja*. I do not believe that the prevention of the cultivation of the poppy in British India would cut off the supply of a drug which bears so high a value as opium, which the people believe to be so necessary to them, and which, from its small bulk, is, if the smell is disguised, very easily smuggled. I also doubt whether there is any equally efficient febrifuge within the reach of the people and whether their health would not suffer greatly if they could not procure opium. It does not appear to produce such insanity as *ganja* does, and, where people are as well fed as the Mahomedan ryots of Eastern Bengal, I am informed that opium-smoking does not injure them. It is said to be opium-smoking on insufficient food that affects the health.

6. In conclusion, I may say that I believe there has been much exaggeration as to the scene of intoxication to be witnessed in the *chandu* and *madak* shops. As I have already said, there is none in the retail opium shops. I have visited shops in which more than a score of persons have been smoking *chandu* or *madak* without seeing any person lying intoxicated or unable to answer my questions intelligently. I have also, however, seen persons in other shops lying asleep, and presumably intoxicated, but not many. It is, I believe, usual for the smokers of *chandu*, the Chinese preparation of opium, to sleep, presumably intoxicated, before leaving the premises; but in the *madak* shops this is by no means always the case, and I have seen many get up and go away quietly from the shop after smoking the drug. They have told me that they have no desire to sleep after it.

No. 4911, dated 18th July 1891.

From—T. D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890, forwarding copies of a letter from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, enclosing copy of the resolutions adopted by that Society on the 3rd June 1890, and of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State by the same Society, together with a reprint of the passages to which references are made in the appendix to the memorial. In paragraph 2 of the same letter this Government is requested to submit its remarks upon these papers, and to discuss the general questions raised in the memorial so far as they affect the Bombay Presidency, and especially the suggestion in paragraph 18 of the memorial regarding the grant of licenses for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises.

Letter No. 899, dated 28th February 1891, from the Commissioner, Northern Division.
Letter No. 658, dated 21st February 1891, from the Collector of Ahmedabad, with appendices.
Letter No. 1094, dated 9th March 1891, from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, with appendices.
Letter No. 1130, dated 14th February 1891, from the Collector of Khandesh.
Letter No. C.—950, dated 4th February 1891, from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, with appendices.
Letter No. 1825, dated 24th April 1891, from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.
Letter No. 1677, dated 21st May 1891, from the Commissioner in Sind.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward copies of the reports on the subject by the officers named in the margin, and to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, the following remarks.

3. The points in the memorial with which this Presidency is concerned are those raised in paragraphs 14 and 18. With reference to the former, in which it is stated that "the revenue returns show that in Bombay the duty on opium consumed in the Province, which amounted to ₹59,497 in 1879-80, had risen to ₹1,25,518 in 1888-89, having more than doubled in a period of nine years," I am to invite attention to the statistics in paragraph 5 of the report by the Opium Commissioner and in the accompaniments thereto. The quantity of licit opium passed into consumption has risen from 63,028lb in 1879-80 to 148,295lb in 1888-89, while shops have increased as follows:—

	1879-80.	1888-89.
Dry opium	892	1,175
Chandul and madat	70	130
Bhang, ganja, &c.	678	663

The increase in the licit opium sales is due, I am to observe, entirely to the measures taken to check opium-smuggling, and to substitute licit opium for the contraband opium which formerly fed the bulk of the consumption. Those measures have extended not only

to British territory, but the whole of the Native States within the Presidency have been gradually included within their scope, and the general result is that the retail selling price of opium has been doubled everywhere within the last fourteen years, while the clandestine importations of opium from Central India and Rajputana have been materially reduced. The measures referred to were introduced for the first time in a few districts only in 1877-78, and by degrees their operation has been extended to the whole Presidency, including Sind. The progressive growth of licit consumption indicated in the statement attached to Mr. Spence's report is thus accounted for.

The increase in the number of shops licensed for the sale of dry opium results from the same causes, inasmuch as it was necessary to open shops in places where there was a demand for opium which had previously been met from illicit sources, while the increase in the number of shops licensed for the sale of chandul and madat is in part due to the circumstance that in some districts chamdul and madat were sold in 1879-80, and for some years afterwards in the same shops as dry opium, whereas of late the sales have everywhere been separated, and in part to an actual increase in the number of shops in certain localities.

4. So far as opium-eating in this Presidency is concerned, the Governor in Council believes that the habit is steadily declining, especially among the trading and well-to-do classes, who are still the chief consumers of the drug in the cities and throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar. The practice of giving opium to infants and young children to keep them quiet while their mothers are at work is common throughout the Presidency, and quantities of opium, considerable in the aggregate, are purchased for that purpose. The tendency of the whole action of Government has been in the direction of confining the consumption of opium to licit importations, and of raising the retail selling price. Opium-eating is probably less injurious on the whole than liquor-drinking, and if the price of opium were raised too high, or if it were placed out of the easy reach of people wanting it, there would be a great risk of inducing opium-smuggling or of driving people to the liquor shops.

5. As regards the smoking of chandul and madat referred to in paragraph 18 of the memorial, it must be admitted that the habit is on the increase among the Musalmans and the lower classes of Hindus in several parts of the Presidency. Preparations of opium are smoked in private houses and clubs as well as in licensed shops. It is not, in the opinion of this Government, improbable that the increased resort to chandul and madat shops, which are frequented only by the lower classes,—the practice of opium-smoking not being reputable according to the ideas of Indian Society—is in a measure the consequence of the general raising of the prices of liquor, which has of late years taken place. Whatever pleasurable feelings there may be in intoxication or in semi-intoxication can be induced more cheaply now in many localities in a chandul than in a liquor shop.

6. In connexion with the smoking of chandul and madat I am to invite the special attention of the Government of India to the able and careful report of Mr. James Campbell, Collector of Bombay. It will be seen that there is a marked divergence of opinion between him and Mr. James, the Commissioner, Northern Division, and it appears to the Governor in Council that the views of the former are the more to be relied upon, in that he adduces facts to prove his argument that the smoking of opium has not necessarily the vicious results attributed to it by Mr. James. Mr. Campbell proves by figures that in Bombay City at least a large majority of the frequenters of the chandul and madat shops is neither criminal nor unemployed, and having regard to this and the reports of the other officers consulted, it is, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, difficult to accept Mr. James' sweeping assertion "that 99 out of 100 who practise it (opium-smoking) are degraded and worthless, perhaps criminal persons." As regards the charge made on page 8 of the "reprint of passages referred to in the appendix to the memorial" that the dens are made so attractive as to tempt persons who would not otherwise visit them, it is clear that, so far as this Presidency is concerned, the charge is without foundation.

7. As regards the closing of opium-smoking dens, although there is some reason to fear that one effect of the step will be to encourage the establishment of opium-smoking clubs, which will not be open to police supervision, as are the 'dens,' His Excellency in Council proposes to try the experiment of closure in some places and diminution in others.

8. The object of this Government, apart from the moral duty which rests on it to endeavour to encourage the people to detest intemperance, is to prevent the illicit consumption to opium, and any measures compatible with that object, which can be shown to be effectual in decreasing the consumption, or checking the spread of the consumption of opium, will most readily be adopted.

9. I am further to mention that the Governor in Council cannot accept the opinions expressed by Mr. Frost, the Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, in paragraph 5 of his report. He was new to the district and had had no practical experience of the subject when he wrote his report, while the Deputy Collector in charge of Opium at Ahmedabad has also held that appointment for but a short period. There is no reason to suppose that farmers generally have sold opium for export into foreign territory, and indeed it is difficult to understand how they could make a profit on such traffic in duty-paid opium. In the specific instance mentioned by Mr. Frost, there was reason to believe that the farmer had been guilty of mal-practices, and his license was therefore revoked.

No. 899, dated 28th February 1891.

From—H. E. M. JAMES, Esq., Commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay,

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

Referring to your No. 8069, dated 15th November 1890, I thought it desirable to ask the Collector of Ahmedabad for a plain account of the opium traffic in that district which is almost surrounded by Native States, with a large population of Rajputs and Mahomedans, both classes addicted to opium, and the town of Ahmedabad is also unusually populous.

2. I enclose the Collector's report and enclosures in original.

3. You will perceive that, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the vice of opium-smoking is increasing in the large city of Ahmedabad (130,000 inhabitants), but the revenue from it has fallen from nearly ₹3,600 in 1884-85 to ₹730 in 1890-91, the number of licensed shops having also been reduced from 4 to 2. The apparent anomaly is easily explained. Under the existing opium rules, no persons can be prosecuted for being in possession of a "preparation of opium" unless it exceeds 10 tolas in weight. Ten tolas of chandul afford smoking for 50 persons. Thus private smoking amongst respectable classes is spreading. Formerly a man could keep only sufficient chandul for his private wants. Now he can invite large parties, who of course secretly pay him, to his private house, where the vice is indulged in, so that only the lowest persons need go to the public shops.

4. Were the Society for the suppression of opium well advised, they would press upon Government an alteration of the rule so as to render the possession of small quantities of prepared opium illegal. Then these private parties would be suppressed, for the givers thereof would be liable to prosecution. Some respectable persons might continue to smoke privately by themselves, while the lowest and most degraded would, as now, frequent the shops; but a part of the respectable smokers would stop, or at any rate the extension of their numbers would be repressed.

5. In any case the figures which I have given show that Government is not only not making revenue, but losing it by opium-smoking under the present rules; also that people cannot smoke to intoxication in the Ahmedabad shops owing to the diluted stuff that is offered to them. I should therefore advise, myself, a return to the former rule so as to force all opium-*smoking* to be under control. Opium-*smoking* in India is not, as in 99 cases out of 100 in China, a harmless habit, like cigar-smoking amongst Europeans. (I can testify to this from my own observations when travelling in the north of China.) In India it is a degrading vice, the mark of a debauchee, and 99 out of 100 who practise it are degraded and worthless, perhaps criminal, persons. In the ports no doubt respectable hard-working lascars and others are to be found who indulge in it; but, *as a rule*, an opium-smoking native of India, of whatever rank of life he be, is vicious and without any sense of self-respect. The reverse is the case in China.

6. Opium-eating and opium-drinking are on quite a different footing. The consumption of 'kusumba,' or liquid opium, is common, especially with Rajputs, and is sometimes carried to excess. Opium-eating is a healthy practice, especially in feverish districts and in the cold weather, and its abuse is comparatively rare. The revenue from this source has increased in the Ahmedabad district, along with a reduction in the number of shops from 205 to 191, from ₹88,000 to ₹1,45,000 in the last ten years. This is almost entirely owing to special measures taken for the repression of smuggling from Native States over the border. The profit to Government in the opium consumed is ₹5 a pound or ₹700 a chest, which doubles the cost-price of the drug, and opium is so portable that smuggling is both easy and profitable. Any increase therefore in the excise rate would only stimulate smuggling. It would not diminish consumption. Part of the increased consumption in this district is undoubtedly due to the spread of teetotalism or abstinence from spiritious liquors consequent on the spread of the tenets of the Swami Narayan sect. Classes who once drank now take opium on the sly, though that is equally prohibited by the sect.

7. Smoking of *ganja* or Indian hemp is almost entirely (I can only recollect meeting one or two instances to the contrary) practised by *Sadus*, or religious ascetics, the naked so-called *fakirs* with matted locks and nude bodies covered with ashes, amongst whom it is almost universal. In the Ahmedabad district thousands of them pass and repass annually on their way to the sacred shrines of Dwarka or Dakor. Practising the vice from childhood, a *fakir* can at middle age smoke 8 or 10 pipes a day without inconvenience. Private persons who became addicted to it generally end their days as lunatics. *Bhang*, which in Gujarat is a potable preparation of hemp, is not nearly so deleterious. The most respectable merchants in Ahmedabad take it regularly in the hot weather as a refrigerant. The persons incorrectly spoken of in Indian histories and tales as "bhangad" are really persons who have *smoked*, not drunk the hemp. The shops for the sale of the drug in the Ahmedabad district are 51 in number, being an increase of 4 in ten years. *Ganja*-smoking shops do not exist like chandul shops. The drug is smoked at home. The amount of the farm rose from about ₹3,000 to ₹5,000 in 1882-83, and has been almost stationary since, though in 1889-90 it rose to nearly ₹6,000. This increase was, as well as I recollect, due to enmity between two rival competitors for the shop.

8. I do not think that it would be an advantage to suppress all chandul shops. They exist in London, in America, in large numbers, and the ostrich-like policy of ignoring the vice would not, in my humble opinion, answer. I would rather suppress the private opium-dens and force persons who do not smoke privately at home to resort to the shops. I

would reduce the amount of licit chandul to be retained by an individual to one tola, and I would hold the master, owner, tenant or occupant of any house responsible for any gathering of two or more persons for indulgence in the vice. So far from the "legality and publicity of the opium shops making it easier for the respectable classes to enter them," it is precisely that which keeps them out of the shops in India. A time might of course come when chandul-smoking might spread to respectable classes, and comfortable divais such as exist in China might take the place of the squalid dens now licensed. Even then I suspect Government would be helpless. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. I have no fear myself that the natural self-respect of natives of India will ever be so far lost as to permit any general extension of the vice amongst respectable classes so long as it is kept *in the open*. Our present policy tends to encourage it in the dark, and that is, as I have said, doing harm.

No. 658, dated 21st February 1891.

From—C. E. FROST, Esq., Collector of Ahmedabad,

To—The Commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay.

With reference to your No. 4873, dated 17th November last, I have the honour to submit my report on the subject of repressing the opium trade.

2. I append the following statements:—

A.—Showing the number of opium-smoking or chandul shops, and the realisations from license-fees from 1878-79 to 1890-91.

B.—Showing the number of opium shops, the quantity of opium sold, and the duty realised during the past ten years.

C.—Showing the number of *ganja* and intoxicating drug shops, and the realisations during the past ten years.

Chandul shops.

3. Chandul-smoking appears to be the most pernicious of all uses to which opium is put, and I regret to say the habit is not less prevalent with the lower classes in Ahmedabad than elsewhere. Before the passing of Act I of 1878 the sale of chandul was not farmed, but on its introduction and the promulgation of rules under the Act the manufacture of chandul without a license was prohibited. From Statement A it will be perceived that there are licensed chandul shops in the Ahmedabad City only. The number established in 1878 was four, and this number continued unchanged, till this year (1890-91) they have been reduced to two. The farm started with a revenue of ₹1,326 in 1878-79, which rose to ₹3,600 in 1884-85; in 1885-86 the farm fetched ₹2,795-13-4, which dwindled down to ₹566-10-8 in 1888-89; in the next following year the receipts were ₹830.

This year (1890-91) they have fallen to ₹730, the number of shops being two.

4. The general opinion seems to be that private smoking is on the increase, and with this there is absolutely no means of interfering. The two remaining shops in Ahmedabad might well be closed now. The loss of revenue would be small, and it would make no difference in the amount of smoking, but it would please the so-called philanthropists in England who meddle with these matters.

I attach the opinions of Rao Bahadur Munsukhram Mulji, City Police Inspector, and Rao Saheb Ajitrai Shivdas, Opium Inspector, on the subject of the vice of opium-smoking increasing as a vice. Both agree that it is, and they are officers of vast experience in the matter. I asked Messrs. Green and Bahmanji Edalji Modi to visit the chandul shops at an hour when they are most frequented by smokers, and I attach their descriptions of what they saw.

Appendices D and E.

Appendices F and G.

Apparently the Ahmedabad smokers do not go to the length of their confreres of Northern India and Burma; but the evil is a great one nevertheless, though I see no remedy for it.

Opium shops.

Statement B attached furnishes talukwar statistics of the number of shops, the quantity of opium sold, and the amount realised during the past ten years. I have also added the minimum guaranteed vend for each year. Prior to 1880 opium was sold through licensed vendors, who paid certain sums for the privilege of selling it, obtaining the duty-paid opium from Government. The farm system was introduced in 1880. Under the former system the shopkeepers used to sell large quantities of smuggled opium brought in clandestinely from Native States; but under the present system the farmer guarantees to sell a fixed minimum quantity or to make up the duty on that quantity. From the statement it will be seen that up to 1884-85 the quantities sold were less than the guaranteed minimum, but even these figures must be accepted with caution, as it is suspected that much of the opium shown as sold was really exported into foreign territory. From 1885-86 the sales are larger than the quantities guaranteed, with the exception of 1887-88, and it seems to me that clandestine exportation to Native States accounts for the higher rate of consumption. The 'minimum vend' is year by year raised, and the farmer finds it hard to work honestly up to it, so he manipulates his so-called sales in such a way that

he will not suffer exporting at cheaper rates into foreign territory all his surplus stock. There is reason to believe that the system by which the farmers effect this clandestine export is being perfected. The Kaira farmer, for the past year, to save himself from the fine for not selling what he undertook to sell, attempted to dispose of his surplus by sending it in three gunny bags to foreign territory. While passing through this district the carriers were detected, but instantly threw down their burdens and made good their escape. There was every reason to believe that the farmer was the miscreant, but it could not be judicially proved. His license has, however, been revoked.

The number of shops has been reduced in the ten years from 201 to 195.

With the increase in "sales" of course rose the receipts. In 1880-81 the revenue was ₹88,050, in 1889-90 it has expanded to ₹1,45,841-7-0 for this district. This does not, however, seem to me an index of real increased consumption to any great extent. The Deputy Collector in charge Opium attributes it to the following causes:—

1st.—Opium farmers who have bound themselves to pay a certain sum to Government show larger sales at their shops, but in reality pass on the excess opium stealthily into adjoining territory.

2nd.—Better organisation of the opium preventive establishment and increased vigilance in the repression of opium-smuggling *from* foreign territory compelling our people to use the farmer's opium.

On the other hand, it is said that the spread of the Swami Narayan sect has tended to increased consumption of opium owing to their total abstinence from liquor. The eating of opium is undoubtedly a vice; but it appears to be less baneful in its influence over the constitution and the purse than that of drinking.

I can think of no way of checking it except by raising the prices to the highest point it will bear. This has been long the policy of Government, but it makes smuggling a profitable pursuit. We are at present unable to cope successfully with smuggling, although every effort is made to do so. The suppression of the local opium trade, as desired by several well-meaning people in England, would lead at once to an enormous increase in consumption, as the price now is an artificial one. Also the people here will have their opium.

Ganja, bhang, &c., shops.

The Statement (C) attached furnishes particulars of the increase or decrease in the number of licensed shops and the realisations effected. In the city there has been a decrease of seven shops as compared with the year 1880, and in the Daskroi taluka an increase of seven, in Dhandhuka of four, and in Dholka of one, while in Sanand the number of shops has fallen from four to two. The realisations, it will be seen, swelled from ₹3,053-13-8 in 1880 to ₹5,935 in 1889-90, which is the largest income on record.

The habit of smoking *ganja* appears to be confined chiefly to *Sadhus*, *Gosais*, and other religious mendicants, large numbers of whom pass through this district on their way to Dwarka in Kathiawar and consume by far the greater part of the *ganja* sold here. Bhang is needed by Brahmins and others chiefly during the hot season. It does not seem to be so injurious as *ganja*-smoking. The use of neither of these drugs appears to have increased to any great extent, and at all events our present system of farming does not induce consumption of them.

Measures taken for preventing smuggling.

The system of farming appears to have been introduced as a prelude to other sterner measures adopted for preventing, as far as possible, the illicit traffic in opium. A double staff of excise officers was thus available, the farmers and the Government employes both working in different interests but to the same common end. Smuggling, however, though kept down to a certain extent, yet continues. Several large seizures have been made, and large numbers of offences are annually detected and successfully prosecuted. To concentrate the responsibility for the detection of opium and abkari cases this Department was separated from the police in 1881, and the following establishments were sanctioned since that date in this district:—

1 Opium Inspector, ₹35.—Government Resolution No. 2863, dated 6th August 1881.

8 Constables.—Government Resolution No. 2063, dated 2nd June 1883.

The following Abkari establishment which assist in preventing opium-smuggling was also sanctioned:—

1 Inspector, ₹75 + ₹15 horse allowance.
1 Sub-Inspector, ₹40 + ₹10 do.
2 Head Constables, ₹12
6 Constables, ₹8
} Government Resolution No. 4195, dated 20th July 1881.

1 Sub-Inspector, ₹40.—Government Resolution No. 201, dated 17th January 1885.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number of opium-smoking or chandul shops in the Ahmedabad City, and the realisation from license-fees during the years 1878-79 to 1890-91.

Name of place.	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Amount realised.	No. of shops.	Amount realised.	No. of shops.	Amount realised.	No. of shops.	Amount realised.	No. of shops.	Amount realised.	No. of shops.	Amount realised.	No. of shops.	Amount realised.	No. of shops.	Amount realised.	No. of shops.	Amount realised.	No. of shops.	Amount realised.	No. of shops.	Amount realised.	No. of shops.	Amount realised.	No. of shops.	Amount realised.	
		ℛ a. p.		ℛ a. p.		ℛ a. p.		ℛ a. p.		ℛ a. p.		ℛ a. p.		ℛ a. p.		ℛ a. p.		ℛ a. p.		ℛ a. p.		ℛ a. p.		ℛ a. p.		ℛ a. p.	
Ahmedabad City	4	1,326 0 0	4	1,180 0 0	4	1,960 0 0	4	1,800 0 0	4	3,100 0 0	4	2,000 0 0	4	3,600 0 0	4	2,795 13 4	4	2,360 2 1	4	1,300 0 0	4	566 10 8	4	830 0 0	2	730 0 0	

C. E. FROST,
Collector.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number of opium shops, consumption, and realisations in the Ahmedabad District during the past ten years, commencing from 1st August 1880 to 31st July 1890.

No.	Names of Talukas.	1880-81 (18,480lb GUARANTEED).			1881-82 (21,000lb GUARANTEED).			1882-83 (25,200lb GUARANTEED).			1883-84 (23,501lb GUARANTEED).			1884-85 (26,521lb GUARANTEED).		
		Number of shops.	Quantity sold in	Amount realised.	Number of shops.	Quantity sold in	Amount realised.	Number of shops.	Quantity sold in	Amount realised.	Number of shops.	Quantity sold in	Amount realised.	Number of shops.	Quantity sold in	Amount realised.
			lb t. g.	ℛ a. p.		lb t. g.	ℛ a. p.		lb t. g.	ℛ a. p.		lb t. g.	ℛ a. p.		lb t. g.	ℛ a. p.
1	Ahmedabad City . . .	41	7,363 23 90	36,817 15 0	11	5,566 15 0	27,831 14 0	11	5,702 25 0	25,513 2 0	11	4,824 31 90	24,125 15 0	11	5,149 30 0	25,748 12 0
2	Daskroi taluka . . .				34	1,856 8 0	9,281 0 0	32	2,075 24 0	10,378 0 0	29	2,130 10 0	10,651 4 0	34	1,824 1 0	9,120 2 0
3	Sanand ,, ...	9	1,071 9 0	5,391 2 0	19	1,160 0 1	5,800 0 0	27	1,210 18 135	6,052 5 6	18	1,015 4 0	5.075 8 0	20	1,358 10 0	6,792 0 0
4	Dholka ,, ...	21	1,807 36 90	9,039 9 0	26	2,123 2 0	10,615 4 0	28	2,225 0 0	11,125 0 0	25	2,894 1 90	14,470 3 0	24	2,167 35 0	10,839 6 0
5	Dhandhuka ,, ...	54	2,229 22 90	11,147 13 0	24	2,550 37 179	12,754 12 0	41	4,139 22 45	20,697 12 6	28	3,120 8 135	15,601 2 0	32	6,889 4 0	34,445 8 0
6	Gogha ,, ...	14	1,893 25 0	9,468 2 0	11	1,788 20 0	8,942 8 0	17	3,202 0 0	16,260 0 0	15	5,272 0 0	26,860 0 0	16	4,802 23 0	24,012 14 0
7	Parantij ,, ...	22	563 21 90	2,817 11 0	22	420 0 1	2,100 0 0	17	409 4 1	2,045 8 0	20	412 5 0	3,560 10 0	19	425 25 0	2,728 2 0
8	Viramgam ,, ...	28	2,414 37 0	12,074 10 0	14	1,880 0 0	9,400 0 0	32	3,819 33 90	19,099 3 0	18	2,999 28 45	14,988 8 0	19	2,567 8 0	12,836 0 0
9	Deesa Cantonment . . .	1	258 25 0	1,293 2 0	1	272 1 0	1,360 2 0	1	415 8 0	2,076 0 0	1	487 34 0	2,439 4 0	1	327 31 0	1,638 14 0
	TOTAL .	201	17,610 0 0	88,050 0 0	162	17,619 4 1	88,085 8 0	206	22,649 15 91	1,13,246 15 0	165	23,556 3 0	1,17,780 6 0	176	25,632 13 0	1,28,161 10 0

No.	Names of Talukas.	1885-86 (26,521lb GUARANTEED).			1886-87 (26,521lb GUARANTEED).			1887-88 (27,744lb GUARANTEED).			1888-89 (27,744lb GUARANTEED).			1889-90 (27,744lb GUARANTEED).			Remarks.
		Number of shops.	Quantity sold in	Amount realised.	Number of shops.	Quantity sold in	Amount realised.	Number of shops.	Quantity sold in	Amount realised.	Number of shops.	Quantity sold in	Amount realised.	Number of shops	Quantity sold in	Amount realised.	
			lb t. g.	ℛ a. p.		lb t. g.	ℛ a. p.		lb t. g.	ℛ a. p.		lb t. g.	ℛ a. p.		lb t. g.	ℛ a. p.	
1	Ahmedabad City . . .	11	4,700 13 0	23,501 10 0	11	4,964 10 0	24,821 4 0	11	5,063 15 0	25,316 14 0	11	5,242 15 0	26,211 14 0	11	5,630 10 0	28,151 4 0	
2	Daskroi taluka . . .	39	1,610 39 0	8,054 14 0	40	1,699 0 0	8,495 0 0	38	2,307 2 0	11,535 4 0	39	1,983 10 0	9,016 4 0	38	2,545 31 194	12,728 15 0	
3	Sanand ,, ...	23	1,593 4 0	7,965 8 0	21	1,565 0 0	7,825 0 0	20	1,421 21 0	7,107 10 0	20	1,296 7 0	6,480 14 0	21	1,505 12 0	7,526 8 0	
4	Dholka ,, ...	26	1,828 22 0	9,142 12 0	21	1,610 36 0	8,054 8 0	35	2,389 0 0	11,945 0 0	40	2,095 34 0	10,479 4 0	40	1,462 6 0	7,310 12 0	
5	Dhandhuka ,, ...	27	9,173 16 0	45,867 0 0	30	7,592 39 0	37,964 14 0	31	6,283 38 0	31,419 12 0	33	9,243 5 0	46,215 10 0	30	8,300 33 0	41,504 2 0	
6	Gogha ,, ...	16	4,712 29 0	23,563 10 0	16	4,678 8 0	23,391 0 0	16	4,174 14 0	20,817 12 0	17	4,506 31 0	22,533 14 0	16	5,064 35 0	25,324 6 0	
7	Parantij ,, ...	18	547 31 90	2,738 15 0	19	506 12 0	2,531 8 0	16	561 25 0	2,808 2 0	18	611 10 0	3,056 4 0	17	810 5 0	4,050 10 0	
8	Viramgam ,, ...	18	3,243 15 0	16,216 14 0	16	3,644 15 90	18,221 15 0	18	2,918 28 0	14,593 8 0	21	3,323 26 0	16,618 4 0	21	3,500 25 0	17,503 2 0	
9	Deesa Cantonment . . .	1	335 19 0	1,677 6 0	1	358 36 90	1,794 9 0	1	379 19 0	1,897 6 0	2	348 14 0	1,741 12 0				
	TOTAL .	179	27,628 29 90	1,38,143 11 0	175	26,596 19 90	1,32,982 7 0	186	25,478 19 90	1,27,392 7 0	200	28,681 37 0	1,43,409 10 0	195	29,168 19 101¼	1,45,841 7 0	

C. E. FROST,
Collector.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the number of ganja and intoxicating drug shops in the different talukas of the Ahmedabad district and realisations during the revenue years 1880-81 to 1889-90.

Year.	Ahmedabad city.	Daskroi taluka, exclusive of Ahmedabad city.	Dhandhuka.	Gogha.	Deesa.	Dholka.	Viramgam.	Parantij, including Modasa.	Sanand.	Total.	Realisations.	Remarks.
											₹	
1880-81 .	31	1	2	1	...	2	3	3	4	47	3,053 13 8	
1881-82 .	27	2	3	1	...	2	4	2	3	44	3,685 11 5	
1882-83 .	} Talukwar detail not forthcoming.									{ 45	5,205 0 0	
1883-84 .	}									{ 45	5,264 0 0	
1884-85 .	23	2	8	1	1	3	3	3	2	46	4,109 0 0	
1885-86 .	21	3	7	1	1	2	3	4	2	44	4,515 0 0	
1886-87 .	22	4	7	1	1	2	3	4	2	46	5,582 0 0	
1887-88 .	22	4	7	1	1	3	3	4	2	47	5,525 0 0	
1888-89 .	22	4	7	1	1	3	3	4	2	47	5,521 0 0	
1889-90 .	24	8	6	1	1	3	3	3	2	51	5,933 0 0	The increase is due to the want in some villages of Daskroi taluka as reported by the District Abkari Inspector.

E. C. FROST,
Collector.

APPENDIX D.

Opinion of Rao Bahadur Munsukram Mulji, Inspector of Police, Ahmedabad City.

The vice of smoking opium as a vice is extending in the City of Ahmedabad, while that of smoking *ganja* and drugs is not on the increase. It is true that the number of licensed shops of smoking opium was formerly four, and it has now been reduced to two; but from this it is not to be understood that the number of persons smoking opium is reduced, but on the contrary it has been increased, as each person is permitted to have 10 tolas in his possession at a time without any legal restriction, and, consequently, smoking opium in private houses other than the licensed ones is largely on the increase. From my experience of about more than four years of the City of Ahmedabad, and from my personal occasional visits to the chandul shops in the city, I am led to believe that the vice of smoking opium is extending, and is the worst of all the other vices, namely, eating and drinking opium and smoking other drugs, as it does not give much strength at all, but on the contrary it makes the smoker weak and pale. The persons who have got this habit generally belong to the lower classes of the community, and most of them live upon gambling and other offences, such as petty thefts, cheating, &c.

APPENDIX E.

Opinion of Rao Saheb Ajitrai Shivdas, Opium Inspector, Ahmedabad.

Since the sale of chandul has been farmed out the number of chandal-smokers has been on the increase. There is no doubt about it. According to my experience, extending over nine or ten years, more chandul smokers are seen now than before, and among them there are many who smoke privately, because the law allows it, persons smoking privately not being treated as offenders. This has led to the increase in the number of private gatherings of chandul-smokers. I think there must be about 1 000 chandul-smokers now in the whole city. Such is my surmise. Of these, hardly four or five hundred persons might be smoking at the izardar's chandul shops. The reasons are —

1. As the izardar has to make his profit to meet the expenses on account of servants, &c., and to pay the amount contracted for, he sells the chandul dear and makes it thin. It therefore does not suit the smokers. Hence all the smokers do not patronise the izardar, but go to other places where chandul is prepared privately and given for smoke.

2. Persons who give chandul secretly for smoke make their chandul rather thick, and as they have no other expense to bear they sell it cheap. Hence smokers are tempted to go to them because they cannot thereby be offenders against the law, and consequently there is no means of preventing them from doing so.

3. There are only two ways of bringing the persons who give chandul secretly within the clutches of the law. They can be convicted on two grounds, *viz.*, selling chandul without a license and possessing chandul in excess of 10 tolas. But both these infractions are not such as can come to the knowledge of Government servants or of persons who do not smoke, because persons who sell chandul secretly are not under the necessity of keeping more than 10 tolas in their possession. If they make half a pound of it from quarter of a pound of opium they may keep half of the preparation at the smoking haunt and the rest at some other place, whence they can draw upon when required. Thus no offence is committed until more than a quarter of a pound is kept in possession. Besides, the smokers are the customers of these people, and therefore they would not say, when giving their evidence, that chandul was *sold* to them, for fear of being refused admittance into the shops afterwards, whereby they would be compelled to smoke the dear and greatly diluted chandul of the izardar. It is therefore difficult that they can come within the other offence (selling opium).

4. I think that to smoke chandul is the worst habit. The places where it is smoked are likely to cause sickness to a person who visits them when smokers are imbibing, still those who are addicted to it cannot do without it. The habit of smoking chandul can be dropped by eating opium, and also, perforce, if there is no one to give chandul to smoke. Therefore, if the making and giving of chandul for smoke were prohibited by law, people would be saved from ruin and, I think, there will be no decrease in opium revenue. Chandul-smokers become sluggish, weak, haggard and lazy, and great miscreants. Many cunning chandul-smokers, after their conviction for making, smoking, and giving chandul for smoke at their own houses because of their not getting good and cheap chandul from the izardar, are carrying on the trade of selling chandul secretly for smoke in such a manner as not to come within the law, but there being no means available for catching them, such offences are left undetected. I think so.

APPENDIX F.

Description by E. F. Green, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, of his visit to the chandul shops in Ahmedabad City.

Formerly there were four chandul shops in Ahmedabad City, *viz.*, at Khasbazar, Pir Mahomedshah, Duriapur, and Panchkuva. The latter two have lately been closed at the request of the chandul contractor. The two shops at present licensed open at sunrise and shut at 9 P.M. The daily attendance varies between 75 to 100 at Pir Mahomedshah and 100 to 150 at Khasbazar, the daily taking in the former shop being ₹4-8 to ₹5, and in the latter ₹5-8 to ₹7. I visited Husenmia Baker's, the licensed vendor of chandul at Pir Mahomedshah, about 7 P.M. on the 20th November, and found a couple of small dirty rooms, to get into which I had to climb a steep and narrow flight of steps, occupied by about 12 persons of the lowest and worst class, two of them being prostitutes. The two rooms together could only accommodate 20 to 25 people at one time. The vendor had been about 4½ years in the shop, and he informed me that between 9 and 11 A.M. and 7 and 9 P.M. the attendance was fair, but that the whole business was dwindling away owing to private smoking parties. Turning my attention to the smokers, I found none of them at all intoxicated, and should think they could never get so for two reasons, *firstly*, on account of the poorness of the chandul; *secondly*, the want of money to procure a sufficient quantity at one time. One and all of the smokers complained of the poorness of the stuff they got and inveighed against the private smoking parties. The vendor's excuse for preparing weak chandul was that he had to make good ₹730 for license fee, besides house-rent, &c., per annum.

2. I visited this shop again next evening a little later, and found about the same number of persons, one or two persons being the same as seen by me the previous evening. Both evenings I also visited Ramjan Nathu's shop, which resembles a very dirty coach-house with a dirty stable yard, with big doors leading out into the Khasbazar. This man had been in business about 7½ years. The information obtained from the vendor and smokers was the same as above. The first evening there were about 22 persons and the second 27, two or three prostitutes each evening. If the whole yard were occupied, probably 50 people might be accommodated at one time. Both shops are frequented by Mahomedans, Hindus, Lodhas, dyers, goldsmiths, and Marwari prostitutes.

APPENDIX G.

Description by Khan Bahadur B. E. Modi, District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, of the chandul shops in Ahmedabad City visited by him.

I visited the two shops in the City at eight o'clock in the night. In the shop near the Hope Market I found 26 persons, one of whom was a woman. They were mostly Mahomedans, but there was a fair number of low caste Hindus. One was a Shravak Wania. None of them were in anything like complete stupor, but they all lay too close to each other. One dose consists of a quarter tolah of chandul, that is, opium mixed with water, and costs one anna and four pies. The people complained that, owing to the larger quantity of water, they could not obtain sufficient intoxication. The farmer makes

about two tolahs of liquid chandul from one tolah of opium. The price of one tolah of opium is about 5 annas, and for every 5 annas spent on opium the farmer gets 10 annas 8 pies. He pays out of these profits the sum for which the farm is given to him. About 100 persons, speaking roughly, smoke daily at this shop and about 75 at the other shop. At this other shop, when I visited, there were 16 persons. One was a Bania mukadam of a cotton mill; he had been induced by a Mahomedan mill-hand to taste the pleasures of opium.

There was a bad smell in the first house owing to the presence of a urinal and on account of the spittings of the people; in the other shop it was not so bad. The atmosphere in both the places was rather heavy on account of the smoking. There are one or two sweetmeat-sellers, sometimes sugarcane-sellers, in these chandul shops, for people must eat something after the smoke.

No. 1094, dated 9th March 1891.

From—J. K. SPENCE, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Bombay,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I have the honour to offer the following remarks with reference to the papers forwarded with Government endorsement No. 8070, dated 15th November last. I have taken the liberty of retaining the papers, as copies are probably available in the Secretariat. If not, the papers will be returned on application being made for them.

2. The general questions raised in the papers are the following:—

(1) That it is an established fact that the opium vice is spreading throughout India.
(2) That licensed opium-dens should be closed.
(3) That the sale of opium should be limited to that necessary for medical purposes.
(4) That serious hindrance is caused to missionary work by the connection of Government with the opium trade, which is immoral and contrary to the Gospel of Christ.
(5) That officials are liable to be careless in acting up to the principle of obtaining the maximum of duty with the minimum of consumption.

3. The points that more especially affect Bombay are—

(1) That the figures regarding the number of shops licensed for the sale of opium and other intoxicating drugs are not available to show whether the number of such licenses has increased or otherwise, but that the increase in revenue bears out the view that it has increased.
(2) The description of the shops for the sale of opium, chandul, and madat in the Cities of Bombay and Poona.

4. If the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade has made up its mind that the spread of the opium vice is an established fact, I fear that there is no use in resorting to any arguments regarding the matter. The first point that arises is whether the taking of opium in moderation in any shape is a vice. If that question is begged, and the increase in the number of shops and the amount of licit opium consumed is taken as incontrovertible evidence that the actual consumption has increased, then there is nothing further to be said in the matter. I append statements showing the number of shops for the sale of opium in its various forms and of other intoxicating drugs during the last ten years in each district in the Presidency. The statement also shows the number of pounds of licit opium that passed into consumption in each year in each district. No accurate statistics are available of the amount of intoxicating drugs other than opium that passed into consumption.

5. The statements show the following facts. The number of shops for the sale of opium has increased from 872 in 1879-80 to 1,175 in 1888-89. In the same way the number of shops for the sale of chandul and madat has varied from 67 in 1880-81 to 131 in 1887-88. The number of shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs other than opium shows a very small variation from 614 in 1883-84 to 663 in 1888-89. These shops supplied a total population of 16,454,414, so that in 1888-89 there was one opium shop to about 14,000 people, in 1887-88 there was one chandul or madat shop to 125,606 people, and in 1888-89 there was one shop for intoxicating drugs to 24,818 people. The consumption of licit opium for the whole Presidency has risen from 63,028lb in 1879-80 to 150,435lb in 1886-87. The consumption in the latter year was less than 15 oz. per head of population for the whole Presidency. In the Ahmedabad district, where the consumption was higher than anywhere else, the consumption per head of population in 1888-89 was less than ·54 oz. It must be remembered that this was for opium in every shape or form, and the Census figures are those for 1881, so that nothing has been allowed for increase in population. I hardly dare to hope that even yet the figures show anything like the amount actually consumed

6. Regarding the point whether opium taken in moderation in certain shapes is an unmixed evil, there is certainly diversity of opinion, but the point is one that must be fought out by medical experts with a knowledge of Indian conditions and the form and amount in which opium is generally taken by habitual consumers. To show that there is one eminent authority in favour of the moderate consumption of opium, I need only point

to Sir W. J. Moore, K.C.I.E., late Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, who has lately written an article in praise of opium.

7. As to whether the consumption of opium in any form is increasing, I can only say that my own experience as a district officer of many years' service does not bear out the supposition, and in this I am generally borne out by the opinion of the present Collectors. I hope it is hardly necessary for me to put down all the common-place arguments that could be brought forward against the principles enunciated by the Society. I will therefore content myself with giving extracts from the reports of officers who have to practically administer the country.

The Collector of Broach writes:—

"The consumption of opium in the ordinary manner is pretty general throughout this district, but the taking of it in excess is the exception, not the rule. I think it far more probable than not that in a low-lying country like this with creeks and margins to creeks running in all directions and continually alternating between wet and damp, the taking of opium in moderation is conducive to the maintenance of health, and that the rate of mortality would increase were the drug prohibited. I think that to those who are exposed to the malarious vapours that exist here over a very large portion of the area of the district for about half the year, the use of either opium or alcohol in some form is desirable, and the use is far more likely to turn into abuse in the case of alcohol than in that of opium.

"The opium consumed in the ordinary way is not usually consumed in the shops where it is sold, but taken away and consumed gradually as required, and to take away from a large portion of the population a drug which they use in moderation and believe to be a necessity of life would be a serious step."

The Collector of Kaira writes:—

"It is true that the number of shops licensed for retail sale of opium has increased during the last ten years; but I think they do no more than afford a reasonable facility to the public for purchasing the drug, and in no way tend to increase the aggregate sale or to attract additional customers.

"I have no reason to suppose that the consumption of the drug is in any portion of the district on the increase, although I was here twenty years ago; and, if Government sells more itself, this is because the public find it more difficult to obtain illicit or smuggled opium.

"My own opinion is that the policy of Government in this district, if anything, checks the consumption of opium.

"There are no shops licensed for the sale of chandul or madat or any other preparation of opium for consumption on the premises only."

The Collector of Nasik writes:—

"The important question at issue is whether the sale of opium should be forbidden except for medical purposes, and on this point I cannot express my opinion too clearly or too plainly. It would be in the last degree impolitic to stop the opium trade as it exists now, and any wholesale measure which had this end in view would have the most cruel and the most oppressive consequences. It could no more be justified than could an Act to stop the liquor trade in England.

"I do not think that it is necessary that I should criticise the reprint further. My own opinion is—and it is formed after twenty-three years' service actually among the people and in nearly every part of the Bombay Presidency and of the Mysore Province—

"(1) that opium-smoking or eating, as practised by the vast majority of people who use the drug, is not carried to excess;
"(2) that the moderate consumption of opium is no more harmful than the moderate consumption of liquor, and in many cases, like the moderate consumption of liquor, is distinctly beneficial;
"(3) that the increased revenue from opium is due (*a*) to the more effectul steps taken to prevent smuggling, (*b*) to the increasing population, and (*c*) to the increasing prosperity of the people which gives them more money to spend on luxuries;
"(4) that the 'opium sot' is a much less harmful person to his family and his neighbours and the community generally than the drunkard; and
(5) that Government, even if it tried, could no more prevent the consumption of opium than the consumption of drink. It would be useless to attempt to achieve either end: it would be worse than useless. It would, in my opinion, be a blunder, for I can see no weight in the reasoning that would prevent the vast bulk of the population indulging moderately in the opium luxury, simply because a very small minority harm themselves by indulging in it to excess.

"As regards those parts of India which I know well, and those alone, it is a gratuitous assumption that opium-smoking causes 'widespread misery and demoralisation,' and so also is it that 'the British connection with the opium trade' is a 'serious hindrance to missionary work.' Apart from the fact that the Government of India has nothing to do with missionary work, I have never once in twenty-three years heard a single missionary—and I have met dozens—specifically refer to or quote the opium trade as interfering with his endeavours. The proposition is true in the abstract no doubt, but in the same manner that the abstract proposition is true that the existence of public houses in the slums of London interferes with Christian effort there."

The Collector of Surat writes:—

"Opium in its raw state for eating or drinking is not consumed on the premises at which it is bought, but carried away in small quantities for use at home. It is comparatively productive of little harm, and the remarks of the Chairman of the Society appear to be directed not so much against it as against the preparations for smoking, which are, as I have shown above, becoming less popular. Even such as it is, its use is certainly not increasing. The number of shops in the district stands at the same figure as ten years ago, *viz.*, 20. On the whole, there is nothing in this district to justify the strictures which have been passed on the policy of Government."

The Collector of Khandesh has written so temperate and sensible a report that I append it *in extenso*.

8. Although the Society seems to be opposed to the recognition of opium consumption in any form whatever, its arguments are more specifically directed against the chandul shops, the demoralisation and deterioration arising from which are graphically described. Regarding these shops, including those for the sale of madat and other intoxicating drugs, I again quote from the reports of the Collectors.

The Collector of Broach writes :—

"Whether the habit of opium-smoking and ganja-smoking is increasing in this district I am not able to say with certainty, but I think it is not improbable. In 1888-89 the imports of ganja were 59 Bengal maunds, while in 1889-90 they were 77. The habit is without any doubt injurious, and though I have no desire to be thought to sympathise with the hysterical sentiments of Exeter Hall or to accept its very general deductions from a few facts sensationally represented, I should be glad to have the sale of ganja gradually but rapidly abolished and also the sales of chandul, madat, and other preparations of opium used for smoking. Those who now smoke opium would prepare it in their own houses, but the habit would not spread to other people, at any rate to the extent that it would now. Ganja-smokers might be registered, and in taluka towns supplied only from a Government office, and none but registered persons would be allowed to purchase, and those only enough for their own consumption. As they died off the sale would be absolutely stopped.

"It would be necessary to forbid by law the use of any room or place for smoking ganja or opium except by the owner or occupier of the premises, or the shop keeper might hire a separate room for the purpose near his shop.

"I see no reason why it should not be forbidden to have opium consumed on the premises at shops where it is sold."

The Collector of Sholapur writes :—

"I can hardly conceive any one seriously advocating the continuance of license to sell opium to be consumed on the premises. Such dens are, I believe, happily unknown in the mofussil.

"I am not aware what the provisions of the Pharmacy Act are, but I think that opium should only be sold as a medicine and by medical practitioners with licenses. It should be prohibited in its various forms as an intoxicant. It is chiefly used here by very young children, to whom it is given partly as soporific and partly on the, surely erroneous, presumption that it is good for them

"As to ganja, its growth and sale as an intoxicant should be prohibited."

The Collector of Poona forwards the following report from the City Magistrate, the Collector being of opinion that the experiment of refusing licenses for chandul and madat shops might be tried :—

"There are three chandul and four madat shops in the City of Poona. They are kept open daily from 6 A.M. to 9-30 P.M., and are frequented by both men and women of bad character at all hours of the day, where they smoke preparations of opium that are prepared for them by the keepers of the shops. The City Magistrate personally inspected some of these shops without previous notice on the morning of the 10th ultimo, and found men and boys, including some high caste, but fallen men smoking to intoxication. These shops, though situated in houses, the operations are generally carried on in the innermost and darkest portions thereof, and are dens for bad characters. The smoking of these preparations greatly demoralises and debilitates persons addicted to the habit. The City Magistrate would strongly recommend that no licenses be granted in future for chandul and madat shops in Poona City."

The Collector of Satara writes :—

"So far as my experience goes the shops licensed for the retail sale of opium are conducted in a proper way, and the opium sold is used chiefly for medical purposes. Native mothers are much addicted to administering opium pills to their children when they are fretful, and when it is necessary for the mothers to leave the children behind when they go to their work, but it would be very difficult to interfere with such a practice, although we know it to be deleterious. When the mothers are better educated they will see the danger of the habit, and meanwhile any one who administers opium to a child in such a way as to endanger its life can be punished for doing a rash and negligent act.

"As regards the suggestion made in paragraph 18 of the memorial to close the opium-dens or shops for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises, I must state that until I read these papers I was unaware that such opium-dens existed in Bombay. I certainly have not heard of them in any district in which I have served. I am respectfully of opinion that licenses should not be issued for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises. The vice of opium-smoking evidently possesses a fearful fascination when once it is acquired, and its effects are deadly, depriving the victim of all moral resolution. With these facts made palpable, it is a serious thing for Government to offer any facility for acquiring the vice by licensing a shop, where any one is at liberty to make a trial.

"In the Satara District no license for the sale of chandul and madat has been issued for two years."

The Collector of Nasik writes :—

"Chandul, madat, and majum are used by a very small class only, and I do not think any real hardship would be inflicted if the sale of them were forbidden.

"Bhang and ganja are much more widely consumed, and I am not prepared, on the evidence before me, to recommend that all bhang and ganja shops should be closed."

The Collector of Surat writes :—

"The use of chandul and madat is confined in this district to the City of Surat. They were first introduced there seventeen or eighteen years ago, the former by some Chinese settlers and the latter by a Fakir from the Nizam's dominions. At first the shops were kept secret and were under no sort of Government supervision, consequently the use, specially of chandul, increased rapidly. At the same time when the attention of the Collector was first drawn to the practice, [illegible] persons had become confirmed smokers of this preparation. Since it has been confined to [illegible] shops, or, in other words, dragged into the open light of day, the number of devotees has decidedly diminished, and the vice seems in a fair way of being stamped out altogether. The number of chandul shops was five in 1879-80. In 1881-82 it dropped to four, in 1883-84 to three, and in 1885-86 to two, at which it for the present remains. These figures represent a decrease in the actual consumption, as the license still holds good for seven, but the farmer does not find it worth his while to open them. The madat shops have numbered two all along. Having personally visited one shop of each class at the most frequented time in the evening, I can testify to their not being overcrowded. About a dozen customers were in each. A still more certain test would be the quantities of opium issued to chandul and madat shops. If they can be procured for the last ten years they shall be sent hereafter, but at present I am only able to give the figures for two years. They are—

	lb.
In 1888-89	64
In 1889-90	28

"All these facts suggest a fair inference that the publicity of recognised shops tends to deter from the practice all except those who are already too far gone to care for public opinion, while the supposed secrecy of an illicit trade tends to attract many less callous customers."

9. The Collector of Bombay has written so full a report regarding the city that I forward it in original, and will only supplement Mr. Campbell's remarks with the results of my own experience. Without notice I visited one shop for the sale of dry opium, two shops where chandul was smoked on the premises, and one where madat was the intoxicant. There is no doubt the sale at the dry opium shop was very brisk, but the opium was purchased in very small quantities, a great many of the purchasers being women, who openly avowed that the drug was for the purpose of quieting their children. It is well known that this practice is most common, and though there can be little doubt that it is deleterious, I do not see how it can be interfered with. If it led to the results indicated by the Society that children dosed in this way were bound to become confirmed opium-consumers in after-life, there would hardly be an adult in India that would be free from the habit. The practice is given up when children are able to take care of themselves, and the experience of most officers will tell them at how early an age the native infant among the poorer classes can be left to itself. The chandul shops may not have been in full blast when I saw them about 6 P.M., but I saw about 50 persons in each shop. There were no women and no children. I saw no immodest behaviour and nothing to attract customers. Everything was quiet and business-like, but sordid and grimy. There was no mental or physical demoralisation or deterioration that I could see. Two or three men were evidently sleeping off the effects of the drug, but were easily aroused and answered questions. In both establishments I was asked and advised to close such places, showing that the inmates had clear perceptions that mischief was caused. I had one example to show that the habit is not so strong that it cannot be shaken off. One middle-aged Mahomedan told me that he had been a smoker for twenty years. He showed no signs of deterioration in any way, and was a clean, respectable, well-fed man. It appeared that his avocations called him away from Bombay for some months of every year at long intervals. When he thus went away he missed his chandul for some days, but found no difficulty in doing without it, though he always took to it again on his return. Now any one can get dry opium anywhere and can easily learn to make it into chandul, and if a confirmed smoker was too lazy or too indifferent to supply himself, the habit can hardly have the fatal and ineradicable fascination described by the Society. On the whole, I should say that a chandul-den in the worst quarter of Bombay was a far more respectable and unalluring place than a gin palace in the East End of London. The madat shop struck me as having nothing particular to be said against it.

10. I will therefore sum up the conclusions I have arrived at from my own experience and from the reports I have received as follows :—

(1) It has not been shown that the consumption of dry opium in moderation is deleterious and we should have no more right to interfere with the liberty of the subject and stop its consumption than we should have to stop the consumption of liquor or tobacco.

(2) There is nothing to show that the consumption of opium is spreading; more licit opium is consumed owing to better arrangements for the prevention of the use of illicit opium, to increase of population, and to improvement in the prosperity of the people.

(3) The use of chandul and madat is confined to such a small proportion of the population that it is a question whether it is worth while to keep up licensed shops for the sale and consumption of these preparations on the premises. If, however, the shops were abolished, there would be no diminution in the consumption of the drugs, as they would be resorted to in private or in organised clubs, and it would be better that such shops should be under Government supervision and control. If they are released from control, a large preventive establishment will be necessary, and there will be an increased number of prosecutions causing discontent and dissatisfaction at interference with private rights.

(4) The same remarks apply to intoxicating drugs other than those prepared from opium. The revenue derived from the sale of such drugs is hardly worth consideration, but a certain number of people will use them, and it is better that the use should be under supervision and control.

(5) The religious question should not be introduced into any discussion of this kind.

(6) It has not been shown that officials in any part of the Presidency have been fostering the sale and consumption of opium in any shape or form with a view of increasing the revenue. There can be little doubt that, in spite of all efforts, illicit opium is still largely consumed, and the Government returns show nothing like the actual consumption, nor does Government realise the full revenue that it ought to.

Statement showing the consumption of licit opium in each of the undermentioned districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the revenue years from 1879-80 to 1888-89.

Districts.	Population.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Remarks.
		lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	
Bombay	773,196	9,246	11,125	10,750	11,791	11,557	12,615	15,532	17,088	16,903	21,792	
Ahmedabad	856,324	16,139	20,465	17,617	22,649	23,760	25,857	27,783	26,687	25,541	28,676	
Kaira	804,800	8,262	10,063	9,299	11,765	11,658	10,994	13,136	16,310	12,374	13,730	
Panch Mahals	255,479	3,176	3,780	2,760	2,020	2,718	2,766	2,596	2,251	2,471	2,349	
Broach	326,930	6,449	9,879	8,807	10,453	11,739	12,353	13,507	11,799	12,054	9,895	
Surat	614,198	2,326	3,406	3,531	3,920	3,820	3,692	4,693	3,975	4,335	3,659	
Thana	807,367	692	1,103	1,299	1,589	1,636	1,337	1,688	1,764	1,496	1,312	
Nasik	781,206	1 586	1,922	2,194	3,474	4,498	5,895	5,557	5,684	5,640	5,516	
Khandesh	1,237,231	1,576	2,771	6,693	8,115	9,588	10,282	11,246	11,301	11,872	11,460	
Ahmednagar	751,288	974	1,670	2,499	5,404	6,722	7,707	8,887	10,565	10,414	10,175	
Poona	900,621	1,205	5,190	5,852	7,266	8,550	8,960	9,382	11,104	9,509	8,676	
Sholapur	582,487	762	1,187	2,983	4,196	5,220	6,942	8,140	8,777	6,366	6,555	
Satara	1,062,350	967	1,252	1,207	1,815	2,177	2,806	4,028	4,248	4,558	4,519	
Belgaum	864,014	742	652	730	849	720	718	1,271	843	768	675	
Dharwar	882,907	280	351	380	424	498	555	660	604	686	765	
Bijapur	638,493	124	140	190	426	335	312	378	388	444	399	
Kanara	421,840	106	108	113	116	137	136	179	192	161	121	
Ratnagiri	997,090	191	173	164	181	190	190	216	218	207	238	
Kolaba	482,830	244	261	320	320	337	679	657	607	676	696	
Karachi	478,688	2,216	2,290	2,599	2,653	3,426	3,578	4,728	4,803	3,358	4,505	
Hyderabad	957,968	4,609	4,587	5,684	7,100	6,051	7,185	8,273	9,137	10,032	9,824	Includes figures for Thar and Parkar.
Shikarpur	977,167	1,156	1,603	1,592	2,051	2,103	2,312	2,633	2,019	2,459	2,658	Includes figures for Upper Sind Frontier.
Total	16,454,414	63,028	83,978	87,263	108,583	117,440	127,871	145,170	150,434	142,324	148,295	

Note.—The figures given in this statement include opium manufactured into chandul and madat.

J. K. SPENCE,
Ag. Commr. of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

Statement showing separately the number of shops licensed for the sale of opium and chandul and madat in the undermentioned districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the revenue years from 1879-80 to 1888-89.

Districts.	1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		Remarks.
	Opium shops.	Chandul and madat shops.	Opium shops.	Chandul and madat shops.	Opium shops.	Chandul and madat shops.	Opium shops.	Chandul and madat shops.	Opium shops.	Chandul and madat shops.	Opium shops.	Chandul and madat shops.	Opium shops.	Chandul and madat shops.	Opium shops.	Chandul and madat shops.	Opium shops.	Chandul and madat shops.	Opium shops.	Chandul and madat shops.	
Bombay	9	†18	10	†18	10	†20	10	†20	10	†20	11	†20	11	†20	11	†20	11	†20	11	†20	† Equal number of chandul and madat shops which are sold in Bombay separately.
Ahmedabad	312	4	201	4	162	4	206	4	165	4	176	4	179	4	175	4	186	4	200	4	
Kaira	‡	...	112	...	108	...	118	...	134	...	127	...	137	...	141	...	154	...	156	...	‡ No shops. Sales managed departmentally.
Panch Mahals	42	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	45	...	37	...	37	...	34	...	32	...	33	...	
Broach	21	...	21	...	47	...	49	...	59	1	49	...	50	...	49	...	50	1	51	1	
Surat	20	7	20	7	20	6	20	6	21	5	21	5	21	4	19	4	20	4	20	4	
Thana	11	3	14	3	15	3	15	3	15	5	15	7	15	7	17	6	18	6	18	6	
Nasik	36	2	31	1	31	5	35	4	40	4	40	7	41	7	41	7	41	8	40	8	
Khandesh	65	25	61	24	60	23	63	24	25	25	67	29	68	31	68	34	67	38	71	37	
Ahmednagar	24	4	24	4	24	4	30	4	30	4	33	4	41	4	44	4	46	4	46	3	
Poona	43	*	39	*	41	*	41	*	44	8	44	8	46	8	47	19	50	15	4	14	* Chandul and madat were sold at opium shops during these years.
Sholapur	8	(a)	18	(a)	19	(a)	19	(a)	36	(a)	38	2	42	3	43	4	42	4	42	6	
Satara	27	2	28	2	28	2	28	2	28	2	30	2	30	2	36	3	36	4	36	4	(a) Information not available.
Belgaum	6	2	6	1	6	...	6	2	7	3	7	3	12	3	12	4	13	4	16	5	
Dharwar	9	(a)	14	(a)	17	(a)	18	(a)	18	(a)	20	(a)	23	(a)	22	2	23	2	25	2	
Bijapur	8	2	8	2	8	2	9	2	9	3	12	4	14	3	14	3	15	3	16	3	
Kanara	7	...	7	...	7	...	8	...	9	1	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	
Ratnagiri	5	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	9	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	
Kolaba	8	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	...	
Karachi	89	*	90	*	90	*	90	*	90	4	90	4	90	4	90	4	90	4	90	4	
Hyderabad	92	*	99	*	99	*	96	*	98	3	98	3	95	3	96	3	96	3	105	3	
Shikarpur	50	*	66	*	70	*	61	6	64	6	65	6	65	6	74	6	62	6	62	6	
Thar and Parkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	Information regarding opium and chandul shops will be supplied when received.
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	16	...	22	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	
Total	892	70	926	67	919	70	979	78	1,068	99	1,069	109	1,112	110	1,121	128	1,139	131	1,175	130	

J. K. SPENCE,
Ag. Commr. of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

Statement showing the number of shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs in each of the undermentioned districts of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind and Aden, during the revenue years from 1879-80 to 1888-89.

Districts.	Population.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Bombay	773,196	163	137	137	100	84	84	79	73	76	79
Ahmedabad	856,324	51	48	44	46	46	46	44	47	47	47
Kaira	804,800	14	9	10	11	11	11	11	12	10	10
Panch Mahals	255,479	5	4	3	4	4	5	3	3	4	3
Broach	326,930	7	8	6	8	9	8	8	8	8	12
Surat	614,198	26	26	24	25	24	23	26	26	26	26
Thana	807,367	21	20	18	18	18	17	18	18	20	22
Nasik	781,206	20	43	39	39	40	43	43	43	44	44
Khandesh	1,237,231	87	83	101	108	104	106	106	106	110	108
Ahmednagar	751,288	23	19	22	29	29	29	32	33	34	38
Poona	900,621	41	39	41	40	40	40	40	43	47	47
Sholapur	582,487	32	24	29	23	28	32	37	44	37	36
Satara	1,062,350	35	38	40	34	33	33	35	45	31	31
Belgaum	864,014	40	40	39	39	40	43	38	37	42	42
Dharwar	882,907	36	36	40	41	39	39	40	45	45	44
Bijapur	638,493	35	35	30	35	32	32	33	33	33	36
Kanara	421,840	15	15	15	15	15	17	19	19	19	17
Ratnagiri	997,090	15	8	5	9	8	10	15	14	8	11
Kolaba	482,830	12	7	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total	14,040,591	678	639	651	632	614	628	637	659	651	663

J. K. SPENCE,

Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

No. 1130, dated 14th February 1891.

From—W. W. Loch, Esq., Collector of Khandesh,

To—The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Bombay.

With reference to your memorandum No. 7040 of the 8th December last, forwarding for report a correspondence on the subject of the increased use of opium and intoxicating drugs in this country, I have the honour to state that it is very difficult for an official to ascertain whether the use of these things is really on the increase. I know that the number of opium and chandul shops has increased, and that the amount of opium licitly sold is much larger than it was; but I also know that much more attention has been paid of late years to the repression of opium-smuggling than was the case formerly, and I have no means of gauging how far the difference in licit consumption is due to these precautions and how far to opium being really more freely used. Again, I am aware that the opium-smuggling trade is by no means stopped, but I have naturally no way of ascertaining how much opium is smuggled into the district.

2. That the consumption of opium is having any bad effects on the people of agricultural districts like this I do not believe. I have served for more than six years in Khandesh, and it is more than 19 years since I first came to the district, and I think that if the habit of taking opium was largely on the increase I must have noticed it. I have mixed with people of every caste from every part of the district, and I do not think opium-eaters, that is, persons who take opium to excess, will be found in any numbers except among the Musalmans and a few of the north country castes.

3. I have asked several of the native officers who know Khandesh well and several private gentlemen for their opinions (1) as to the increase in the use of opium, and (2) as to its being more frequently given to children, and (3) as to its increased use as chandul and madat. The general result of their views on the first point is that there is an increased use of opium among the Musalmans and Wanjaras and two or three castes from North India. Some of those asked, however, do not consider that the use has increased.

4. On the second point there is rather more difference of opinion, some gentlemen considering that opium is not more frequently given to infants than before. The majority, however, think that it is more frequently given, especially among the Kunbis, and one answer attributes this fact to the greater number of women employed all day away from home at cotton-ginning factories. I think that it is probable that the employment of women at factories may tend to increase the habit of giving opium to infants whom their mothers wish to keep quiet while they are away or are at work.

5. As to the third point it appears to be universally believed that chandul and madat-smoking has become more common among Musalmans and some of the lower castes.

6. The returns prepared in my office show that in the ten years preceding the introduction of the minimum guaranteed vend system, *i.e.*, between 1879-80 and 1888-89, the number of opium shops rose from 65 to 71 and the amounts bid for the right to sell from ₹14,423 to ₹46,526. I cannot give the amounts of opium issued to the shops. There are now 103 opium shops, the number having recently been increased in order to try and check smuggling at the weekly bazars. The contractor has bound himself to sell 16,872lb a year, but he does not sell so much.

7. As to madat and chandul shops the number in the past eleven years has varied between 25 and 37 and the sums bid have varied from ₹2,761 in 1880-81 to ₹9,620 in 1888-89. I think that these figures will show that the practice of chandul and madat-smoking has not got a serious hold of this district.

8. The number of bhang and ganja shops has varied in the last five years from 101 to 104, the *former* being the number in 1889-90. The sums bid have risen from ₹4,275 to ₹5,944, notwithstanding the decrease in the number of shops. There were also 14 majum shops last year for which ₹227 were bid.

9. It is with some hesitation that I turn to the question of the possibility of making alterations in our excise system to check the use of opium and intoxicating drugs. Reading the extracts printed in the Selections forwarded by the Government of India, it strikes me that the gentlemen who penned the highly-coloured accounts of opium-dens must have been shown the worst haunts in large towns, and that they and those who think with them inveigh against the use of opium much as teetotallers at home attack the use of spirits and beer and wine because of the evils of the gin palaces of our great cities. I am not prepared to admit that the use of opium in moderation is more harmful than the use of whisky. Every one who has served in Gujarat must have seen many sturdy Rajputs who took their opium regularly and were none the worst for it. That opium taken in excess is injurious, I am willing to admit, but unless it can be shown that the *abuse* of opium is increasing, I do not see that Government are called on to take any steps in the matter; besides the question is a very difficult one. Thousands of people in Malwa and other parts of India look to the opium crop for their support, and the cultivation of the poppy cannot be stopped without causing very serious distress. As long as it is cultivated it will be used. Allowing that Government can give up its opium revenue, the only result of the remission of the duty and the withdrawal of Government supervision would be a great increase in the consumption which would not benefit the people nor, I presume, satisfy the Anti-Opium Society. Again, if Government increase the duty on opium and diminish the number of licensed shops, the illicit sale will no doubt decrease, but illicit sale would become more vigorous, and no one who has not seen something of the methods of smuggling can have any idea how hard it is to check.

10. I do not think that there is anything to be said in favour of chandul and madat-smoking, or the use of bhang and ganja. As I have already stated I do not think that the former habit has a serious hold of this district; the income derived from the shops is not large, and if they were all closed no great inconvenience would be caused. There would of course be the chance of illicit shops being set up, but the number of these would not be great, nor would they be largely attended.

11. Ganja is grown in this district, and I believe in other Deccan districts, and if Government consider that its use should be stopped, the cultivation of the plant would have to be forbidden by law, and the shops could then be closed. Small quantities would no doubt be smuggled from Native States, but the consumption would not be large, for bhang is a rather bulky article, and not so easy to carry as opium.

No. C.—950, dated 4th February 1891.

From—J. M. Campbell, Esq., C.I.E., Acting Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,

To—The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

I have the honour to submit the report on the alleged increased use of opium and on the management of the opium-smoking houses in Bombay, called for in your letters No. 6781,* dated 27th November 1890, and No. 99, dated 16th January 1891.

* Accompaniments are returned.

2. At paragraph 14 of the memorial, which accompanied your letter of the 27th November, the momorialists notice the increase in the Bombay opium revenue during the last nine years and express the fear that the growth of the revenue points to a great increase in the facilities for opium-eating and for opium-smoking.

3. It is true that during the nine years ending 1889-90 the use of licit opium in Bombay City has greatly increased. The accompanying statement (Appendix B) shows a rise in sales from 10,730lb in 1881-82 to 20,477lb in 1889-90. At the same time it does not follow that because more licit opium is used, the practice either of eating or of smoking opium has spread. During the nine years in question the accompanying return (Appendix A) shows that no addition has been made to the number of opium shops or smoking-houses. The dry opium shops have increased from 10 to 11, the *chandul*-smoking houses

have remained unchanged at 10, the *madat*-smoking houses have fallen from 10 to 9. During these years the Government duty on opium has remained unchanged. No changes have been made with the object of cheapening licit opium or pushing its sale.

4. How then, it may be asked has the use of licit opium so greatly increased? The answer is mainly by reducing the consumption of illicit opium. The details (in Appendix B) of the use of licit opium during the nine years ending 1889-90 show the addition of 9,747lb to be almost entirely due to two large items, an increase of 5,000lb between 1884 and 1886 and an increase of 4,000lb between 1888 and 1890. The licit increase of about 5,000lb between 1884 and 1886 was due to the introduction of the Central Opium Warehouse system in 1885-86. The Opium Administration Reports for 1884-85 and 1885-86 show so notable a decline in opium wastage since the opening of the Central Warehouse as to prove that under the former practice of storage in scattered private godowns 16,800lb of opium on an average passed yearly into illicit use. There is no reason to doubt that the bulk of this illicit opium was used in Bombay City. Even supposing only two-thirds of the illicit opium was used in Bombay, the quantity would be 11,200lb a year, that is, more than the total average licit consumption during the five years (1880—85) preceding the opening of the Central Warehouse. The returns show during the five years ending 1884-85 an average consumption of 11,005lb of licit opium, of which on an average 7,880lb were used dry, 2,566lb were smoked as *chandul*, and 560lb were smoked as *madat*. In the five years since the opening of the Central Warehouse, the average licit consumption compared with the licit consumption in the five preceding years has risen from 11,005 to 18,288lb. Of the whole increase the rise in the use of licit dry opium has been from 7,880 to 14,065lb; in the use of licit *chandul* from 2,564 to 3,475lb; and in the use of licit *madat* from 560 to 747lb. Though the increase in the use of licit opium is large, it does not amount to two-thirds of the quantity which before the introduction of the Central Warehouse system found its way into illicit use.

5. Again, as explained in paragraph 45 of the 1889 Opium Administration Report, the increase in the use of licit opium from 16,903lb in 1887-88 to 20, 477lb in 1889-90 is due not to any pushing of opium sales by lowering prices or opening shops. It is mainly due to a change from yearly to three-year farms, and to the consequent greatly increased power of the contractor to bring to light and secure the punishment of opium-smuggling.

6. Further, it is to be remembered that during the past nine years Bombay has grown greatly in size and in wealth. I see no reason to suppose that any increase in the use of licit opium which is not due to the lessening of the use of licit opium is greater than what would naturally accompany the increased size and wealth of the city. Much opium is still smuggled into Bombay. A special establishment will be required to ascertain the extent and the character of this smuggling. Until the existing system of smuggling is known and is suppressed any rules further restricting the use of licit opium will prove most hurtful. No lessening of the use of opium will follow. The use of smuggled opium will increase, the use of licit opium will decrease.

7. As regards the dry opium-shops the estimate in the papers under report of the number of daily customers at the 11 shops at 11,000 a day seems excessive. A special enumeration by the Chief Inspector from opening to closing gives 7,215, which the addition of customers who purchase three or four days' supply at a time may raise to about 8,000.

Reprint, page 7.

8. As regards the Bombay opium-smoking houses on which a special report is required, the papers under review estimate their number at 40. The correct number is 19, of which 10 are *chandul* and 9 are *madat*-houses. Since 1881-82 the number of *chandul*-houses has remained unchanged, the number of *madat*-houses has been reduced by one. The additional smoking-house referred to at page 10 of the reprint was found not to be wanted and was closed soon after it was opened.

Reprint, pages 11 and 14.

9. The attendance at the licensed smoking-houses was, as shown in Appendix C, tested morning and evening during six days in December 1890. Almost all who smoke in the morning also smoke in the evening. The evening attendance when almost all smokers are present shows in *chandul*-houses 574 and in *madat*-houses 189, that is, 763 in all. Of the 189 *madat*-smokers all but 4 women and one lad are men, of the 574 *chandul*-smokers all but 8 women and 10 lads are men. Of the smokers about 88 per cent. are Musalmans and 12 per cent. Hindus. There are also 10 to 12 Chinamen and 4 or 5 Parsis.

10. Two of the papers under review assert that opiums-moking houses are licensed because of the profit they bring to Government. It is true the opium consumed in the licensed smoking-houses yields Government a large yearly revenue, the *chandul*-opium ₹18,000, the *madat*-opium ₹3,000, that is, ₹21,000 in all. At the same time it is not less true that if the smoking of *chandul* and *madat* was stopped, the smokers would use an equal amount of equally duty-paying dry opium, so that, except so far as the withdrawal of smoking licenses would foster smuggling, the Government revenue would not suffer from the prohibition of opium-smoking. In addition to the duty on the opium smoked, Government make from the smoking-house licenses ₹420 a year, ₹300 from the *chandul* and ₹120 from the *madat* contract. Against this ₹420 is to be set an outlay of ₹954, the cost of the Assistant Inspector and peon employed in preventing irregular practices at

Reprint, pages 5 and 11.

the smoking-houses. Clearly the reason for licensing opium-smoking-houses is not the profit they bring to Government.

11. Certain of the articles under report give the impression that to push the sale of opium and add to the revenue, care is taken in the choice and management of the smoking-houses to make them tempting and attractive. In no Bombay smoking-house is any attempt made to attract customers in the way described in the marginal extracts. The Bombay smoking-houses are almost all in side streets not to be found except by searching. All are entirely without any form of outer attraction. Small dingy wooden doors give entrance to all. The inside is even less attractive, squalid grime is their unvarying characteristic. To no smoking-house in Bombay are customers allured either by pictures or by prostitutes.

Flaunting themselves in open day: parading the license of the Queen-Empress and carrying the sanction of the Supreme Government (Memorial, paragraph 18): men and women lying about in most immodest attitudes (Reprint, page 8): vile French photographs hung up to view (Reprint, page 8): comely Chinese women (Reprint, page 1): girls of 15 waiting on the smokers (Reprint, page 2): handsome young song-singing women (Reprint, page 2): women loaded with jewellery smoking with the men (Reprint, page 3).

12. One passage gives the impression that heavy penalties force the Bombay opium contractor to increase his sales. The statement in the margin is incorrect. The penalty for short sales of licit opium is ₹5 a pound; this fine is refunded if the contractor sells over the minimum. The necessity for enforcing a minimum sale is evident. No equally effective check on the use of illicit opium by the contractor can be devised.

Reprint, page 8.

The opium contractor in Bombay is bound down to forfeit ₹3,000 if he fails to sell the quantity contracted for.

13. In my judgment the pictures which these accounts give of the opium-smokers is overdrawn and misleading. The statement that in Bombay houses children smoke is supported by so much precision and detail as to make it difficult to suppose the writer was mistaken. At the same time cases of allowing children to smoke must be extremely rare. I have never seen a child smoking or who had smoked or who was intended to smoke. I have never seen a child in a smoking-house except the child of one of the shopmen who professed to be and was, I believe, aghast at the idea of allowing his child to smoke. I have not heard either from Inspectors or smokers of a case of a child being allowed to smoke. On the contrary, after special enquiry, the Chief Inspector assures me that such cases are unknown.

Reprint, pages 11 and 12.

14. As to the men smokers and the effect of smoking on their character, appearance, and health, the descriptions under review seem to me misleading. I have no fault to find with the general description of a Bombay *chandul*-house, given at page 9 of the reprint:—

"A dirty, dilapidated non-descript shop with its shutters up.....Raised platforms with some hundred recumbent and semi-recumbent figures, all men, except three women and a few young lads..... Groups of smokers, some half-lying, half-sitting, others curled up or reclining at full length."

Except that so far as I have seen or can learn, no youths under 18 attend these smoking-houses, this description seems to me accurate. The Poona description is also moderate.

Reprint, page 9.

"A low-roofed room with 25 to 30 persons in groups of 5 or 6 round each lamp, most of them intent on their pipes, a few in a semi-conscious state."

On the other hand, I have seen nothing to justify the following passages:—

Reprint, page 2.

"Human swine of both sexes.....most immodest attitudes.....handsome young women sprawling on the senseless bodies of men."

Such sights I believe are not to be found in Bombay smoking-houses. In a room of 40 or 50 smokers all but three or four are awake. The bulk of them have done a hard day's work. They are tired and indolent. In opium-smoking houses assaults or acts of violence are almost unknown. Of the smokers very few are unable to answer questions clearly and readily. Even those asleep awake when lightly shaken. Even when suddenly aroused they can at once tell their name and calling. "If you had to go out now and work could you go?" Almost always the answer is "yes' we could."

15. Again as to the effect of opium-smoking on character. It is true a share of the smokers are beggars and a share of them are bad characters. It is true the houses are watched by the Police, for thieves meet in them and scheme crimes. Still are all or nearly all the smokers ne'er-do-wells? Not nearly all. So far as I have seen a Bombay opium-smoking house is much like Dr. Morison's description of a Bengal smoking-house.

Reprint, page 5.

"Almost all the smokers are of the labouring classes, tailors, day labourers, and one or two shopkeepers."

So far as I could judge by questioning the smokers in Bombay smoking-houses about two-thirds are regular working craftsmen and labourers. I asked the Assistant Collector to frame a separate estimate. His estimate was:—

"At the fewest 70 per cent. regular craftsmen and labourers: at the most 20 per cent. beggars and 10 per cent. bad characters."

I made a further personal test in three houses taken at random. The result was—

In one house of eleven smokers all were craftsmen in regular work: in a second house of 25 smokers all were craftsmen in work: in a third house of 47 smokers one was a woman, nine were beggars, the rest were craftsmen and labourers.

I have made the Chief Inspector take a similar test in fourteen more houses. The result is of 227 smokers, 188 are workers, 38 are beggars, and one is a thief. It is probable that among the workers are bad characters. Still care was taken to ascertain that in most cases the smokers are actually employed on the work they named. The estimate that two-thirds of the whole smokers are able to do and do regular work as labourers, weavers, embroiderers, sailors, drivers, cartmen, blacksmiths, mill-hands, fitters, barbers, and also as small traders and shopkeepers, sellers of fire-wood, fish, tea, coffee, tobacco, and cloth seems well within the mark.

MADAT AND CHANDUL-SMOKERS.

	Workers.	Beggars.	TOTAL.
Madat House.			
I	11	2	13
III	14	2	16
IV	5	1	6
VI	7	3	10
VII	11	4	18
VIII	4	2	6
IX	7	3	10
Chandul House.			
I	21	3	24
II	10	...	10
III	22	5	27
IV	6	1	7
VII	12	1	13
VIII	30	7 (*a*)	37
IX	28	5	33
	188	39	227

(*a*) One a thief.

16. Similarly as regards the effect of the smoking on the health and the appearance of the smokers the descriptions seem to me overdrawn and misleading. "Of horrible destructions of God's image more terrible than *delirium tremens*, idiotcy or lunacy" I have seen none. Of the starved and emaciated shrivelled warnings I have seen surprisingly few. The bulk of the men, I should say over two-thirds, though smokers of 8, 12, 20, and in one case of 40 years' standing, were in body and face to look at well-nourished and healthy. To many of them I, in surprise, asked the question, which Dr. Morison asked in Bengal: You have smoked four or five years and are stout and strong. How is this? The explanation in Bombay is the same as the explanation in Bengal. Smoking does not injure those who are well-fed as it injured the starving.

Reprint, page 2.

Reprint, pages 3, 5, 8, 9, 11.

Reprint, page 6.

17. On the point of appearance and harm to health I checked my first impression by my Assistant's experience. His answer was: almost none, except the old and the beggars, not more than ten per cent. in all are emaciated.

I made a personal test in three houses. In one of eleven smokers all seemed healthy and well-nourished; in a second of 25 smokers, one old man was emaciated; in a third of 47, though the beggars looked dissipated none were notably withered or broken. In the fourteen houses specially tested by the Chief Inspector, ten were found emaciated or slightly withered. In almost every case the emaciated and withered were over fifty years of age. So far as I can judge the Assistant Collector's estimate is correct, that except some of the old and some of the beggars very few opium-smokers are notably withered or emaciated.

18. A point noted in two of the papers under consideration is that the opium-smokers are themselves anxious to see all smoking-houses closed. In Allahabad every opium-smoker would sign a memorial to have the smoking-houses closed. Dr. Morison describing a Bengal smoking-room states: "All the men implored me to do what I could to have the smoking-room closed." Only apparently they added, "Let us die first." The writers on the Bombay smoking-rooms do not notice any petitions for closing the houses. It is not uncommon on talking to opium-smokers in Bombay to be interrupted by some man praying that the smoking-room may be closed. So far as I have seen in Bombay such petitioners are not many, perhaps ten to twelve per cent. I doubted the good faith of such petitions. It seemed to me probable that the petitioners hoped if the licensed houses were closed the chance of cheaper opium at unlicensed houses would be better. My Assistant does not agree with this view. He believes such petitions are made in good faith. Granting the good faith it seems to me unlikely that men who cannot withstand the drawing of a licensed house will be able to resist the temptation of a cheaper smoke at an unlicensed house or at a private club. All smokers seem to agree in this. If our opium-smoking is stopped we shall eat as much dry opium as we at present smoke.

Reprint, pages 4 and 5.
Reprint, page 4.
Reprint, page 5.

19. The last point noticed in these papers is the smoking of opium by educated lads and men of good position. Dr. Morison notices school teachers as opium-smokers. Canon Wilberforce says many of the upper classes smoke in their own houses in secret; the describer of the Bombay houses found among the smokers a graduate with honours of the Elphinstone College, probably the writer meant of the Bombay University. Dr. Morison may be correct in stating that among the men connected with his mission in Bengal opium-smoking is almost universal. I do not believe that any such statement can be correctly made regarding the missions in Western India. At least among the Catholics and the salvationists discipline is not so slack as to allow opium-smoking. As regards the City of Bombay as a whole any statement that opium-smoking is 'almost universal and is rapidly spreading,' is singularly wide of the truth. Of the 600,000 to 700,000 middle and poor classes in Bombay according to information recorded at a census taken at all the opium-smoking houses during seven consecutive days only 763 persons regularly resort to licensed smoking-houses. Among the middle and lower classes opium-smoking except in the licensed houses is almost unknown. The Bombay middle and lower class opium-smokers may therefore be calculated at 1,000 or at 1,500 as an outside estimate. That is, among the middle and lower classes in Bombay not more than one in 5,000 is an opium-smoker. And of the smokers not more than one in three is a sot unfit for work. That is, in the middle and lower classes the proportion of opium wrecks is about one in 15,000.

Reprint, page 7.

Reprint, page 6.
Reprint, page 13.
Reprint, page 9.

Reprint, page 7.

20. As regards the upper classes several keepers of licensed smoking-houses have assured me that many of the rich smoke secretly in their own houses. This statement has the support of Canon Wilberforce. The truth is difficult to ascertain. I find there are in all about nine private clubs with five to twenty members where opium is smoked. Of three of these the members are Chinamen: of the rest the bulk of the members are Musalmans. None of these clubs are of recent institution. Except in these clubs the statement that opium-smoking is common among the well-to-do in Bombay has little foundation in fact. I think it probable that the proportion of opium-smokers among the upper classes is less than among the poor. That is, not one in 5,000 of the rich and upper middle classes smokes opium. For the occasional ruin of an educated and upper class man wrecked by unrestrained opium-smoking Government arrangements seem to me in no way to blame. In the matter of liquor-drinking it is known that by raising prices and putting down smuggling Government have to a remarkable degree lessened the drunkenness of the middle and lower classes in the City of Bombay and in the neighbouring districts. That drunkenness has increased (if it has increased) among the higher classes is in no way due to any temptations thrown in the way of the young by the number of licensed liquor shops. Drinkers of the educated and upper classes rarely enter a common public house or liquor shop. Some go to hotels. As a rule they drink in private houses and in clubs. The causes of the spread of drunkenness (if drunkenness has spread) among the upper classes is not the increase of liquor shops but the decay of social and religious restraints, a result of the unthinking adoption of false notions of freedom. No Government arrangements can prevent drunkenness among the rich. The cure of the evil is either the renewing of old or the forging of new social and religious restraints. Similarly, opium-smoking, if, which would seem not to be the case, the practice is spreading among the upper classes, especially among lads at high schools and colleges, can be checked only by discipline and the enforcement of neglected restraints. To say that the existing smoking-houses are in any way an incitement or temptation to school or college lads is to say what is not the fact. I believe that no upper class lad has ever learned or ever will learn to smoke opium in the licensed houses. If educated wrecks are found among the smokers (which so far as my information goes is not the case) they learned to smoke in private lodgings or in private clubs and places of amusement. They have not come to the smoking-house till unrestrained indulgence has ruined their lives. So far as I can ascertain all Bombay does not at present supply one case of an educated man so lost to shame as to smoke opium in a common licensed house.

Reprint, page 13.

21. Though the descriptions under review may be overdrawn and misleading, the practice of smoking opium is evil and wasteful. It would be well if it did not exist. So far as I can judge Government do nothing to increase opium-smoking, and beyond the determination to keep the practice at a minimum by preventing the use of illicit opium and by maintaining the high price of licit opium Government can do nothing to stop it.

22. What would be the result of closing the licensed houses? The answer depends on the question—How far is the preparation of *chandul* and *madat* so difficult that if the licensed shops were closed the smokers unable to make the preparation would content themselves with dry opium. For easy reference a description of the making and smoking of *chandul* and *madat* is appended (Appendix D). I am not prepared to admit either *chandul* and *madat* is hard to make. It may be true that in the licensed shops smokers are critical and refuse any *chandul* or *madat* but what is made by trained hands. Still if they had no licensed houses the smokers would content themselves with something less choice. The boiling of the *chandul* and the mixing of the *madat* with pulse ashes take time and patience. Still the operation is easy and simple. A clever man can master the art in a day or two. I see no reason to suppose that to close the licensed smoking-houses would be to stop the supply of smokable *chandul* and *madat*. If the licensed houses were closed the better-off smokers might prepare their opium in their houses. The rest would be more likely to form clubs and employ the *chandul* and *madat*-makers of the present licensed houses as club cooks.

23. There would be nothing illegal or even irregular in forming opium-smoking clubs. Already, as has been noticed, about nine small opium-smoking clubs are in existence. Each member can get his 10 tolahs of dry opium, take them to the club and have them prepared by a trained cook. So long as no *chandul* or *madat* is sold at these clubs the

smoking is in no way illegal. The evil of having such clubs scattered over the town, the certain increase in the use of smuggled opium, the probable increase to the facilities for bad characters plotting crimes, are serious evils. I see no element of good to set against these evils.

24. One other change may be suggested. The smoking of *chandul* and *madat* should be forbidden. To such a proposal the answer seems to be, the enforcing of any rule forbidding the use of *chandul* and *madat* would cause unbearable interference with private life. Any such rule must remain a dead letter.

25. To sum up:—

(1) I see no reason to suppose that during the last ten years opium-smoking has increased in Bombay out of proportion to the city's growth in size and wealth.

(2) I do not see that any part of the existing arrangements is open to the objection that it in any way encourages the smoking of opium.

(3) I do not see that the closing of licensed houses would lessen opium-smoking.

(4) On the contrary the result of closing licensed smoking-houses would be—

(*a*) to increase the number of smoking clubs;

(*b*) to increase the use of illicit opium.

26. For these reasons I am unable to admit that any change in the existing system of licensed opium-smoking houses is either necessary or advisable.

APPENDIX A.

Opium Shops and Smoking-Houses, 1881-82 to 1889-90.

Year.	Opium Shops.	Chandul Houses.	Madat Houses.	Remarks.
1881-82	10	10	10	
1882-83	10	10	10	
1883-84	10	10	10	
1884-85	From Aug. to March. 10; April to July. 11	10	10	
1885-86	11	10	10	
1886-87	11	10	10	
1887-88	11	10	10	
1888-89	11	10	10*	* One madat house has since been closed.
1889-90	11	10	9	

BOMBAY CUSTOMS HOUSE;
4th February 1891.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

APPENDIX B.

Licensed Opium Sales, 1881-82 to 1889-90.

Year.	Dry Opium, lb of 40 tolahs.	Chandul, lb of 40 tolahs.	Madat, lb of 40 tolahs.	Total, lb of 40 tolahs.	Remarks.
1881-82	7,832	2,347	551	10,730	
1882-83	7,448	2,949	661	11,058	
1883-84	7,621	2,988	644	11,253	
1884-85	9,025	2,627	519	12,171	
1885-86	11,290	3,134	792	15,216	11,290lb include 128lb sold to medical practitioners by the opium farmer during the year.
1886-87	12,854	3,421	778	17,053	12,854lb include 228lb sold to medical practitioners by the opium farmer during the year.
1887-88	13,130	3,150	623	16,903	13,130lb include 355lb sold to medical practitioners by the opium farmer during the year.
1888-89	17,176	3,847	768	21,791	17,176lb include 309½lb sold to medical practitioners by the opium farmer during the year.
1889-90	15,875	3,826	776	20,477	15,875lb include 275lb sold to medical practitioners by the opium farmer during the year.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS HOUSE;
4th February 1891.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

APPENDIX C.

Chandul and Madat-Smokers, December 1st to 7th 1890.

MADAT HOUSES.							CHANDUL HOUSES.						
Number.	Men.		Women.		Lads.		Number.	Men.		Women.		Lads.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.		Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
I	13	21	...	...	...	...	I	16	39	1	2	...	...
II	10	14	...	...	...	...	I	35	71	...	...	2	1
III	20	16	...	...	...	...	III	37	70	...	...	1	1
IV	7	10	1	...	...	...	IV	20	38	...	1	...	...
V	...	...	Closed	...	...	...	V	37	71	1	...	...	...
VI	19	30	..	...	...	...	VI	31	49	...	...	...	2
VII	30	32	3	...	...	...	VII	27	37	...	...	...	...
VIII	10	14	...	...	...	...	VIII	60	76	...	4	...	2
IX	21	35	...	...	1	...	IX	70	84	4	1	...	4
X	17	17	...	...	...	...	X	21	21	...	...	...	...

Abstract.	Morning.	Evening.
Chandul	363	574
Madat	152	189
	515	763

BOMBAY CUSTOMS HOUSE;
4th February 1891.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

APPENDIX D.

The making and the smoking of Chandul and Madat.

Chandul-making.—A pound of crude opium and a half pound of the refuse scraped from the chandul pipes after they have been smoked are dissolved in about five pounds of water. The mixture is then boiled and strained through a piece of cotton stuff and again boiled until the water has all evaporated. The residue is made into a cake at the bottom of the vessel used in the boiling process and the oil remaining in it consumed by the vessel being inverted over a glowing fire. The cake is next re-dissolved in about four pounds of water and boiled until the liquid is reduced to about one-half. The preparation is known as chandul. One lb crude opium equals 2lb *chandul*.

Chandul-smoking.—The smoker takes a quarter or half tolah of chandul in a small china-ware cup and by means of a piece of wire about six inches in length, flattened at one end, lifts a small quantity of the liquid and dries it over a lamp flame, repeating the process until he has obtained on the end of the wire a piece of the solidified preparation of the size of a pea. This is placed above the hole in the chandul pipe, and the smoker reclining on a wooden bench or mat with his head supported by pillows or bolsters applies a flame to the pipe and inhales the smoke through the pipe stem.

Madat-making.—An ounce of crude opium is dissolved in four ounces of water and boiled after being strained through a piece of cotton stuff and the liquid reduced to about half its original bulk by being again boiled, a quantity of the charred husk of mung is then thrown into it and saturated in the liquid extract. The husk so saturated is next made into balls of the size of small marbles and is known as madat. One lb crude opium equals 2 lb *madat*.

Madat-smoking.—The consumer takes one of the balls and makes it into several pills. He then places one of these in the bowl of the hooka used and applies a flame to it, at the same time taking a whiff when the pill is reduced to an ash. This process is repeated with a fresh pill and so on.

No. 1825, dated 24th April 1891.

From—A. D. CAREY, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I have the honour to return herewith a statement showing the number of shops licensed for the sale of opium and chandul and madat in the districts of Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar—the opium shops for the years from 1879-80 to 1882-83 and the chandul and madat shops for the years from 1879-80 to 1888-89—as promised in a note in the remark column of the statement submitted with this office No. 1094, dated the 9th ultimo.

Statement showing the number of shops licensed for the sale of Opium and Chandul and Madat in the districts of Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar Opium shops during the years from 1879-80 to 1882-83 and Chandul and Madat shops during the years from 1879-80 to 1888-89.

Years.	Upper Sind Frontier.		Thar and Parkar.		Remarks.
	Opium Shops.	Chandul and Madat Shops.	Opium Shops.	Chandul and Madat Shops.	
1879-80	17	(a)	48	No shops have ever been licensed for the sale of chandul and madat, nor have they been sold at opium shops.	(a) During these years chandul and madat were allowed to be sold at the opium shops.
1880-81	59		48		
1881-82	48		46		
1882-83	31		46		
1883-84	...	1	...		
1884-85	...	1	...		
1885-86	...	1	...		
1886-87	...	1	...		
1887-88	...	1	...		
1888-89	...	1	...		

BOMBAY;
24th April 1891.

A. D. CAREY,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

No. 1677, dated 21st May 1891.

From—A. C. TREVOR, Esq., C.S., Commissioner in Sind,

To—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the memorial of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, received under Government endorsement No. 8269 of 15th November 1890.

2. It is unnecessary for me to remark on those portions of the memorial which animadvert on the general policy of Government in regard to opium administration. The same general criticism to which the Opium Department is now subjected has been made before and has been before answered fully and frequently, and I need only say, speaking for this Province, that the repeatedly declared wishes of Government have been kept steadily in view.

3. The Society assumes that the consumption of opium, even in a moderate degree, is detrimental to man both physically and mentally. It is far from certain, however, that this assumption is correct, and we have the evidence afforded by whole tribes who have habitually from generation to generation taken opium. As instances may be taken the Rajputs and Bhils. Their energy, endurance, and bravery cannot be said to have been affected by their addiction to opium. Throughout the country one meets with people who take opium in moderation and for much the same purpose and with much the same result as the English gentleman of the present day takes his wine.

4. It would be impossible for Government to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy in Native States where it is now largely grown. It would be even more impossible to prohibit its consumption by the large class of persons to whom it is a necessary of life, and it is to be borne in mind that in the Bombay Presidency the revenue derived from the drug is confined to the levy of a heavy import duty, a limited number of licenses being granted free of any direct fee simply in order that the control necessary to check smuggling may be maintained.

5 So far, however, as the Society concerns itself with the *abuse* and not the mere use of opium I am in accord with it. That opium is sometimes taken in excess particularly in the form of chandul and madat and that the existence of opium-dens under which name chandul and madat shops are probably referred to, is a temptation in this direction, is true. It would, I believe, be no great hardship if the grant of licenses for the sale of these preparations were discontinued. Those who cannot do without them could always buy the opium and prepare them at home. The loss of revenue would be insignificant, and the gain to the public decency and morality would be appreciable.

No. 5975, dated 1st September 1891.

From—T. D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to your telegram dated the 1st ultimo, I am directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying statements showing (1) the consumption of licit opium in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the revenue year 1889-90, and (2) the number of shops licensed for the sale of opium and chandul and madat in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the same year; and to state that the shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs are quite distinct from those licensed for the sale of opium.

Statement showing the consumption of licit opium in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the Revenue year 1889-90.

Districts.	lb.	Remarks.
Bombay	20,785	
Ahmedabad	29,254	
Kaira	17,898	
Panch Mahals	2,895	
Broach	11,772	
Surat	4,090	
Thana	1,258	
Khandesh	14,301	
Nasik	5,134	
Ahmednagar	10,365	
Poona	8,898	
Sholapur	7,895	
Satara	4,434	
Belgaum	620	
Dharwar	696	
Bijapur	418	
Kanara	133	
Ratnagiri	259	
Kolaba	621	
Karachi	5,020	
Hyderabad	10,698	
Shikarpur	3,213	
TOTAL	160,657	

Statement showing the number of Shops licensed for the sale of Opium and Chandul and Madat in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the Revenue year 1889-90.

Districts.	Opium shops.	Chandul and madat shops.	Remarks.
Bombay	11	19	10 chandul and 9 madat. (These preparations are separately farmed in Bombay.)
Ahmedabad	195	4	
Kaira	157	...	
Panch Mahals	35	...	
Broach	51	1	
Surat	21	4	
Thana	18	6	
Nasik	40	8	
Khandesh	69	33	
Ahmednagar	51	2	
Poona	50	14	
Sholapur	43	6	
Satara	39	...	
Belgaum	14	2	
Dharwar	24	2	
Bijapur	18	2	
Kanara	7	...	
Ratnagiri	8	...	
Kolaba	9	...	
Karachi	87	4	
Shikarpur	62	6	
Hyderabad	97	3	
Thar and Parkar	46	...	
Upper Sind Frontier	12	1	
TOTAL	1,164	117	

No. 3166, dated 29th July 1891.

From—The Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Burma.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1—10-E., dated 2nd February 1891, written in reply to my letter No. 4938, dated the 18th October 1890, with which were forwarded certain representations made by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade regarding the consumption of opium in India.

2. You give statistics of the number of licensed shops, and of the quantity of opium issued to them for sale since 1878-79. You state that there is no reason to believe that the increase in consumption in the past few years indicates any serious extension of the practice of opium-eating and smoking among the Burmese, or that it is greatly disproportionate to the growth of the non-Burman population, while some part of the increase is certainly due to improved checks upon illicit consumption. You also say that the total quantity of opium consumed may be larger than the amount indicated by the figures for the licensed shops, as, in spite of the efforts which have been made to put a stop to smuggling, much illicit traffic in opium is still carried on. Your conclusion from the reports and evidence before you is that "the use of opium among the Burmese is increasing, though not as yet to any very serious extent, save in special tracts, such as Arrakan, the sea-port towns, and the dated of the Irrawaddy."

3. With reference to the question whether the Government can take effectual measures to check the increase in the consumption of opium, you state that a reduction in the number of licensed shops would have little-effect, as such a reduction is found to be accompanied by an increase in the average quantity of opium sold by each shop; and that if all the shops were closed, it is certain that illicit trade would be carried on to a great extent.

4. As another obstacle in the way of checking the use of opium in Burma you mention the presence in the Province of a considerable non-Burman population consisting of Shans, Chinese and others, "who are accustomed to the moderate use of opium and who consume it without ill-effects or even with beneficial results." You are not prepared to advise the absolute prohibition of the possession or sale of opium in the case of persons of non-Burman descent, as you consider that "such a step would be an unjustifiable interference with the habits of a large section of the population and would be quite impossible to enforce."

5. In view, however, of the unanimous opinion of respectable Burmans, and of official and non-official Europeans in the Province, that the use of opium by Burmans is deleterious and harmful in a very special degree, you propose to prohibit the sale of opium to, and the possession of opium by, Burmans throughout Burma.

6. This measure has already been adopted in Upper Burma. The doubt which you express, whether the possession of opium by Burmans is illegal in Upper Burma, has been removed by the issue of the Revised Opium Rules, which were forwarded with your letter No. 852—8-E., dated 20th October 1890, and approved in my letter No. 748, dated 20th February 1891. The effect of Rules 39 (1) and 10 of those Rules is to prohibit distinctly both sale to, and possession by, Burmans in Upper Burma.

The question which has now to be considered is therefore the expediency of applying the same measure to Lower Burma.

7. I am directed to say that, notwithstanding the very serious interference with the personal liberty of the Burmans, which the adoption of the measure would involve, the Governor General in Council would be prepared to sanction your proposal if he were satisfied—

(1) that the evil to be removed is as great as you depict it;
(2) that it would be practicable to enforce the prohibition; and
(3) that the enforcement of the prohibition would not entail, and be accompanied by, evils as great as that which it is desired to remove.

Without fuller information on these points the Governor General in Council is unable to sanction the very stringent measure which you propose.

8. In regard to the first of these three points, there is no doubt that the voluminous papers in which the opium question in Burma has been discussed in past years show that there is a practical unanimity of opinion—(*a*) that the use of opium by the non-Burman population of Burma has no harmful effect, but is on the contrary often beneficial, and (*b*) that the use of opium by the Burmese themselves is very deleterious to them. The opinion of the respectable Burmese and of the Europeans who are acquainted with the country is entitled to great weight, and the Governor General in Council has not failed to observe that you have yourself accepted it as beyond a doubt that opium is to people of Burman

race an absolute poison, destroying their morals, and degrading them in every way. But His Excellency feels that in a matter of such importance he is not justified in adopting measures of extreme stringency on the strength of public opinion unless that opinion is supported by unquestioned facts, and he considers that in justice to the large population whose liberty it is proposed to restrict, he should, before the consumption of opium by Burmans is absolutely prohibited, have more conclusive proof of the correctness of the general opinion on the subject. The papers on the subject, while they contain numerous statements of opinion, do not contain many facts in support of the opinion. I am therefore to request that you will test the correctness of the generally adopted view as to the difference of the effect of the use of opium on non-Burmans and Burmans respectively by the collection of statistics, facts and figures bearing on the question. One easily practicable method of testing the effect of opium on the Burmese will be to ascertain the proportion of Burmese criminals in the jails who are addicted to the use of opium, and the proportion of such Burmese opium-eating criminals who appear to have suffered physically or mentally from the habit. You will probably be able to arrange for the collection of similar, though necessarily less complete, statistics in regard to the general Burmese population in a sufficient number of representative places.

I am to request that in submitting the report required by this paragraph regarding the effects of the use of opium, a distinction may, if possible, be drawn between opium-eating and opium-smoking, and that you will state which of the two is the common form of the consumption of opium in Burma.

9. I am also directed to request that you will further consider and report on the question whether it will be possible to enforce the proposed prohibition. The difficulties in the way of enforcing against the Burmese portion of the population the absolute prohibition of the use of opium appear to be very great. The province contains a considerable non-Burman population, to which the prohibitory rule is not to be applied: arrangements for the supply of opium to that population will be necessary, and there seems little doubt that the non-Burmans would be only too ready to engage in the profitable trade of illicitly supplying opium to the Burmans who desire it The physical configuration of the country offers great facilities for smuggling. And supplies of the drug could be obtained from several sources, namely, from the licensed shops in Burma, which even now are understood to engage in a considerable illicit traffic, from India, from the Straits Settlements, and from Yunan, in which province opium cultivation has largely increased in recent years. Given these conditions, and a commodity desired with eagerness by the consumer, and of a bulk so small that it can be easily concealed, it seems probable that a much more efficient preventive force than is available in Burma would be required in order to make the proposed prohibition effectual.

10. There are now in Lower Burma 20 licensed opium shops, the population of the province being over 4½ millions and the area 87,220 square miles. The sale of opium anywhere, except from this small number of shops, is illegal. Yet it is notorious that the preventive agency has been unable to enforce this condition, and the evidence on the subject goes to show that opium is procurable nearly everywhere. The effect of the reduction in the number of shops instead of being, as was hoped, the practical stamping out of the use of opium in the villages and districts for which shops were not considered to be necessary, has been the establishment in many districts of a regular system of illicit traffic in opium. The prevention of that illicit traffic ought to be a matter of much less difficulty than the enforcement of an absolute prohibition of possession by Burmans. The illicit sales must be made by a comparatively small number of persons, and to carry on the traffic, the persons engaged in it must always be in possession of more than three tolas of opium, the maximum quantity of which the possession is legal. It must apparently be an easier task to watch the small number of persons engaged in the traffic and to obtain convictions against them for possession of an illegal quantity of opium, than to watch the enormously larger body of Burmese who consume opium and to prosecute them for illegal possession.

The preventive agency in Burma has, however, failed to prevent the illicit traffic, and the Governor General in Council thinks that, before undertaking the much more formidable duty of enforcing the prohibition of possession of opium

by Burmese, you should consider whether the agency at your disposal is likely to be able to discharge the duty with any approach to completeness.

11. In considering the practicability of enforcing the proposed prohibition, the experience of working of the similar measure in Upper Burma may be of use, though possibly the defect in the drafting of the rules to which reference is made in paragraph 6 of this letter may have interfered with the success of the measure there and rendered the experiment, in so far as it has yet been tried, inconclusive. I am to request that with your reply you will forward reports showing how far the prohibition of the use of opium by Burmans in Upper Burma has been, or promises to be effectual.

12. In the next place I am directed to invite your attention to a serious evil which would almost certainly arise in the attempt to enforce the prohibition of the possession of opium by Burmans. The agency for the enforcement of the prohibition would be the police. To enable the police force to discharge this duty it would be necessary to entrust to its members considerable powers, including the power of search when there was reason to suspect the possession of opium by Burmans. His Excellency in Council fears that there would be much danger of those powers being abused, and of the detective force becoming an engine of oppression and extortion more formidable to the innocent than to those who offended against the law. The regulation proposed would, it is anticipated, provide a weapon which the police would be only too ready to use for the purpose of extorting blackmail from all Burmans, whether addicted to the use of opium or not; and there would be a great risk of numerous false prosecutions being threatened and instituted. His Excellency is also apprehensive that another evil result would be the wholesale corruption of the police by the licensed vendors, who, having paid less than formerly for their licenses, would be disposed to spend the money so saved in bribing the police to overlook sales to Burmans in contravention of the law.

13. I am to request that you will carefully consider the aspect of the question noticed in the preceding paragraph and report whether, in your opinion, there is not a serious danger of the prohibition you propose resulting in a system of espionage and exaction and in a kind of oppression likely to render our rule in the Province odious and unpopular.

14. The measure which you suggest in paragraph 5 of your letter for the exemption from the prohibition of Burmans of the present generation who are too old to break themselves of the habit of opium-eating all at once with safety does not commend itself to His Excellency in Council. I am to request that, if you consider that the objections and difficulties mentioned in the preceding paragraphs can be overcome, you will further consider the means of alleviating the hardship of the proposed prohibition in the case of Burmans who have become accustomed to the use of opium.

15. The preceding paragraphs relate to the main and important recommendation made by you. With reference to the minor alternative proposal in paragraph 6 of your letter, namely, the closing of opium taverns to men of Burmese race, I am to suggest for your consideration whether it would not be preferable to adopt the proposal made in paragraph 12 of Mr. Fryer's memorandum, which accompanied your letter, and to prohibit altogether the consumption of opium on the premises of the licensed shops. The arguments stated by you in paragraph 6 of your letter appear to point to the adoption of this measure, and the Governor General in Council is prepared, if you concur, to approve of a condition being inserted in all licenses forbidding consumption on the premises, pending the further consideration of the more important measure which you have proposed.

16. In conclusion, I am to say that any possible loss of revenue involved in the adoption of the measures discussed in this letter need not be taken into account in deciding whether the measures should be adopted. If the measures are shown to be desirable on general grounds and to be of a practicable nature, the loss of revenue will not be allowed to stand in the way of their adoption.

No. 4120, dated 1st October 1891.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

In his Despatch No. 10 (Revenue), dated the 30th July 1891, and addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay, the Secretary of State has said that he would be glad to learn the views of the Bombay Government as to the practical effect of the system of guaranteed minimum vend in the case of licenses for the sale of opium, and the advisability of maintaining or changing that system.

2. The question involved has been recently considered by the Government of India in connection with the facts brought to notice in your letter No. 4911, dated the 18th July 1891. In paragraph 3 of that letter it was explained that the continuous increase in the amount of licit opium consumed in the Presidency during the last ten years was entirely due to the measures taken to check opium-smuggling, and to substitute licit opium for the contraband opium which formerly formed the bulk of the consumption. The measures referred to were introduced for the first time in a few districts in 1877-78, and by degrees their operation has been extended to the whole Presidency including Sind.

3. I am now directed to request you to lay before His Excellency the Governor in Council the views of the Government of India upon this question. The Secretary of State and the Government of India are aware that the measures adopted by the Bombay Government have had their origin in a desire to restrict consumption and at the same time to prevent illicit dealings in the drug. Before the passing of the Opium Act, I of 1878, it was the practice to auction the licenses for retail sale for periods of one year at a time, the license being granted to the person who offered the highest price for it. The licensee was bound to purchase the opium required by him from the public depôt, but it was found that in fact very little opium was so taken by him, his requirements being supplied for the most part by illicit importations. The total amount of duty-paid opium sold in the Presidency at the time was less than 40,000lb a year, while the license fees realised upwards of ₹1,30,000. In some cases the disproportion between the amount paid for the license and the amount of licit opium sold was so glaring as to show conclusively that the license was in reality only intended to cover the licensee's transactions in smuggled or illicit opium. There was consequently a large loss of public revenue, while the consumption of opium was being encouraged owing to a great portion of the opium consumed in the Province escaping taxation. The arrangements were, moreover, open to very strong objection on the grounds that no efficient control could be exercised over the opium shops; that the real amount of opium consumed could not be known, and that there was no proper security against undue encouragement of a taste for the drug among the people.

4. To meet these difficulties the Bombay Government gradually, from the 1st June 1878, introduced a system under which tenders were invited for opium licenses on a new system, the special object of which vas to discourage illicit sales and ascertain the true vend of the various shops, the taxation on the drug being intended to be levied rather in the shape of duty on opium consumed than of fees for licenses to open shops. The method by which it was sought to secure these objects was to give preference to the tenderers who undertook to sell the largest quantity of opium per month on pain of forfeiture of a money deposit proportionate to the amount of vend stipulated for, the licensees being authorised to provide themselves with opium direct from the wholesale dealers instead of from public depôts, subject to a condition that the opium purchased by them should be duty-paid opium. Under this system the temptation to use the license as a cloak for the sale of smuggled opium practically disappeared, because the duty must in any case be paid whether the licensee sold smuggled or duty-paid opium, and, as a consequence, the amount of licit opium consumed increased largely year by year, as the system was gradually extended, until, now that it is in force in all but five districts of the Presidency, the total amount of pass duty realised is more than four times as great as in 1878-79. The Government of India accept the conclusion that this result has been hitherto attained mainly by repression of opium-smuggling, and that the minimum guarantee-system has produced satisfactory results in so far as under it consumption is discouraged by levying a heavy tax on all opium consumed.

5. The system of guaranteed minimum vend is, however, open to misconstruction by persons not fully acquainted with the facts and can be made the subject of plausible misrepresentation. It can hardly be disputed that, to those who are unaware of the difficulties in consequence of which the present system was introduced, the practice of requiring opium farmers to guarantee the sale of an amount of opium large in itself, and in some cases above the

reported sales of previous years, is on the face of it open to objection. The amount guaranteed has not, on the whole, increased much during the last six years, and it may be anticipated that the orders contained in the Bombay Government Resolution No. 4857, dated 8th July 1889, will have already effected a substantial decrease during the current year. Nevertheless the fact remains that the system appears to afford justification to some extent for the accusation that the Government is directly encouraging the consumption of the drug, and it is in this view that the Government of India now desire to press for the abolition of the system and a return to the ordinary licensing system which is generally in force in other Provinces, or the adoption of such other system as the Government of Bombay may consider calculated to ensure the full taxation of all opium consumed.

6. The Governor General in Council has the less hesitation in suggesting this change, as there is some reason to believe that the object with which the present system was introduced has already been attained. The natural level of consumption, including both illicit and duty-paid opium, has been ascertained with, at any rate, approximate accuracy, and competitors for a license are now ready to guarantee a larger vend than they have any expectation of realising. The privilege of exclusive vend is so valuable that they can afford to pay a large sum out of their profits to make up deficient pass duty, and the amount which they calculate on having to make good in this way represents the value of the exclusive privilege of sale over and above the license fee and the duty on opium actually sold. In other words, the contractors are now practically paying under another name what ought properly to be charged to them as license fees, and the Government is exposed to the charge of stimulating consumption without obtaining any actual benefit, if, as appears probable, the taxation of opium might be maintained as high as it now is by levying additional license fees equal in amount to the pass duty paid on deficient sales.

7. The statistics of opium revenue and consumption for the last ten years, the remarks on the subject contained in paragraph 5 of the Government Resolution on the report for 1887-88, and the circumstances detailed in the confidential memorandum forwarded with your letter No. 7232, dated the 11th October 1890, appear to support the view stated in the last paragraph, and it is observed that the Government of Bombay has already, in its Resolution of the 8th July 1889, prescribed that the amount of the minimum guarantee should no longer be fixed by competition. The experiment is being tried of leaving the Commissioner to determine the amount of the guarantee in each district at his own discretion. The Commissioner is instructed to be careful not to overburden farmers, and to fix the guaranteed minimum vend rather below than above his own estimate of the normal demand, and, having fixed the amount, he is to call for applications on those terms and give the farms to the persons whom he may consider most likely to conduct the business satisfactorily. While fully admitting that this modification of the system renders it less open to objection and misconstruction, the Government of India believe that His Excellency the Governor in Council will recognise that it is inadvisable to adopt any half-measures of the kind as the basis of a permanent policy. The objections which can be stated against the system lose little of their apparent force even when a very moderate estimate is made of the amount to be guaranteed, and it is the apparent, rather than the real, force of these objections which renders it necessary to modify the existing system. The ordinary demand of the districts has now been ascertained; the preventive establishments are much stronger than they were thirteen years ago; and it is hoped that they may be able to prevent smuggling and illicit practices without the aid of the guaranteed minimum system.

8. Under these circumstances the Government of India trust that the Government of Bombay will see their way to try the experiment of abolishing the system of a minimum guarantee for opium vend on the earliest possible opportunity. The system has been of value during the past thirteen years and has made control over the consumption of opium an easier task than it was in 1878-79. Much experience has been gained and smuggling has been successfully combated. The Governor General in Council hopes that the officers of the Opium Department will now be able to introduce a system which does not involve a minimum guarantee, and to work it successfully without serious risk of

a revival of the difficulties met with in earlier years, and desires that steps may be taken at once to consider the question in time to enable the proposed change to be carried out from the beginning of the next revenue year.

No. 4033, dated 25th September 1891.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.—The evils connected with the smoking of opium and its preparations on the premises of licensed shops have for many years attracted the attention of the Government of India and the Local Governments; and endeavours have been made to prevent or minimise those evils. It has been recognised that it would be impossible, even if it were expedient, absolutely to prohibit the smoking of opium in India; and the Government has therefore refrained from attempting the absolute prevention of opium-smoking, and has had to decide whether it is preferable (*a*) that those who are addicted to the habit should indulge in it in shops licensed for the purpose, where police regulations can be fully enforced and all the opium smoked would certainly be licit opium on which the duty had been paid and which would therefore be enhanced in price by the amount of the duty; or (*b*) that the smokers should be driven to smoke in their private houses or in other unlicensed places where police regulations could not be enforced and where there would be much risk of the opium consumed being illicit opium and therefore unduly cheap.

2. The decision of most of the Local Governments has been that the evils connected with the smoking of opium in licensed shops are on the whole less than those which would arise under the system of refusing licenses for such shops. And the policy in most provinces has been gradually to reduce the number of licenses. The number of such shops has in recent years been reduced in all provinces, and in some very considerably.

3. In two Provinces, however, the policy has been different. In the Punjab, the Government between the years 1885 and 1890 gradually closed all the shops licensed for the sale of the preparations of opium used for smoking, and there is not now in that Province any shop at which madak or chandu can be licitly sold. It is believed that this measure has caused a decrease in the practice of opium-smoking, though in some districts it is already reported that private and illicit shops have to some extent taken the place of the licensed shops.

4. In the Central Provinces also the Chief Commissioner in 1890 directed the stoppage of all licenses for the consumption on the premises of opium and other drugs. Licenses for the sale of the preparations of opium which are smoked are still granted in the Central Provinces, but the number of them has been much reduced.

5. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has now given very careful consideration to the question discussed in the preceding paragraphs, and has come to the conclusion that it is expedient to try the experiment of inserting in the licenses in all Provinces clauses prohibiting the smoking, or the consumption of opium and its preparations in any other form, on the premises.

6. His Excellency in Council is aware that the adoption of this measure involves the risk of unlicensed places being established for the smoking of opium or its preparations, and that dealings in illicit opium would be likely to occur in such places. It is also probable, especially in large towns, that the change may have the effect of increasing the difficulty of enforcing police regulations for the maintenance of order. But after careful consideration of the evils, which must be faced, whichever of the two courses be adopted, he has decided that it is better to run the risk involved, and to trust to Local Governments to adopt the preventive measures best calculated to minimise it.

7. One such measure would be to reduce the quantity of the preparations of opium used for smoking of which the possession is legal, and, in provinces in which licenses are issued for the sale of those preparations notwithstanding the prohibition of consumption on the premises, the amount which may be sold to one person. In most Provinces the amount of the preparations of opium which may be legally possessed is the same as the amount of unprepared opium, the quantity varying from three to ten tolas. Five or ten tolas of madak or chandu furnish sufficient material for a considerable number of smokers, and the

congregation of smokers in private houses, payment being secretly made to the owner of the house, is difficult to prevent, if the possession of those quantities is allowed. It is possible that if the limit of amount of prepared opium, which private persons are allowed to possess, were to be reduced, say, to one tolah, the establishment of opium-smoking dens in private houses might be more easily prevented. The Governor General in Council will be prepared to consider favourably any alterations of the opium rules in this direction which Local Governments may propose.

8. For the reasons stated in this Resolution the Government of India now directs that, when the term for which any existing licenses are in force expires in any licenses which may be renewed, a clause should be inserted, prohibiting the consumption of opium on the premises in any form. If a Local Government considers that in any particular locality, such, for example, as the Presidency towns, it will be impossible to enforce this condition immediately, His Excellency the Governor General in Council will be prepared to consider any representation for temporary exemption of the locality from these orders. But he desires that, as a general rule, the orders should be brought into force everywhere on the first opportunity.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations.

No. 289, dated 14th October 1891.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have now the honour to reply to Your Lordship's Despatch No. 68 (Revenue), dated the 28th August 1890, forwarding, for our consideration, a memorial from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, dated the 30th July 1890. It is alleged in the memorial that the Society has received information from different quarters tending to show that in various parts of India the consumption of opium is on the increase, and that houses licensed for the smoking of opium and its products on the premises are the cause of great demoralisation in many of the towns of India; the memorialists further draw attention to what they consider a serious danger, namely, that the opium habit should spread throughout Her Majesty's dominions in India.

2. It is stated in the memorial that the information received by the Society is contained mainly in papers which have been printed in the Society's organ, called the *Friend of China*, and references to these papers were appended to the Memorial. We have examined them, and we find them to consist almost exclusively of exaggerated and highly-coloured accounts of what is alleged to have been seen and heard in visits to shops where opium and its products are smoked. There can be no doubt that if the haunts of the dregs of the population of great cities are examined in any country in the world, scenes of vice and misery will be witnessed, and it, therefore, seems to us that the basis on which the memorialists rest their case is altogether too narrow for the conclusions at which they have arrived. It is well to bear in mind that in 1889-90 there were only 936 shops licensed for the smoking of opium and its products in British India, exclusive of Madras, where such shops are not now separately shown, or less than one shop to every 197,000 inhabitants, being at the rate of (say) three or four shops for such a town as Liverpool or Glasgow.

3. In order to obtain the information necessary for the discussion of the whole question on a broader basis than has been adopted by the Society, we forwarded the memorial to the various Local Governments for report, and we requested that the general questions raised should be discussed so far as they affected each Province, and that the suggestion made in the memorial for the closing of shops for the sale of opium to be consumed on the premises should be specially considered. We enclose copies of the replies from Local Governments, which contain much valuable information.

4. The memorialists have in some parts of the memorial referred to other drugs as well as to opium, and some Local Governments have in consequence discussed the case as regards drugs of all kinds. We shall have an opportunity

of dealing with the case of ganja and other drugs separately in replying to Your Lordship's Despatch No. 59 (Revenue), dated the 6th August 1891, and we think it best to confine our present remarks to the question of opium, which is alone discussed in detail in the memorial. Statement A, however, which is attached to this Despatch, gives the number of shops licensed for the sale of drugs of all kinds during the last ten years.

5. The main charge which the memorialists make is that the consumption of opium is on the increase, and that there is serious danger that the use of the drug may become more general throughout Her Majesty's dominions in India. If this charge is disproved, the memorialists' case, excluding the question of the demoralisation alleged to be caused in towns by shops for the smoking of opium and its products, falls to the ground. Before considering in detail the statements made in the memorial we desire to state emphatically that neither the replies of Local Governments to the reference we have just made to them, nor the figures regarding the consumption of opium collected by us, nor the evidence contained in the previous correspondence on the subject, afford any foundation for the assertion that there has been a serious increase in opium consumption in India during recent years. We are therefore unable to find any ground for the apprehensions felt by the memorialists that the opium habit is likely to spread with fatal results throughout Her Majesty's dominions in India; unless stricter measures than have hitherto been found practicable are adopted without delay for its repression. We admit that in some parts of India, especially in some of the larger towns, the habit prevails more generally than in others, and that some useful reforms may still be instituted in particular Provinces. But, taking India as a whole, we unhesitatingly deny that the practice of eating, drinking or smoking opium is decidedly on the increase. The whole evidence before us points to the conclusion that opium is consumed in considerable quantities only by special classes or in particular localities; that even among these classes and in these localities the habit of consuming opium is neither growing in popularity, nor causing an increase of misery and degradation; that among most classes of the population and in most localities the habit does not exist to any considerable extent, and that where it prevails at all it is kept in check by the strict precautions which have been for many years in force; and lastly, that neither the demand for the drug, nor the facilities for indulgence in it, have increased even in proportion to the increase in population during the last ten years. So far from its being true that we are encouraging in any way the consumption of the drug, we are met nearly everywhere with this difficulty—that the results of our action in raising the rate of duty, restricting the number of shops, and imposing conditions on the grant of licenses have made opium so expensive and so difficult to obtain that incessant watch has to be kept over the tendency to develope a regular trade in opium-smuggling. This difficulty has become so serious under present conditions that we have no doubt of the absolute impossibility of enforcing the complete prohibition of opium consumption, even if the facts before us warranted our contemplating so serious an interference with individual liberty.

6. In support of the statements made in the last paragraph regarding the absence of any indication that we are face to face with an evil of increasing magnitude, we invite special attention to the enclosed Statements A and B,* giving correct details of the number of shops for retail sale of drugs of all kinds, and the amount of opium issued from these shops during the last ten years. It will be seen that the figures of the number of shops given in Statement A differ somewhat from those given in paragraph 3 of the memorial. We have taken pains to make the Statement as correct as possible, and we think that the figures may be safely accepted by Your Lordship and the memorialists as more accurate than any which have been previously published. It will be observed that the total number of shops of all kinds for the supply of drugs to a population of 220 millions is about 22,000, while the remark entered in column 44 of the Statement explains that, in order to arrive at the actual number of separate shops, a large deduction must be made from this total, inasmuch as a shop selling opium and some other drug is frequently entered in the returns as two shops. The tendency has been in recent years to enter the shops in greater detail, and the fact that the total number of shops appears to be nearly the same for the

* Appendices Nos. (1) and (2).

last ten years is really an indication that the facilities for obtaining opium and other drugs have actually been reduced during that time. The population of British India has increased during these ten years by 9½ per cent., exclusive of the increase due to the annexation of Upper Burma, so that there are now distinctly fewer shops for each million of the population than in 1880-81, and we know that the shops themselves are more strictly controlled. Turning to Statement B it will be seen that very much the same inference may be drawn from the figures showing the amount of opium consumed. Omitting the figures for 1880-81, which are vitiated for the purposes of comparison by the doubt as to the correctness of the large amount of opium shown as consumed in the Punjab in that year, it appears that the total consumption in British India has increased during the nine years, 1881-82 to 1889-90, by nearly 14 per cent. In considering the total increase it has, however, to be considered that a very large proportion of it occurs in the Bombay Presidency alone, where it is due to the substitution of licit or duty-paid opium for the smuggled opium, which was more largely consumed in earlier years before the full effect of the measures adopted on the introduction of the Opium Act, I of 1873, into that Province was produced. We shall deal hereafter with the question of the apparent increase of consumption of opium in Bombay: for the present we content ourselves with stating the following figures, showing the number of cases of opium smuggling in which convictions were obtained in Bombay in recent years:—

Year.	No. of cases.
1886-87	372
1887-88	478
1888-89	429
1889-90	366

The number of cases in which the smugglers were detected, and convictions were obtained against them, must bear but a small proportion to the total number of cases of smuggling, and the figures we have given show there is still room in Bombay for increase in the consumption of duty-paid opium without increase of the total consumption, including in the total consumption both duty-paid and smuggled opium. Taking the other Provinces, it will be seen that the increase on the whole is less than the increase of population during the period, while in some, such as Madras and Assam, it would appear that opium is losing rather than gaining ground. When allowance is made for the strictness with which the opium laws are now enforced, for the more active operations against smugglers and for the greater care with which the amount of opium consumed is brought to account in consequence of the attention everywhere paid to the subject, we are satisfied that the habit of opium consumption is thoroughly kept in check, and that, so long as the present policy of Government is maintained, there is no ground for anticipating any sudden or rapid extension of it in future.

7. Having thus indicated our general views upon the assumptions made in paragraphs 2 to 4 of the memorial, we will now discuss the particular allegations and suggestions contained in paragraphs 5 to 15, taking the Provinces in the order in which they are dealt with by the memorialists.

8. As regards Bengal, it will be seen that the number of licenses for retail sale has been largelyreduced during the last ten years. The reduction occurs under all heads but especially in the number of shops for sale of raw opium. The amount of opium consumed has indeed increased by about 8 per cent. during the period, as against an increase of 6⅓ per cent. in the general population, butthe rate of increase in population in the districts where opium is chiefly consumed is fully equal to the rate of increase in the total consumption of opium, and the consumption has been practically stationary for the last seven years with only slight and unimportant fluctuations from year to year.

Under the circumstances the Local Government has confined its remarks to a discussion of the proposal for closure of shops for consumption on the premises. We reserve our remarks upon this question till the concluding paragraph of this Despatch, and it is only necessary to say that we regard the general facts about Bengal as on the whole satisfactory, when the enormous area and population are considered, and when further it is recognised how large a proportion of the area consists of alluvial, malarious tracts, in which the use of opium by the people is not a vice or even a luxury, but to some extent a necessity of life.

9. As regards the Central Provinces the memorialists have acknowledged the large reduction of shops effected during the last ten years, but have called attention to a small increase in the year 1888-89. The Chief Commissioner has explained that this increase is nominal and is due to the more correct method adopted in that year of including in the returns shops which had previously been excluded on the ground that the licenses were only for the occasional and temporary opening of the shops. The figures for the whole period of ten years show, in our opinion, that the Local Government has gone as far as it is possible to go in the direction desired by the memorialists, with due regard to the great facilities for smuggling which exist in districts surrounded on all sides by Native States. The number of smoking shops has been steadily and largely reduced, and the Chief Commissioner has already, by orders issued in August 1890, prohibited consumption of drugs in any form on the premises of shops. We invite attention to the instructions issued to the Commissioner of Excise in Mr. Laurie's letter No. 5106, dated the 14th August 1890, which is enclosed in Appendix A to the Central Provinces reply of the 27th January 1891. It will be seen that the special measure advocated in paragraph 18 of the memorial had already been determined on before the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch. Statement B shows that the amount of opium consumed in the Central Provinces has been practically stationary during the last eight years, and somewhat less than the amount consumed during the years 1880-81 and 1881-82, notwithstanding that population has increased in the meanwhile by more than 9 per cent. It will, of course, be recollected that there is opium-smuggling in the Central Provinces as in most of the other Provinces of India, and that we are unable to say what amount of smuggled opium is consumed.

10. Paragraph 6 of the memorial deals with Assam. In this Province much has been already done to reduce the number of shops and increase the price of opium, and the remarks of the memorialists are confined to a request that further efforts may be made in this direction. As regards the number of shops the Local Government, by a comparison with the year 1874-75, when the Province was constituted as a separate Chief Commissionership, shows forcibly how much has been done to carry out its policy for the restriction of the opium trade. During the series of 16 years ending with 1889-90 the number of shops has been reduced by over 74 per cent. It is not reasonable to anticipate so large a rate of decrease in future, seeing that opium is, as in some parts of Bengal, almost a necessity of life in the low-lying malarious tracts of the Province. Still the fact that the number of shops for sale of raw opium is shown by the Excise Report recently received to have been further reduced from 990 in 1889-90 to 946 in 1890-91, is a sufficient proof that the attention of the authorities is still directed to this question. In regard to the price of opium the memorialists have expressed a hope that prompt effect would be given to the suggestion for enhancement of the price made by the Chief Commissioner in his Resolution on the report for 1888-89. The suggestion was acted on before the memorial was presented to Your Lordship, and from the 1st April 1890 the price has in fact been raised from ₹32 to ₹37 a seer. It appears from the Excise Report for 1890-91 that the amount of opium consumed in that year was 52,333 seers; while the duty realised increased by ₹76,735. There has therefore been a reduction of over 22 per cent. in consumption since 1880-81, notwithstanding an increase of 11 per cent. in population as shown by the census of 1891.

11. Paragraphs 7 and 8 of the memorial afford a striking illustration of the difficulties under which the memorialists labour, owing to their imperfect acquaintance with India and its conditions. Lahore is placed by the Society in the North-Western Provinces and Lucknow in the Punjab. Your Lordship has informed us that the memorial was presented by an influential deputation, and that the number and character of the names appended added weight to their representations. Without attaching undue importance to the errors just indicated we think that we are justified in suggesting that the occurrence of two such extraordinary mistakes in successive paragraphs displays some want of care on the part of those persons on whom the memorialists appear to depend for information.

12. In paragraph 7 attention is called to what is considered to be a serious increase in the number of opium and other drug shops in the North-Western Provinces during the last ten years The Local Government admits

the substantial accuracy of the figures quoted, and defends the increase on the ground that it was required in order to prevent the greater evil involved in illicit consumption. Even after the increase in question the number of opium shops in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is now smaller than that in any of the five larger Provinces except Madras, although the population is greater than that of any Province except Bengal. It is urged by the Local Government that a diminution in the number of shops would not reduce the total consumption, but might even have the opposite effect; and in view of the undoubted facilities that exist in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for smuggling both from Native States and within the Province, we are inclined to accept this view. While the number of shops for the sale of opium and its preparations has on the whole increased, the number of opium-smoking shops has been reduced by 93 per cent., from 371 in 1882-83 to 26 in 1890-91. It is the case that the amount of opium consumed has increased by nearly 11 per cent. during the last ten years, as against an increase in population of about 6⅓ per cent., but the total amount consumed yearly is not conspicuously large in proportion to the total population of nearly 47 millions. The increase in the licit consumption is not necessarily due to the increase in the number of shops: it is much more probable that it is due to the substitution of licit for smuggled opium. The whole question is engaging the attention of the Local Government which called for a report on the distribution of the opium shops in 1890, and has directed, in paragraph 20 of its Resolution of the 24th July 1891 on the Excise Report for 1889-90, that the matter should be now disposed of with as little delay as possible.

As regards the Lucknow shops referred to in paragraph 8 of the memorial, it will be seen from paragraph 7 of the Local Government's reply that one of these shops has been recently closed, leaving two only in that city.

13. Before quitting the subject of the North-Western Provinces, we invite a reference to paragraphs 8 and 9 of the North-Western Provinces letter, in which the Local Government has exposed the inaccuracy of the statistics given by Mr. Caine in the first of the extracts referred to in the memorial:—

"Turning to the Appendix to the memorial, I am to observe that Mr. Caine (page 2) writes: 'In the city of Lucknow there are 30 distilleries of native spirits, 201 liquor shops, 24 opium shops, and 92 for bhang and other intoxicating drugs.' The assertion is of characteristic inaccuracy and hardihood. In the whole Lucknow 'district'—an area of about 1,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 700,000—there were during 1888-89 one distillery, 136 shops for the retail vend of country spirits, 86 drug shops, 3 madak and chandu shops (the so-called 'opium dens'), and 27 opium shops not licensed for consumption on the premises. There seems to the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to be little practical usefulness in engaging in a never-ending discussion on the merits or demerits of the Indian Excise system with critics who have shown themselves quite incapable of understanding the uses of accuracy; whose object is not to prove their contentions, but to impress the general public, and to that end to declaim and to denounce; and who cannot therefore be expected to forego their methods of controversy before the most cogent reasoning or the most unanswerable statistics.

"I am to point out that Mr. Caine is equally wrong (page 3 of the Appendix) in confusing 'doubled revenue' with 'doubled consumption.' Enquiry shows conclusively that the increased revenue is very largely due to increased stringency on the part of Government and to the persistent suppression of illicit traffic."

14. The case of the Punjab is referred to in paragraph 8 of the memorial, and it is urged that there can be no adequate justification for an alleged increase in the number of opium licenses by 63 per cent. between the years 1879-80 and 1888-89. The figures given for the Punjab in paragraph 3 of the memorial differ considerably from those shown in column 2 of the enclosed Statement A. The reason for this is that we have excluded the number of wholesale licenses throughout, while in the table upon which the Society has based its remarks, these wholesale licenses were included for the years 1880-81 to 1886-87 and excluded for the years 1879-80, 1887-88 and 1888-89. Had the number of wholesale licenses in 1879-80 (324) been included, the total for that year would have been not 1,164 but 1,488, and the memorialists would have then seen that there was little or no change before the year 1887-88. It will be seen from Statement A that the number of shops remained nearly stationary up to the year 1886-87, inclusive, and that almost the whole of the apparent increase has taken place in the years 1887-88 and 1888-89. This increase is really nominal

and is due to a more correct method of counting shops introduced in those years The cause of the sudden increase in 1887-88 was clearly explained in paragraph 2 of the Excise Report for the year, which is quoted in paragraph 3 of the Financial Commissioner's letter No. 66 of the 30th January 1891, enclosed in the Punjab Government's reply of the 24th March 1891. It was due to the substitution, in the case of some districts, of returns showing the number of separate shops, for returns showing the number of licenses, a license occasionally covering more than one shop. We regret that the statistics should have misled the memorialists, but an explanation of the apparent increase was given at the time when the change in the method of enumeration was first made, and as the Provincial Excise Reports are available for sale to the general public it would not have been difficult for persons interested in the returns to satisfy themselves as to the cause of the variation in the figures. This explanation in regard to the Punjab figures should be borne in mind in considering the apparent increase from 1887-88 in the total number of opium shops in British India shown in column 40 of Statement A. Allowing for an error of about 650 shops on account of the Punjab in the earlier years, it appears that the total number of shops has decreased slightly from 1881-82 and very considerably from 1880-81.

15. In connection with the Punjab, we invite attention to paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Financial Commissioner's letter, from which it will be seen that the expediency of refusing licenses for shops in which opium was smoked on the premises was considered by the Punjab Government as early as 1883, and that all such licenses were discontinued between 1885 and 1890.

16. Paragraph 9 of the memorial deals with Berar, Coorg and Ajmere-Merwara. It is true that there has been some increase in the number of shops for sale of drugs of all kinds in Berar, the figures making no distinction between opium and other drugs. The increase in the ten years ending 1889-90 is under 7 per cent. as against an increase in population of over 8 per cent. Excise has been for some time engaging the special attention of the Resident, and in his reply, dated the 20th March 1891, he stated that orders had issued for the reduction of at least 50 shops from the 1st April 1891. It has subsequently been explained in the Excise Report for 1890-91 that it was not found possible to alter the arrangements already made for the year 1891-92. The orders issued by the Resident will, however, secure that the matter shall be kept in view, and we have no doubt that all practicable measures will continue to be taken both for reduction of shops and discouragement of consumption. In Coorg and Ajmere the number of shops is small, and there is no reason to suppose that drugs are consumed in excess. In both cases our orders referred to in paragraph 29 below will effect all that is immediately required to improve the administration.

17. In paragraphs 10 to 13 the Society has discussed the case of Lower and Upper Burma, and has asked, as regards Lower Burma, what reason there can be, except that of the revenue involved, why the same policy of absolute prohibition should not be adopted with regard to opium as has already been carried into effect since 1872 in regard to ganja. The opium policy in Burma has been discussed at great length by successive Chief Commissioners from the time of Sir Charles Aitchison, and as the conclusion in each case has been that it is impossible to altogether prohibit the supply of opium, we must demur to the attempt to settle the question without stating a single new argument in support of the assumption that the supply of opium can and ought to be absolutely prohibited. In his memorandum of 1881 Sir Charles Aitchison distinctly stated that there were considerations which, in his judgment, made "it impossible altogether to prohibit the supply of opium."

Sir Charles Aitchison's view has been accepted by his successors and is now fully concurred in by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who writes that—

"It has, moreover, been frequently explained that there is in this province a considerable non-Burman population consisting of Shans, Chinese, and others, who are accustomed to the moderate use of opium, and who consume it without ill-effects or even with beneficial results. The Chief Commissioner is not prepared to advise the absolute prohibition of the possession of sale of opium in Burma by persons of non-Burman descent Such a step would be an unjustifiable interference with the habits of a large section of the population and would be quite impossible to enforce. As the Financial Commissioner

remarks, even the prohibition of the use of *ganja* cannot be absolutely enforced. Indians who are accustomed to use it will have it and can arrange to get it. The enforcement of a general prohibition of the use of opium would present still greater difficulties as the classes which consume opium are far more numerous than those which consume *ganja*. As regards this Province, the opium question has been frequently discussed and the opinions of the most experienced officers have been more than once placed on record It may be considered as established beyond question that there is a legitimate demand for opium among the foreign residents in Burma, which would exist whether Government countenanced the use of opium or not; that if Government decided to declare the sale or possession of opium generally illegal, the demand would be supplied by illicit means; and that the results of any attempt to enforce absolute prohibition of the use of opium would be the loss of a large amount of revenue without any commensurate benefit."

Your Lordship will see that we have very carefully considered the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 1—10 E., dated the 2nd February 1891, and have in our reply No. 3166, dated the 29th July 1891,* expressed our willingness to support Sir A. Mackenzie's proposal for prohibition of sale and possession of opium as regards Burmans in Lower Burma, provided that he is able to establish the necessity and practicability of so stringent a measure, and to make it clear that his remedy will not involve evils as great as those which it is desired to remove. We have specially instructed him that in dealing with this matter he is not to take into consideration the question of any possible loss of revenue owing to the adoption of more severe restrictions on the consumption of opium.

* Enclosure No. 14.

18. The only other remark we desire to make in regard to Lower Burma is to call attention to the very small number of shops in that Province. The total number is 20 and the population is 4,569,170, giving one shop for every 228,458 inhabitants. The attempt to restrict consumption by reducing the number of shops has therefore been carried to an extreme in that Province, and one result of the excessive restriction in the number of licensed shops has been the springing up throughout the Province of numbers of unlicensed dens, in many of which there is reason to believe that opium is secretly sold, while in all it is regularly consumed. It is this increase in the number of unlicensed places in which opium is habitually consumed, which has led to the impression that every license issued in Lower Burma has been allowed to cover a large number of shops. The impression is, we need hardly say, a wholly mistaken one. The local authorities have been unable to prevent the existence of those unlicensed shops in the past, and it is doubtful whether the more vigorous efforts now being made to do so will prove successful. These facts lead us to remark that too much reliance should not be placed on endeavours to reduce the consumption of opium by restricting the number of shops. A more potent weapon is an increase in the duty on opium, and this is one which we are always prepared to employ up to the limit at which the increase of price seriously stimulates smuggling.

19. In regard to Upper Burma a prohibition is already in force against sale of opium to, and possession of opium by, persons of Burman descent, and we are not prepared to attempt more repressive measures until at any rate sufficient time has elapsed to enable us to judge of the success of the experiment. The latest information before us, contained in the Excise Report for 1890-91, is to the effect that the quantity of opium imported into Upper Burma is much less than in the year 1889-90, while there has been some increase in the small amount of Government opium issued to licensed vendors. In paragraph 9 of his Resolution on the report, dated the 24th August 1891, the Chief Commissioner has stated that the difficulties of checking smuggling in Upper Burma are very great, and it is clear that effectual means of dealing with the evil have not yet been devised. The difficulties referred to are due to the configuration of the country, and the presence of a large alien population habituated to the use of the drug.

20. In the Bombay Presidency there has hitherto been some confusion in regard to the published returns of licenses for sale of opium and other drugs. The figures given in Excise Reports (column 38 of Statement A) have been understood to cover all shops for sale of drugs including opium, but it now appears, from the Bombay Government letters of the 18th July 1891 and the 1st September 1891, that this is incorrect. In addition to the 1,290 shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs there were, in 1889-90, 1,281 shops selling exclusively opium and its preparations. We regret that the system under which opium is

dealt with in a separate series of annual reports should have made a misapprehension possible, and we have now requested the Government of Bombay to show the number of opium shops distinctly in future.

21. With reference to the particular allegations made in paragraph-14 of the memorial as regards Bombay, it is true that the consumption in Bombay of licit, or duty-paid, opium has nearly doubled during the last ten years. It is explained by the Bombay Government that this increase is entirely due to the measures taken to check opium-smuggling and to substitute licit opium for the contraband opium which previously formed the bulk of the consumption. The measures referred to have been gradually introduced since the year 1878, and "the general result is that the retail selling price of opium has been doubled everywhere within the last fourteen years." It will, we believe, be admitted by the Society that the adoption of measures which result in the doubling in price of an already expensive luxury proves that the Government of Bombay has done a very great deal towards discouraging indulgence therein.

The letter from the Collector of Bombay, dated 4th February 1891, illustrates the danger of assuming that an increase in the consumption of duty-paid opium necessarily means an increase in the consumption of opium of all kinds, including both duty-paid and smuggled opium. The following figures state the consumption of duty-paid opium in the Town of Bombay for a series of years:—

	lb
1881-82	10,730
1882-83	11,058
1883-84	11,253
1884-85	12,171
1885-80	15,216
1886-87	17,053
1887-88	16,903
1888-89	21,791
1889-90	20,477

In the course of eight years the consumption of duty-paid opium has doubled, but the increase has mainly shown itself in the two years 1885-86 and 1888-89. Now, during these eight years the number of shops for the sale of opium of all kinds, as well as the duty on opium, have remained practically unchanged. The first marked increase beginning with 1885-86 coincides with the substitution of the Central Opium Warehouse system for the previous practice of storage in scattered private warehouses. On this change being made the amount of alleged wastage fell at once to an extent which showed that when private warehouses were in use about 16,800 lb of opium were yearly smuggled from them and written off as wastage. Simultaneously with this decrease of alleged wastage there was an increase of about 5,000 lb in the consumption of duty-paid opium. It can scarcely be doubted that a reduction of 16,800 lb yearly in smuggled opium and an increase of about 5,000 lb in the consumption of duty-paid opium represents not an increase, but a substantial decrease in the total consumption of opium. Similarly, the increase in the consumption of duty-paid opium in 1889-90, was not due to any pushing of opium rates by lowering prices or opening new shops, but merely to a change from one-year licenses to three-year licenses. This change gave a greatly increased power, as well as inducement, to the licensees to bring to light and secure the punishment of opium-smugglers. As already explained in paragraph 6 of this Despatch, the number of cases of opiums-muggling in which convictions are obtained in the Bombay Presidency, even at the present time, amounts to about 400 yearly.

22. Among the measures referred to in the preceding paragraphs as having been adopted with the special object of checking smuggling has been the insertion in the licenses of a condition that the farmer shall pay duty in each year on a certain minimum quantity of opium, even though his actual sales should fall short of that minimum. This condition makes it the interest of the farmer to refrain from dealing in illicit opium and also to help the authorities in preventing illicit dealings by others. Before it became the practice to insert this condition in the license, the license-holder paid merely for the right to open a shop, and made his profit by retailing smuggled opium, taking only a small quantity of duty-paid opium in order to avert suspicion. With a condition in his license binding him to

pay duty on a minimum quantity of opium, he gains nothing by selling smuggled opium, as he must make up a certain amount of duty, however small his sales or duty-paid opium may be. We are of opinion that the stipulation to pay at least a certain amount of duty, whatever the quantity of opium sold might be, has been one of the main causes of the success which the Government of Bombay have attained in repressing smuggling in the last twelve years.

But the system of a minimum guarantee of this nature is open to plausible misrepresentation by those who are ignorant of, or choose to ignore, the difficulties which the system is intended to meet, and who assert that its object, or effect, is merely to force the licensee to sell a larger quantity of opium than there is a demand for, under penalty of a fine. We hope that the knowledge which has now been gained of the ordinary consumption in the several districts may enable the preventive establishments, which are much stronger than they were twelve years ago, to combat successfully, without the help of the guaranteed minimum clause, the very strong tendency towards smuggling and illicit practices which undoubtedly exists in the Bombay Presidency. For these reasons as explained at greater length in our letter to the Bombay Government, No. 4120, dated 1st October 1891,* we have requested that Government to discontinue the system. We cannot, however, hope that the result will be to decrease the amount of opium consumed in the Province: we shall be content if no material increase of illicit consumption is caused.

* Enclosure No. 15.

With reference to the specific charges in connection with the opium-smoking shops in Bombay City, which are made in some of the enclosures of the memorial, we invite attention to the letter No. 950, dated the 4th February 1891, from the Collector of Bombay, to the Opium Commissioner. We confidently leave it to Your Lordship to decide whether Mr. Campbell's carefully written account is more likely to be near the truth, or the sensational descriptions drawn by Messrs. Gregory, Dyer and Sessions.

23. In support of their indictment against the opium administration in Madras the memorialists have, as in the case of Bombay, relied on a simple comparison of the figures shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts for the two years 1879-80 and 1888-89 under the head "Duty on opium consumed in India." The Local Government has explained in paragraph 2 of its reply that no proper inference can be drawn from a comparison between the revenue figures of those two years, as rules under the Opium Act were only brought into force in the Presidency from the 1st July 1880. But had the memorialists, when referring to the entries in the accounts on which they base their conclusion, included in their comparison the intervening years, they would have seen that there was not sufficient ground for serious apprehension that the consumption of opium was increasing, as the revenue has been practically stationary during the six years ending 1888-89. The actual figures for these six years are as follows:—

	Rx.
1883-84	60,308
1884-85	62,886
1885-86	71,558
1886-87	62,664
1887-88	59,358
1888-89	60,858

We give these figures not because they accurately indicate the amount of opium consumed in the Province, but as an illustration of the misdirected ingenuity, to use the mildest term, with which the agents of the Society select for comparison any figures which appear to justify the assumptions with which they start, while omitting to notice the obvious inferences from figures which tell against them. The real facts as regards opium consumption in Madras are given in the margin of paragraph 2 of the Local Government's reply and in column 10 of Statement B. The figures for the year 1880-81 may be left out of account as they represent the consumption for 9 months only, and it is probable that the recent change of system partially accounted for the abnormally large amount of opium shewn as consumed in the year 1881-82. Disregarding these two years it appears that from 1882-83 onwards the amount of opium retailed has declined from 38,591 seers to 33,612, or by nearly 13 per

cent., as against an increase in population of 15½ per cent. during the period 1881—91.

24. A further allegation made as regards Madras is that certain evidence was given before the House of Commons Committee of 1871 to the effect that there was then practically no consumption of opium in the Province, and that since that time "measures appear to have been taken to spread the habit of opium-smoking." The explanation given in the following quotation from the reply of the Local Government is conclusive on this point:—

"The Memorialists next refer to the evidence given by Sir T. Pycroft and Mr. E. F. Harrison before the Select Committees in 1871 and 1872, to the effect that there was practically no consumption of opium in this Presidency. In regard to this, I am to observe that a similar opinion was long entertained by this Government as the result of special enquiries made on the subject about the year 1855, but that this opinion was abandoned twenty years later, when a careful further enquiry showed that it did not represent the actual facts, but that, on the other hand, there was a large consumption of opium in the four northern districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna."

The later enquiry referred to in this extract was made throughout the Madras Presidency in the years 1873 to 1875. The facts then brought to light furnished one of the chief reasons which induced the Government of India to extend the stringent provisions of the Bengal Opium law to the whole of India. The following is a quotation from the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to a Bill introduced in the Legislstive Council of the Governor General of India, in September 1875:—

"In Madras no check, either legislative or administrative, exists at present on the growth of the poppy or the transport, possession or storage of opium, and practices have resulted injurious alike to the public revenue and to public morality and health."

That Bill passed into Law as Act XXIII of 1876, which was however never brought into force, its operation being postponed by Act VI of 1877, while it was eventually superseded by the present Opium Act, I of 1878.

It will, therefore, be seen that the apparent increase of consumption and the real increase of revenue and of licensed shops since 1879-80 in Madras is due to the fact that before that year no attempt was made to regulate or restrict the sale of opium or other drugs in that Province owing to an erroneous belief that there was no such consumption. Before 1879-80 practically no duty was paid on opium or other drugs, and any person was at liberty to sell them who chose to do so, and it is assuredly the *ne plus ultra* of misrepresentation to represent the facts connected with the imposition of a heavy duty, and the limitation of the number of shops by requiring licenses and license fees, as indicating that "measures appear to have been taken to spread the habit of opium-smoking.

25. The following passage shows that a similar mistake has been made in the memorial in dealing with the arrangements adopted in certain very feverish hill districts of the Northern Division of Madras, in regard to which it is observed that the memorialists "deprecate so cruel a kindness as that of teaching the people to rely on opium as a febrifuge:"

"The memorialists next comment upon the statements contained in the progress and condition reports for 1884-85 and 1887-88 relative to the free grant of licenses in some of the hill tracts and the supply of opium to the people in the hill tracts of the northern districts of the Presidency at a lower price than elsewhere. The memorialists have not correctly apprehended the policy of Government in this matter. A perusal of the Appendix, attached to the Board's Proceedings forwarded herewith, will show that this Government has been endeavouring to reduce the consumption of opium in these tracts as much as possible, and that if any leniency was shown in the matter at first, it was only out of deference to the consideration that a sudden change might be productive of more harm than good among a population addicted by long habit to the use of the drug."

26. In the preceding paragraphs we have, following the memorialists, considered chiefly the variations in the numbers of shops for the sale of opium. But in our opinion the price at which opium is sold has much more influence on the consumption than the number of shops at which opium can be bought. In all Provinces the price at which opium is sold is more than double the cost of production, and in many the price has been considerably increased in the last ten years. It has been mentioned above that the retail price has been

doubled in Bombay in the last fourteen years. In Assam the wholesale selling price has, between 1880-81 and 1890-91, been raised from ₹26 a seer to ₹37, and in Burma from ₹24 to ₹28 and ₹32.

27. Having dealt with each Province in turn we have now to consider the final remarks contained in paragraphs 16 to 18 of the memorial. In paragraph 16 the Society states again its apprehension that there is a serious danger lest the opium habit should spread throughout India, and quotes the example of Japan and certain other countries as proving the practicability of entire prohibition. We have, in paragraph 4 expressed our strong conviction that there is absolutely no ground for the Society's apprehension in regard to India as a whole, and we trust that our full explanation, Province by Province, will be accepted as showing conclusively that the memorialists have been misled by the incorrect, exaggerated, and untrustworthy information of their agents in India. We are, as the Resident of Hyderabad has said, always glad to receive suggestions as to the best method of establishing a strict system of control and supervision, but much of the good which might otherwise be effected in this way is neutralised by the rash assumptions, the intemperate language and the superficial methods of investigation adopted by the persons upon whom the Society is dependent for its facts and figures. We do not consider it incumbent on us to enter on an elaborate exposition of the fallacy underlying the suggestion that a policy which may be practicable in such places as Japan, the Corea, Java and the Philippine Islands, can therefore be adopted by a stroke of the pen in the enormous continent of India. Where the whole circumstances of the history, geographical position, nationality, and habits of the people are so essentially different, no useful purpose would be served by a purely academic discussion which failed to take into account the primary conditions with which we have to deal in India. The unanimous opinion of our responsible officers is that it is impossible to devise any machinery by which the consumption of opium could be wholly suppressed, even if it were desirable on general grounds to do so, while the attempt to enter upon any such policy of suppression would involve gigantic evils, of which the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade can have no conception from their experience of the wholly different conditions of life and society in England. We will quote one only from numerous passages in the correspondence before us to illustrate our contention. We select this particular passage because it expresses in temperate language the conclusion at which we have arrived, and because it is the opinion of an officer with unusually varied experience of India, acquired during a long service of 32 years, much of it spent in the three opium-consuming Provinces of the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Assam, before he was appointed to his present office of Resident at Hyderabad. In discussing the suggestion made to us by the Society in a separate communication, and practically repeated in paragraph 17 of the present memorial, "that the Government of India should be directed to use the absolute discretion conferred on it by the Indian Opium Act of 1878 * * * by the adoption of measures having for their object to limit the sales of opium to that which is necessary for medical use," Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick says :—

"He will not go so far as to say that this would be impossible in a territory isolated from opium-producing tracts and in which the use of opium had been previously little, if at all, known ; but in the various parts of India in which he had served, the practice of eating or smoking opium has come down from a period anterior to our rule ; opium, if not got in one way, can be got in another, and any proposal absolutely to prohibit the use of it now would, in his opinion, be so completely beyond the range of practical politics as to be scarcely worth discussing.

"There seems to be no doubt that there are, or until the other day have been, places in India where, owing to a want of proper supervision and control, abuses have prevailed like those described in these papers, and which at least strike one with greater horror than any corresponding abuses in countries where people are demoralized by drink, but the Resident would affirm without fear of contradiction that, speaking generally, the evils arising from indulgence in drink in England are vastly greater than those arising from indulgence in opium in those parts of India with which he is acquainted, and yet he presumes no responsible person would think of suggesting that the sale of intoxicating liquor in England, except for medicinal purposes, should be absolutely prohibited by law.

"That persons are found to suggest such a prohibition in regard to opium in the most general terms for the whole of British India is, he suspects, due, apart from the appalling but remediable abuses now brought to light in particular places, to two causes, *viz.*, first, that while the drinking of alcohol seems to those persons the most natural thing in the world, the eating or smoking of opium, even in moderation. presents itself to them as a strange, wild and unnatural sort of indulgence, deserving of no consideration whatsoever ; and secondly, that they imagine that the Government of India as a despotic Government can do anything not naturally impossible. Hence they feel no hesitation in recommending the universal prohibition of the sale of opium except for medicinal purposes, and they suppose that such a measure could be easily carried out by the exercise of the 'absolute discretion' conferred by the Indian Opium Act.

"Now, upon this it may be observed, to begin with, that, though the Indian Opium Act of 1878, like some other Acts passed about the same time, confers upon the executive authorities a latitude of discretion which from a constitutional point of view Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick has always regarded as excessive, it will nevertheless be perfectly clear to any one who studies that Act, and bears in mind the state of things under which it was passed, that it was never intended to confer upon the executive authorities power to do anything of the sort now proposed, and that to attempt to do under it anything of that sort would be a very gross abuse of the powers which it confers.

"Further, supposing this difficulty to be got over, the question would remain whether it would be justifiable or expedient to take such action, and the Resident is decidedly of opinion that it would not In the first place he is of opinion, though doubtless some persons will differ from him on this point, that it would involve an interference with individual liberty far in excess of what is justified by the nature and extent of the evils which necessarily result from the use of opium, that is to say, of the evils which do not admit of being checked by a stricter system of supervision and control : and in the second place, supposing considerations of this sort, which even the most despotic Government cannot venture to disregard, could be set aside, he is convinced that such a measure would be practically unworkable, and would lead to vastly more mischief than it would succeed in preventing.

"Every one who has had experience of the working of the Opium law knows that opium, owing to its extremely small bulk and the facility with which it can be stowed away, presents facilities for smuggling and clandestine sale immensely surpassing those presented by any other commodity in ordinary use.

"As it is, our officers are driven to their wits' ends to suppress the limited and not very highly organised system of illicit traffic which has been evoked by our severe duties on opium, and, if we were to make it impossible for those addicted to the use of opium to get anything but contraband opium, a system of illicit traffic would inevitably be started on such a scale and with such an organisation that we should be utterly powerless to cope with it. Speaking generally, 10 grains would be an ordinary daily allowance to an opium-eater, 20 grains would be a very full daily allowance. A seer of opium contains 1,440 times 10 grains and would be quite a stock in trade, and yet it is a very small thing, for opium is a heavy substance. Let any one picture to himself the difficulty of detecting the smuggling and surreptitious sale over an immense extent of territory and for the supply of many millions of consumers, of such a commodity, and let any one who knows this country picture to himself what the attempt to suppress it here would mean. The imagination, at least the imagination of an ordinary practical man, refuses to conceive the establishments that would be required for such a purpose, and to any one who knows the class of persons who would have to be employed for such a purpose here, the prospect of oppression, corruption, and extortion which the suggestion opens out is truly appalling. No doubt, if we covered the whole face of the country with a net-work of preventive establishments and resorted to an extreme of severity whenever we got a conviction we should succeed in diminishing to some material extent the consumption of opium, but the advantage thus gained would be as nothing compared with the evils to be set against it."

28. We give this quotation *in extenso* subject to an explanation that the appalling abuses of which the Resident speaks refer to the descriptions of opium-dens contained in the papers referred to in the memorial, and not to scenes which have come under Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's personal observation in Berar or any other part of India. We have already explained that these descriptions are much overdrawn, but the argument against the total prohibition of opium is made all the stronger by the fact that the Resident has arrived at his conclusion even on the assumption that the existing evils are as great as has been alleged. We have only to add that the Resident has omitted to notice one very important difficulty which would arise in attempting to enforce the measure suggested by the Society. We allude to the risk of serious disaffection which might arise in many Provinces if the people were suddenly deprived of what they have for generations been accustomed to regard as a legitimate and harmless luxury. This difficulty would be most seriously felt in the Punjab, from which Province the main element of the strength of our Native Army is derived and where the Sikh population is specially addicted to the use of opium.

29. We have reserved to the end the consideratoin of the final request made in paragraph 18 of the memorial for the closure of shops for the consumption of

opium on the premises. This is a question which has engaged our attention for some time, and we took the opportunity of Your Lordship's reference to put the question definitely before Local Governments. The replies are not generally in favour of universal closure, but we have again carefully considered the point with special reference to the action which has been already taken in the Punjab and in the Central Provinces. In the former, shops in which opium may be smoked on the premises have been gradually abolished between the years 1885 and 1890, and in the latter consumption of drugs in any form upon the premises of shops has been prohibited from the 1st April 1891. The question is a difficult one to decide, and we fully recognise the force of the arguments which are stated by, among others, the Governments of Bengal and Madras, in favour of retention of a small number of smoking shops under strict supervision. We are aware that there is a risk that the abolition of these shops may in some places do more harm than good by substituting opium-smoking in private for opium-smoking at a licensed shop, and that the immediate and direct result of closure may not be in the interest either of the classes addicted to the practice, or of the general public. Nevertheless we have decided that the policy initiated in the Punjab is on the whole the right one to follow, or at least that it should be given a trial on a large scale, and Your Lordship will observe from our Resolution * No. 4033, dated 25th September 1891, that we have now directed all Local Governments to take steps for the earliest possible introdvction of that policy wherever it can be safely adopted without risk of serious disorder. In the Resolution we have not limited our instructions to shops licensed for the smoking of opium, but have requested that in future licenses the consumption of opium in any form upon the premises of shops may be prohibited. We shall watch the results of the experiment closely, and we are not without hope that the measure we have now directed to be taken may, on the whole, be productive of good.

* Enclosure No. 16.

Enclosures of Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 289, dated 14th October 1891.

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STATEMENT A.—Number of shops in British India selling opium and other intoxicating drugs.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Punjab.				North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Central Provinces.				Bengal.				Assam.				Burma.		Madras.			
Year.	*Opium and its preparations.*		Other drugs.	Total shops.	*Opium and its preparations.*		Other drugs.	Total shops.	*Opium and its preparations.*		Other drugs.	Total shops.	*Opium and its preparations.*		Other drugs.	Total shops.	*Opium and its preparations.*		Other drugs.	Total shops.	*Lower.*	*Upper.*	*Opium and its preparations.*		Opium drugs.	Total shops.
	Opium.	Madak and chandu.			Opium.	Madak and chandu.			Opium.	Madak and chandu.			Opium.	Madak and chandu.			Opium.	Madak and chandu.			Opium only.	Opium only.	Opium.	Madak and chandu.		
1880-81	1,166		945	2,111	677	315	4,284	5,276	1,409	467	1,288	3,164	2,794	508	3,837	7,139	1,397	...	282	1,679	68	...	1,041	167		1,208
1881-82	1,114		945	2,059	683	341	4,300	5,324	1,315	418	1,014	2,747	2,375	512	3,903	6,790	1,404	...	286	1,690	28	...	878	143		1,021
1882-83	1,122		959	2,081	707	371	4,799	5,877	1,104	360	846	2,310	2,322	522	3,650	6,494	1,373	...	294	1,667	18	...	946	145		1,091
1883-84	1,177		980	2,157	779	324	4,897	6,000	1,021	321	891	2,233	2,302	535	3,670	6,507	1,318	37	319	1,674	18	...	986	121		1,107
1884-85	1,136		984	2,120	808	248	4,786	5,842	915	288	960	2,163	2,218	518	3,548	6,284	1,283	37	314	1,634	18	...	982	107		1,089
1885-86	1,131		989	2,120	798	112	3,757	4,667	946	290	996	2,232	2,127	491	3,382	6,000	1,250	38	318	1,606	17	...	960	102		1,062
1886-87	1,185		1,135	2,320	1,012	74	3,857	4,943	957	280	1,066	2,303	2,032	488	3,394	5,914	1,175	41	322	1,538	17	...	1,045	118		1,163
1887-88	1,717		1,783	3,500	1,027	57	3,878	4,962	944	285	1,070	2,299	1,926	458	3,282	5,666	1,067	40	327	1,434	15	...	1,157			1,157
1888-89	1,849		1,790	3,639	1,128	54	3,894	5,076	1,004	291	1,121	2,416	1,911	454	3,260	5,625	989	39	328	1,356	16	12	1,172			1,172
1889-90	1,888		1,824	3,712	1,159	48	3,929	5,136	1,031	292	1,118	2,441	1,831	435	3,130	5,396	990	39	327	1,356	20	16	1,052		284	1,336

Madak and chandu shops were not shown separately in earlier years, and were finally abolished in the Punjab from 1st April 1890.

Madak and chandu shops included under opium from 1887-88.

Provisions of Abkari Act extended to the sale of drugs prepared from hemp from 1889-90.

STATEMENT A.—Number of shops in British India selling opium and other intoxicating drugs—contd.

Year.	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	Coorg.				Ajmere-Merwara.				Bombay and Sind.				Total shops in British India.				Remarks.	Number of licenses or shops excluded from the figures in columns 2 to 43.			
	Opium and its preparations.		Other drugs.	Total shops.	*Opium and its preparations.*		Other drugs.	Total shops.	*Opium and its preparations.*		Other drugs.	Total shops.	Opium and its preparations.		Other drugs.	Total shops.		*Licenses for sale of drugs for medicinal purposes.*			*Hyderabad Assigned Districts (not part of British India).*
	Opium.	Madak and chandu.			Opium.	Madak and chandu.			Opium.	Madak and chandu.			Opium.	Madak and chandu.				Bengal.		Madras.	
																		Poppy heads.	Druggist's permits.	Poppy heads.	All drugs (opium and other drugs not distinguished).
1880-81	2		2	4	2	...	18	20	1,033	67	1,296	2,396	9,589	1,524	11,952	23,065	The total number of shops selling drugs by columns 2 to 43 is exaggerated in some provinces, as the same shops sell both opium and other drugs. Detailed figures are not available, but as an instance it is stated that out of 1,824 shops shown in column 4 as selling other drugs in the Punjab in 1889-90, 1,55 shops also sell opium and are included in column 2.	6		30	550
1881-82	3		3	6	6	...	13	19	1,013	70	1,320	2,403	8,819	1,484	11,784	22,087		6		5	555
1882-83	3		3	6	6	...	13	19	1,056	78	1,274	2,408	8,657	1,476	11,838	21,971		5		7	579
1883-84	3		6	9	13	...	13	26	1,068	100	1,264	2,432	8,685	1,438	12,040	22,163		6		10	586
1884-85	3		6	9	14	...	16	30	1,069	110	1,292	2,471	8,446	1,308	11,906	21,660		7		18	585
1885-86	3		6	9	9	5	16	30	1,112	111	1,290	2,513	8,353	1,149	10,475	20,256		5		11	594
1886-87	3		6	9	9	5	16	30	1,121	129	1,306	2,556	8,556	1,135	11,102	20,793		8		12	601
1887-88	3		6	9	10	5	23	38	1,139	132	1,295	2,566	9,005	977	11,664	21,646		9	384	14	603
1888-89	3		6	9	10	5	23	38	1,175	131	1,309	2,615	9,269	974	11,731	21,974		10	453	19	604
1889-90	3		6	9	10	5	23	38	1,164	117	1,290	2,571	9,164	936	11,931	22,031		41	1,522	21	587

Madak and chandu shops not shewn separately from opium shops.

No druggist's permits granted before 1887.

B.

Statement showing consumption of Opium and its preparations in British India for 10 years ending 1889-90.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
YEAR.	SEERS OF OPIUM RETAILED, INCLUDING CHANDU AND MADAK.																	
	Bengal.								Madras.	Coorg.	Ajmere-Merwara.	Bombay Presidency.				Total British India.	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Remarks.
	Punjab.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Central Provinces (including sales of confiscated opium).	Bengal	Assam.	Lower.	Upper.	Total.				Bombay.	Sind.	Aden.	Total.			
1880-81	(a)95,001	61,451	27,050	70,544	67,433	54,265	...	54,265	26,971	No figures available.	No figures available.	37,749	4,240	129	42,118	444,833	14,870	
1881-82	47,692	58,660	26,280	68,938	63,317	41,857	...	41,857	49,760			38,183	4,937	132	43,252	399,753	17,690	
1882-83	47,245	61,145	25,506	72,082	69,531	41,349	...	41,349	38,591			47,413	5,902	119	53,434	408,883	20,065	
1883-84	45,826	59,847	25,636	76,738	56,169	43,291	...	43,291	38,289			52,930	5,790	114	58,834	404,630	18,612	
1884-85	47,638	58,959	25,134	73,041	59,290	41,993	...	41,993	37,302			57,399	6,537	97	64,033	409,390	16,064	
1885-86	46,273	59,899	25,111	73,668	57,856	38,710	...	38,710	31,403			64,768	7,817	112	72,697	405,617	16,170	
1886-87	47,444	60,404	24,519	75,517	57,876	45,983	...	45,983	34,089			67,238	7,979	111	75,328	421,160	18,463	
1887-88	44,113	59,336	23,596	77,380	56,672	48,226	...	48,226	33,412			63,238	7,924	101	71,263	414,158	18,575	
1888-89	47,845	66,211	24,786	77,017	56,458	51,139	(b) 410	51,549	33,521			65,654	8,493	108	74,255	431,642	18,600	
1889-90	57,415	68,151	25,411	76,222	59,785	53,348	(b) 746	54,094	33,612			70,863	9,465	96	80,424	455,114	20,621	

(a) The figure is believed to include a large weight of poppy-heads.
(b) These are the amounts issued from the Treasuries in Upper Burma. In addition the following amounts are shown in the returns as imported from beyond the Frontier:—

In 1888-89	. . . .	17,139 seers.
„ 1889-90	. . . .	5,869 „
„ 1890-91	. . . .	1,094 „

No. 94 (Revenue), dated 17th December 1891.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council Your Excellency's letter No. 289, dated the 14th October 1891, with enclosures, regarding the consumption of opium in India, and the arrangements under which an Excise revenue of about Rx. 800,000 is levied on that consumption.

2. The information contained in these papers is precise and interesting. Among other matters they show—

(1) that the number of licensed opium shops in British India has decreased by 9 per cent. during the past ten years, while the population has increased 9 per cent. There were in—

1880, 11,113 licensed opium shops in British India.
1890, 10,100 „ „ „

These figures, I understand, include every individual authorised shop, whether it is separately licensed, or whether it is included with other shops in one license:

(2) that the quantity of licit opium consumed in British India, though it has fluctuated, has not increased greatly during the last ten years; while it is claimed that in some provinces, especially in Bombay and Madras, the increase is largely due to the substitution of licit for illicit opium. The figures of actual consumption are—

	Seers.	Chests.
1880	444,833	= 6,639
1881	399,753	= 5,966
1890	455,114	= 6,752

(3) that licenses for smoking opium, or its preparations on the premises (*i.e.*, for opium dens, as they have been called), are no longer granted in the Punjab or in the Central Provinces; and you have given orders for the gradual withdrawal of all such licenses elsewhere:

(4) that the Government of Bombay have been requested to stop the practice of requiring licensed opium vendors to sell yearly a guaranteed minimum quantity of licit opium; though you consider that the practice has, in the past, operated to check illicit opium dealings:

(5) that it is a mistake to regard opium consumption as a new thing in the Madras Presidency; the truth being that, whereas such consumption was uncontrolled in the past, it is now controlled and checked by being made to pay a heavy duty:

(6) that one effective measure for checking the spread of opium consumption has been to enhance the duty upon, or price of opium; and this price has during the last ten years been raised in Assam from ₹26 to ₹37 per seer, and in Burma from ₹24 to ₹32 per seer, while in Bombay, during the past fourteen years, it has been raised from ₹10 to ₹20 per seer:

(7) that it is not practicable to close all opium shops and to stop opium consumption so long as opium is grown in British India and in Native States. Such a measure might create serious discontent, especially in the Punjab, which is the nursery of our Indian troops, where opium is largely consumed, and where the average physique of the people is excellent:

(8) that in Burma the Local Government has proposed arrangements for stopping the sale of opium to Burmans in the lower, as has already been done in the upper, province. You have intimated your readiness to sanction this proposal, provided certain facts are made clear; and you have told the Chief Commissioner that "any possible loss of revenue involved in" measures for checking the opium habit among Burmans "need not be taken into account":

(9) that the total licit consumption of opium in British India would suffice to furnish a moderate daily dole of a quarter tola of opium (one-tenth of an ounce) to about 400,000 people, that is, to two persons in every thousand of the population.

3. I approve the orders which you have issued on the several points noticed; and I shall be glad to receive a special report when effect shall have been given everywhere to your orders on points (3) and (4), and to learn how far you may find it possible to carry further, and into other provinces, the policy of increasing the duty on or selling price of opium (point (6) above). I recognise fully that it is the wish and the policy of your Government to check and limit the habit of consuming licit opium among Indian populations, as far as is possible, without driving them to smuggling or to the use of more harmful narcotic drugs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 26th, 1891.

There has again been no change in the general weather during the week under review. High pressures accompanying fine weather and light anticyclonic winds have prevailed over the greater part of the Indian region, while in the extreme south the weather has been disturbed by a slight depression which gave rain and cyclonic winds to the south-west of the Bay and to the South Carnatic.

On the 20th the barometer was falling, except in Burma and the east of the Peninsula. The changes were, however, everywhere moderate or small, and the chart showed a large area of high pressure overlying North-Western and Central India and a low-pressure area over Malabar and the south of the Bay. The wind directions were fairly normal, and the force was moderate or light, except on the Madras and Konkan coasts where it was fresh. The weather was very fine except in the south-east of the Peninsula, and at Chittagong where light showers had fallen. On the 21st the chart showed the same general conditions as on the 20th, but in addition a very feeble depression existed over the western desert, and the low-pressure area over the south-west of the Bay had developed into a well-defined depression. Some easterly winds were shown in the north-west due to the depression in that neighbourhood, while the rainfall in the south was more extensive than on the previous day, accompanying the pressure changes in that region. In no other part of the country was there any rain. By the morning of the 22nd both depressions had disappeared. In the north-west this was accompanied with a brisk increase of pressure, but over the Peninsula and Burma the barometer was still falling. The winds had shifted to east on the Carnatic coast, but were otherwise little changed. Rain in small amounts had fallen over a large part of Madras and at Belgaum. A slight shower was also reported from Srinagar. The chart of the 23rd showed the regular anticyclonic conditions which have been so characteristic of the present season. Pressure decreased from 30·25″ at Peshawar to 29·909″ at Colombo. The wind exhibited a steady outset from the high-pressure area and, except at a few stations on the coasts of the Peninsula, was light or moderate in force. Rain was confined to the south of the Peninsula and was light at all stations. On the 24th pressure was increasing almost everywhere, but the general conditions as regards distribution and winds were unchanged. The only rainfall within the Indian region was a few drops at Wellington and Colombo. On the 25th the barometer was falling over the south-east of the Peninsula and the south-west of the Bay, and there were again signs of disturbed weather in that region. Elsewhere there was no important change. The wind was very strong from north-east at Negapatam, and rain was reported from Cuddalore, Negapatam, Colombo, and Wellington. In each case the amount received was very small. On the 26th the barometer was falling except in the Carnatic, where there was a slight rise. The signs of disturbance in that region were decreasing and pressure decreased regularly from a high-pressure area over the North-West and Central Provinces to a low-pressure area in the south. The

winds were generally unaltered and the only rainfall was in the extreme south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon. At Negapatam the amount exceeded one inch, but at the other stations the fall continued light.

Temperature—.The mean temperature of the Indian region has been generally above the average of the time of year.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

Province.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	+0·9	+1·6	+1·9	+1·7	+1·0	+0·2	−0·8	+0·9
Bengal and Assam . .	+2·3	+2·1	+2·1	+1·9	+1·2	−0·5	−0·7	+1·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	+1·8	+1·1	+1·6	−0·8	−1·7	−2·9	−3·6	−0·6
Punjab	+0·6	+0·8	−0·2	−1·1	−0·5	−1·6	−1·1	−0·4
Bombay	+2·0	+3·7	+4·3	+5·2	+4·3	+2·5	+1·5	+3·4
Berar and Central Provinces	+1·8	+3·1	+5·1	+3·0	−1·3	−2·3	−3·2	+0·9
Guzerat and Central India .	+2·0	+1·4	+1·7	+1·1	+1·9	+0·8	+1·0	+1·4
Sind and Rajputana . .	+1·9	+0·7	+1·1	−0·6	+0·2	−0·2	+1·3	+0·6
Madras	+5·4	+4·4	+3·9	+3·9	+2·8	+2·2	+1·2	+3·4
Mean for whole India .	+2·1	+2·1	+2·4	+1·6	+0·9	−0·2	−0·5	+1·2

The mean diurnal variation was thus +1·2. On five days the mean temperature of the whole of India was higher than usual and on two days lower. The excess was greatest (2°·4) on the 22nd and the deficiency was greatest (0°·5) on the 26th. The provincial variations show that for the whole week there was a slight deficiency of temperature in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab and an excess in all the other provinces. This excess was as much as 3° over the Peninsula.

Rain.—As in the previous week, the total rainfall throughout India has been exceedingly slight. Forty of the rainfall divisions had absolutely no rain during the week, five divisions had an average total fall of less than one-tenth of an inch, and six had an average fall of over one-tenth of an inch. Three of the last mentioned divisions had falls exceeding one inch. Rain was confined to Burma and the south and west of the Indian Peninsula. The east coast (south) received an average of 1¾ inch of rain, Madras (south) of 1½ inch, and Madras (south-central) of 1 inch. In the other divisions reporting rain the amounts were small.

The only heavy falls of rain were in the extreme south. Thus Cunoor (Nilgiris) received 4⅛ inches; Chidamaliaram (South Arcot) 4 inches; Nannilam (Tanjore) 6¼ inches; Sholapuram (Trichinopoly) 4 inches; and Ambasamudram (Tinnevelly) 5¼ inches.

The general conditions as regards the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the rain from October 18th to December 26th, are practically unchanged. An excess is reported from the Burma divisions, from Cachar, from Orissa, from Malabar, from Madras (south-central), from the East Coast (south), and from Madras (south) and a defect from all the other divisions. In parts of North-West and of Central India no rain whatever has fallen during the past two months.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 26th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 18th to December 26th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 18th to December 26th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	5·32	2·55	+109
	Lower Burma	0	0·04	−0·04	5·83	4·33	+35
	Central ditto	0·01	0·01	0	5·50	3·09	+80
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	3·06	?	?
	Arakan	0·21	0	+0·21	9·18	4·56	+101
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·01	−0·01	1·76	3·27	−46
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·03	−0·03	3·17	2·86	+11
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0	0·08	−0·08	0·30	1·78	−83
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·05	−0·05	1·00	1·74	−39
	Central ditto	0	0·04	−0·04	1·08	1·19	−9
	North ditto	0	0·06	−0·06	0·15	1·49	−90
	Orissa	0	0·13	−0·13	6·91	4·27	+62
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·02	−0·02	0·26	1·38	−81
	Behar (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·08	1·19	−93
	Ditto (North)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·03	0·89	−97
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·02	0·91	−98
	Oudh (South)	0	0·11	−0·11	0·08	0·70	−89
	Ditto (North)	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·52	−100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·13	−0·13	0	0·56	−100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·13	−0·13	0·16	0·54	−70
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0	0·15	−0·15	0·09	0·69	−87
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·09	−0·09	0·07	0·37	−81
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·08	−0·08	0·22	0·37	−41
	Ditto (Sub-montane)	0	0·09	−0·09	0·10	0·65	−85
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·21	−0·21	0·48	1·46	−67
	Ditto (North-West)	0	0·24	−0·24	0·44	1·14	−61
	Ditto (West)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·02	0·25	−92
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts Madras).	Malabar	0·20	0·06	+0·14	13·58	0·31	+46
	Madras (South Central)	1·15	0·33	+0·82	8·82	7·98	+11
	Coorg	0	0·04	−0·04	0·51	7·27	−10
	Mysore	0·03	0·14	−0·11	3·14	4·70	−27
	Konkan	0	0·03	−0·03	1·14	2·54	−55
	Bombay (Deccan)	0·01	0·12	−0·11	0·70	3·20	−76
	Hyderabad (North)	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·01	0·19	−0·18	0·01	1·97	−99
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·14	−0·14	0	1·79	−100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	−0·05	0	1·43	−100
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·06	−0·06	0·02	1·17	−98
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·09	−0·09	0·01	1·41	−99
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·49	−100
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·33	−100
	Sind	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·18	−100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·02	0·82	−98
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·04	0·58	−93
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·15	−100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·73	0·75	−89
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	?	?	0·25	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·04	1·33	−97
	Madras (Central)	0·09	0·05	+0·04	1·51	3·42	−56
	East Coast (Central)	0·17	0·35	−0·18	3·42	12·39	−72
	Ditto (South)	1·70	0·54	+1·16	20·71	15·00	+33
	Madras (South)	1·00	0·28	+1·32	10·05	11·43	+45

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 31st December, 1891.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Rainfall good in Tanjore and parts of Madura and Tinnevelly; a few local showers in South Arcot and Chingleput; no rain elsewhere. December rainfall entirely failed in four northern coast districts, north Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, and the greater parts of Cuddapah, North Arcot uplands and Salem. Crops in southern districts generally fair and prospects favourable. In northern coast districts except deltas of Kistna and in Godavari, in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Salem, and parts of Coimbatore and North Arcot above the ghats, much of the dry crop withered or withering, and water-supply for irrigation deficient. Outturn of early crops poor and condition of late bad. Pasture and supplies of fodder deficient, especially in parts of Bellary and Anantapur where cattle are suffering. Prices stationary or fallen slightly, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam where further sharp rise, and Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Madura where rise moderate. Prices of staple food-grains now reached or exceeded scarcity rates in Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, and Madura. General prospects more gloomy in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool and north Nellore. Works:—Numbers employed—Chingleput 601, Wandiwash 75, Polur 50, Kalahasti 2,577, Coimbatore 1,863, Salem 4,197, Kurnool 3,650, Anantapur 501, Bellary 4,874 and Cuddapah 972, total 19,360 against 18,390 last week. Kitchens:—Numbers fed mostly women and children—Wandiwash 451, Polur 109, Kalahasti 662, Coimbatore 251, Salem 332, and Kurnool 197, increase over last week 44. Kitchens closed in Chingleput. Loans disbursed to date for construction and repair of wells:—Chingleput ₹3,78,044, Wandiwash ₹1,63,842, Polur ₹18,394, Coimbatore ₹1,35,515, Cuddapah ₹57,6°9, Nellore ₹62,220, Tinnevelly ₹41,481, South Arcot ₹18,049, Salem ₹56,370, Kurnool ₹3,295, Bellary ₹8,010, and Anantapur ₹1,330. For feeding or purchase of cattle and seed grain:—Chingleput ₹22,617, Wandiwash ₹700, Polur ₹855, Coimbatore ₹52,115, Cuddapah ₹5,206, Nellore ₹2,440, Tinnevelly ₹4,870, South Arcot ₹5,740, Salem ₹9,598, Kurnool ₹1,710, Bellary ₹666, and Anantapur ₹200. Wells constructed—Chingleput 1,553, Wandiwash and Polur 411, and seven other districts 324; under construction—Chingleput 2,343, Wandiwash and Polur 1,168, and eight other districts 1,924.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th January.*—Slight rain in parts of Shikarpur; no rain elsewhere. Crops withering and fodder scarce in seven districts of the Deccan and Karnatak and in parts of Sind. Water insufficient and cattle being removed to other places in parts of four districts. Prices rising in seven districts; steady in others. Harvesting of early crops continues in five districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th January.*—No rain during the week; weather fine and cold. The winter rice has been nearly harvested with a fair outturn over the greater part of the Province. In some parts of Behar and North Bengal the crop has yielded almost nothing, and in Nuddea and Jessore the outturn has been poor. The prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally fair, but rain is still required in many districts to secure a good crop. In Behar the unirrigated crops are deteriorating, but if it rains even now some improvement may be expected. The condition of the *rabi* crops is also unfavourable in Nuddea, Jessore and Moorshedabad. Poppy continues to promise well on the irrigated lands, but rain is wanted where there is no irrigation. Sugarcane is in good condition, and is being pressed in some districts. Tobacco and indigo prospects are favourable. Prices are stationary with slight fluctuations in some districts. Cattle are generally doing well, and there is ample supply of fodder and water. The Com-

missioner of Patna reports that everything depends on the rain, and that, if it comes, there will be nothing like famine anywhere in the division, and no distress that cannot be dealt with locally. If rain does not come, it is still expected that the District Boards will be able to deal with the wants of the people, but Government will have to help with funds in the shape of agricultural advances and public works. In Muzaffarpore and Durbhunga things are said to be not so bad as at first feared. Prices everywhere are stationary or nearly so, and there is up to date no unusual demand for labour. The situation in the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Purneah is unaltered, and the Commissioner is of opinion that no serious or general distress need be apprehended before February. Prices continue as before, and rice is cheaper in the distressed localities of Purneah. In respect of the Dinagepore district the Commissioner reports that the winter rice harvest north of the Railway has amounted to six annas. There is, however, a tract with a population of 200,000, in the north-western portion of the district, the harvest of which is estimated at three annas only. In this tract it is stated that pressure will begin to be severely felt in the middle of April, and will last until August, that is, until it is relieved by the next *bhadoi* crop, assuming that that crop will be a successful one. Further information is awaited with regard to the districts of Bogra, Rungpore and Julpaiguri. In Rajshahye and Pubna there is no ground for apprehension.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th January.*—Though the weather has been frequently cloudy there has been no rain and it is now wanted for unirrigated crops; where irrigation is available the *rabi* is doing well. Frost has slightly injured cotton and *arhar* in the Agra district. Prices are reported to be rising in two districts; elsewhere they are steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th January.*—Rainfall *nil*. Prices rising in five districts; unsettled in one and stationary elsewhere. Cotton-picking is in progress in Mooltan. Weeding and watering of *rabi* crops going on. Prospects of standing crops are generally reported good at present; they are poor in Ferozepore and bad on the unirrigated land of Amritsar. Rain is wanted throughout the province to improve the condition of standing crops. Cattle are suffering for want of grass in two districts; their condition is poor in Lahore, but elsewhere good. Fodder is reported deficient in seven districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th January.*—Weather cloudy in Northern districts with high winds in Hoshangabad; elsewhere clear and cool. Prospects of winter crops unchanged. Cattle in good condition. Prices stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping progressing and approaching completion in some districts. Crop prospects are reported to be good on the whole, except in parts of Prome and Thayetmyo. UPPER BURMA: Mandalay—condition of crops good. Bhamo—reaping of early paddy completed and sowing for dry-weather paddy begun, reaping of wet-weather paddy in progress. Katha—reaping continues, crop prospects good except in Myadaung sub division, Manle and Kawlin townships and parts of Pinlebu. Shwebo—reaping continues, cultivation of dry-weather paddy progressing. Sagaing—in Sagaing sub-division one-third of paddy and sessamum reaped, the remaining two-thirds destroyed by drought; in Myinmu sub-division sessamum and millet are being reaped. Upper Chindwin—reaping nearly finished, dry-weather paddy planting progressing. Lower Chindwin—sowing of pulses continues in eastern sub-division and reaping of *jowari* and sessamum in progress, outturn below average; in western sub-division reaping of wet-weather paddy in progress and reaping of *jowari* begun. Standing crops are bad in eastern sub-division and fair in western sub-division. Myingyan—reaping of late millet commenced. Pakokku—sowing of tobacco completed; wet-weather paddy reaped; estimated yield 99,330 baskets; in Pakokku sub-division dry-weather crop favourable in Yesagyo, Myaing, Pakokku and Seikpyu, and fair in Pauk; reaping almost completed. Minbu—fair crops are expected in Sagu township, but in some cases they have partially failed and in others are not looking so well as last year; worms are attacking sessamum crops in Mon sub-division. Magwe—millet generally reaped, paddy on irrigated lands being reaped; estimated outturn of millet from twelve to fourteen annas; paddy two-anna crop expected. Kyaukse—wet-weather paddy estimated at sixteen annas is being reaped, and ploughing for dry-weather paddy is progressing. Meiktila—reaping is generally going on throughout the district, and new paddy and millet are coming into the market in increasing quantities. Yamethin—reaping progressing and approaching completion in some circles. Pyinmana—reaping continues. Price of paddy has decreased slightly at Akyab, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Bhamo, and Kyaukse, and considerably at Rangoon, Pegu, Amherst, Shwegyin, Toungoo, Katha, Shwebo, Pakokku, Magwe, Yamethin and Pyinmana; in Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Sagaing there has been a rise. Numbers on relief works:—Sagaing 2,414; Lower Chindwin 1,775; Myingyan 3,744; Minbu 1,509; Meiktila 2,568; Yamethin 3,018; Shwebo, Ye-u, and Magwe not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 30th December.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of late rice and gathering of pulses continue. Pruning of tea going on. Cattle in good condition.

For week ending 6th January.—Weather cold and dry. Harvesting of winter paddy progressing. Condition of cattle good. Supply of water normal Fodder becoming scarce in Hill districts and parts of Sibsagar.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th January.*—No rain. Standing crops withered and withering in parts. Outturn of harvests generally poor. Expansion of ordinary public works as relief works sanctioned in two taluks of Kolar district. Fodder becoming scarce, and in parts of Tumkur district cattle being fed with date leaves. Prices risen in four districts.

Reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue in Coorg. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th January.*—Weather fair and cool in Berar. Threshing of *jowari* continues. Cotton-picking in progress. *Rabi* crops not in good condition in two districts Wheat in ear, gram in pod. Fodder and water sufficient except in one taluk; cattle healthy. Prices high in three districts.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *abi* crops continues. Standing *rabi* crops are at present in good condition. Fodder for cattle, though at present available, is gradually becoming scarce. Prices:—wheat 8½, coarse rice 8, white *juar* 12¼, yellow *juar* 13½, and *tur* 11¼ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th January.*—Prices of food-grains rising in Goona. No other changes since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th January.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory generally. *Rabi* being irrigated in Ajmere and in good condition in the other States. Good harvests expected in Sirohi and Jhallawar. Crops damaged partly by frost in Dholepore. Cattle in good condition except in five States, and at Kherwara and Ajmere where they are getting worse. Pasturage or fodder scarce in six States and at Kherwara and Ajmere. Maize stems afford relief to some extent in the latter place. Water-supply failing in places in Kherwara. Ten rubaris with 200 cattle left Sirohi for Dauta and Palunpore; 344 immigrants and 339 cattle entered Kotah. Prices steady in seven States and at Ajmere and Harowtee, falling in two and fluctuating in two States. Seven thousand three hundred and thirty-five men employed on relief works and 6,585 gratuitously treated in Marwar; in Ajmere 9,566 men employed. Labour return from Merwara not received. Scarcity prevails throughout whole or part of ten tehsils in Bikanir, where 2,040 persons are employed on relief works and 559 persons gratuitously treated.

Nepal.—*For week ending 31st December.*—Weather fine. Wheat germinating; potato land in preparation. Prices slightly lower than at date of last report.

E. C. BÜCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 2nd, 1892.

The reports and charts of the week under review show no change in the general weather and pressure conditions, which have existed over India during the past five or six weeks. Pressure has increased and decreased, sometimes by considerable amounts, in different parts of India, during the week, but throughout these changes, readings have remained steadily high over the north-west and centre of India, and steadily low over the south of the Indian region. The winds were generally anticyclonic circulating around the high pressure area in the north-west and centre, but on the Carnatic coast there were at times signs of cyclonic movement due probably to the existence of relatively low pressures over the south-west of the Bay. The rainfall throughout was exceedingly light.

On the 27th, pressure was falling except in North-Western India. Readings were highest near Peshawar, lowest off the Malabar coast and near Ceylon. The winds were anticyclonic except at Madras, Cuddalore and Negapatam where they were cyclonic in direction and fresh to strong in force. Rain was reported from Colombo, Trevandrum, Madras, Madura and Negapatam. At the last station 2½ inches had fallen, but at the other stations the amounts were less than one-tenth of an inch. On the 28th, pressure was decreasing except in Sind, Rajputana, Khandeish, and the south of the Peninsula. The cyclonic tendency of the wind on the Carnatic coast had disappeared, but elsewhere the winds were unchanged. Showers were reported from Toungoo, Colombo, Wellington, Negapatam and Madura. The chart of the 29th showed that pressure was falling almost everywhere. The wind had shifted to south-west at Rawalpindi and to south-east at Murree, and there were again indications of a cyclonic circulation on the Carnatic coast. In other parts of the Indian region there was no change. Slight showers were reported from Tounghoo, Quetta,

Madras and Cuddalore. On the 30th, pressure was still decreasing almost everywhere, the fall being greatest at Ludhiana, Roorkee, Dehra Dun and Mussoorie. A fresh south-east wind was reported from Murree and a slight shower had occurred there. The only other stations from which rain was reported were Quetta and Cuddalore. On the 31st, the barometer was still falling, but the region of greatest fall had been transferred eastward from the neighbourhood of Roorkee and Ludhiana to the neighbourhood of Bareilly and Lucknow. The winds were fairly normal in direction and the only rainfall reported was a slight shower at Colombo. On the morning of January 1st, 1892, pressure was increasing over Northern India and decreasing over the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. Readings were highest over Rajputana and the Central Provinces and were, compared with the normal, very low over the Indus Valley. Light anticyclonic winds and calms prevailed and the only rainfall was again at Colombo. On the 2nd, the barometric changes were similar to those reported on the previous day, but the rise was much greater in the Punjab than elsewhere, and the area of highest pressure was again transferred to North-Western India. Gradients were somewhat steeper and the winds, though preserving the same general directions, were rather stronger. Showers were reported from Colombo and Negapatam.

Temperature—Was generally rather low, though, for the whole of India, the average diurnal variation was very small. The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	27th	28th.	29th.	30th	31st.	1st.	2nd.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	−1·9	−1·9	−0·7	−1·2	−2·2	−1·9	−1·2	−1·6
Bengal and Assam	−0 7	−0 4	+1·2	−0·4	−0·7	−0·6	+0·3	−0·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−3·0	−1·7	−0 4	+1·0	+1·5	+1·9	−1·1	−0·3
Punjab	−1·6	+0·5	+1 0	+0 6	+2·8	+1·0	−1·1	+0·5
Bombay	+0 9	0	−0·4	−0·4	−0 1	+0·1	+1·3	+0·2
Berar and Central Provinces	−3·6	−4·0	−4 3	−3·0	−3 0	−1 1	−0·4	−2 8
Guzerat and Central India	−2·1	−2 9	−3·2	−2·1	−1·0	+0·6	+0 1	−1·5
Sind and Rajputana	+0·8	+1·4	+0 1	+1·2	+2 1	+1·6	+1·5	+1·2
Madras	+0 7	+0·7	+0 8	+0·2	+0·4	+0·8	−0 3	+0·5
Mean for whole India	−1·2	−0·9	−0·7	−0·5	0	+0·3	−0·1	−0·4

The above figures show that the mean temperature of the whole of India was below the normal on the first four days of the week and about normal on the remaining three days. The provincial variations exhibit an excess in the Punjab, Bombay, Sind, Rajputana and Madras, and a deficiency elsewhere. In the Central Provinces the deficiency was nearly 3° and in Central India and Burma about 1½° while in Sind and Rajputana the excess was 1·2°. In all the other Provinces the variations were small and unimportant. On the 29th, the minimum temperatures were very high at some of the north-western stations.

Rain.—As shown by the preceding paragraphs, there has been no improvement in the rainfall during the week, and the concluding table shows that only in three divisions of India has any rain been recorded. These three divisions are Central Burma with an average for the division of 0·29 inch; the East Coast (south) with an average of 0·25 inch, and Madras (south) with an average of 0·12 inch. In all the other divisions the rainfall record for the week is blank.

In Central Burma there is ordinarily no rain during the week under review, so that there is an excess of 0·29 inch for that division; in the East Coast (south) the normal average is 0·12 inch, so that here also there has been more rain than usual, but in Madras (south) the normal average for the week is 0·22 inch and the actual average 0·12 inch, so that in this case there is a slight deficiency.

Tirunalur (Tanjore) received 2½ inches during the week, and Negapatam received 2¾ inches, but with these exceptions none of the stations reporting rain recorded much more than ½ an inch during the week.

The general features of the seasonal rainfall show no important change, but in most cases the percentage of deficiency is slowly increasing.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending October 18th to January 2nd, 1892. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 18th to January 2nd, 1892. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 18th to January 2nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	5·32	2·55	+109
	Lower Burma	0	0·04	−0·04	5·83	4·37	+33
	Central ditto	0·29	0	+0·29	5·85	3·09	+89
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	3·66	?	?
	Arrakan	0	0·02	−0·02	9·18	4·57	+101
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·14	−0·14	1·76	3·40	−48
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·17	−0·17	3·27	3·03	+8
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0	0·15	−0·15	0 30	1·93	−84
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·11	−0·11	1·06	1·86	−43
	Central ditto	0	0·07	−0·07	1·08	1·25	−14
	North ditto	0	0·03	−0·03	0·15	1·52	−90
	Orissa	0	0·04	−0·04	6·91	4·31	+60
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·09	−0·09	0·26	1·48	−82
	Behar (South)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·08	1·23	−93
	Ditto (North)	0	0·06	−0·06	0·03	0·95	−97
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·02	0·94	−98
	Oudh (South)	0	0·06	−0·06	0·08	0·76	−89
	Ditto (North)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·55	−100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·63	−100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·16	0·61	−74
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·15	−0·15	0·09	0·84	−89
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·07	0·42	−83
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·22	0·43	−49
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·17	−0·17	0·10	0·82	−88
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·30	−0·30	0·48	1·76	−73
	Ditto (North-West)	0	0·21	−0·21	0·44	1·36	−68
	Ditto (West)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·02	0·32	−94
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·11	−0·11	13·58	9·41	+44
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·19	−0·19	8·82	8·17	+8
	Coorg	0	0	0	6·51	7·27	−10
	Mysore	0	0·03	−0·03	3·44	4·73	−27
	Konkan	0	0·04	−0·04	1·14	2·58	−56
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·76	3·24	−77
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·05	−0·05	0·01	2·02	−100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·17	−0·17	0	1·96	−100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·07	−0·07	0	1·51	−100
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·02	1·24	−98
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·01	1·48	−99
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0·50	−100
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0·33	−100
	Sind	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·19	−100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·02	0·85	−98
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·05	0·59	−93
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·18	−100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·08	−0·08	0·73	6·83	−89
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	?	?	0·25	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·04	1·36	−97
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	−0·01	1·51	3·43	−55
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·08	−0·08	3·42	12·47	−73
	Ditto (South)	0·25	0·12	+0·13	20·96	15·72	+33
	Madras (South)	0·12	0·22	−0·10	16·77	11·65	+44

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 7th January, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 9th January.*—No rain, except light showers in parts of Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Agricultural outlook unchanged, but deficiency of water, pasture, and fodder for stock in Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur intensifying. Prices generally easier except in northern coast districts and South Arcot, scarcity rates for staple food-grains still exceeded in districts last reported, except Bellary, Salem, and Madura, and have been reached in Ganjam and nearly so in Vizagapatam and Godavari. Works:—Numbers employed—Wandiwash 60, Kalahasti 2,539, Coimbatore 1,505, Salem 4,473, Kurnool 6,240, Bellary 6,267, Anantapur 517, Cuddapah 2,258; total 23,859, against 18,709 last week. Relief works closed in Chingleput and Polur. Kitchens:—Numbers fed—mostly women and children—Wandiwash 452, Polur 105, Kalahasti 543, Salem 308, and Kurnool 325, decrease from last week 18. At kitchen newly opened in Anantapur 334. Kitchens closed in Coimbatore. Loans disbursed to date for construction and repair of wells:—Chingleput ₹3,78,347, Wandiwash ₹1,65,675, Polur ₹19,234, Coimbatore ₹1,41,443, Cuddapah ₹58,933, Nellore ₹5,130, Salem ₹66,590, Kurnool ₹6,170, Bellary revised figure ₹6,770, and Anantapur ₹2,030. For feeding and purchase of cattle and seed grain:—Chingleput ₹22,268, Wandiwash ₹700, Polur ₹830, Coimbatore ₹55,105, Cuddapah ₹5,206, Nellore ₹4,150, Salem ₹9,958, Kurnool ₹3,250, Bellary ₹666, and Anantapur ₹250. Wells constructed:—Chingleput 1,589, Wandiwash and Polur 420, and five other districts 261; under construction—Chingleput 2,307, Wandiwash and Polur 1,173, and six other districts 1,605.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th January.*—Slight rain in parts of Karachi and Shikarpur; no rain elsewhere. Late crops more or less withered and fodder scarce in seven districts of Deccan and Karnatak. Fodder also scarce in parts of Sind and Baroda. Water insufficient and cattle being removed to other places in parts of four districts. Prices rising in seven districts. Harvesting of early crops continues in five districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 12th January.*—There has been no rain during the week, and the temperature is high for the time of year. The winter rice crop is almost all gathered in, and the outturn generally is fair, except in some parts of Behar, Northern Bengal, and Central Bengal as previously reported. The *rabi* crops are still doing fairly well, but are now in urgent want of rain over most of the Province. Poppy in the irrigated lands is reported on favourably, but where there is no irrigation the crop is backward for want of rain. In Sarun about 1,200 bighas of poppy land are a complete failure. Tobacco promises to be a good crop, but in Jalpaiguri and parts of Durbhanga it does not look so well as before. Reports of the sugarcane crop are generally satisfactory. Prices are slightly rising in almost all districts of the Patna Division, elsewhere they are still stationary. The supply of fodder is generally sufficient, and cattle are in good condition. The situation of the districts, about which anxiety is felt at present, continues almost unchanged, but the want of rain must materially affect the prospects of the *rabi* crops. There are, however, no signs of distress as yet. In Gya the failure of the *rabi* crop, except in the canal-irrigated tracts, is assured, and there will be distress in the south-western part of the district, but it is hoped that the local authorities will be able to deal with it. In Mozufferpore, if no rain falls to revive the *rabi* crop, there will be considerable distress in parts two months hence. In Durbhanga there will undoubtedly be distress later on, but not severe, so far as can be judged at present. In these two districts also the distress is likely to be capable of being dealt with locally. The reports from Patna are generally of an assuring character, and a downfall within the next few days will considerably improve the prospects and dispel all

fear of scarcity. There is no cause for anxiety about Sarun and Chumparun. In Monghyr it is expected that the former estimate of 2 annas for the winter rice crop will be exceeded, and the prospects of the *rabi* crop are still good. In Purneah prices are still easier, and there is every expectation of an eight-anna to twelve-anna *rabi* crop even if no rain falls. Bhagulpore reports that the paddy crop in the north has yielded 4 to 5 annas, and that the *rabi* prospects are more unfavourable. In Jalpaiguri the failure of the winter rice is now supposed to be greater than was formerly reported. In Dinagepur and Rungpore the situation is reported to be practically unchanged. There is no fear of distress in the latter district except in a few villages in thana Kurigram.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th January.*—Cloudy weather, with slight showers in a few districts. Rain much needed for unirrigated crops. *Rabi* prospects continue good. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th January.*—Slight rain has fallen in all but five districts. Prices rising in three districts; stationary elsewhere. Cotton-picking still going on in Mooltan; weeding for rape in progress throughout the province. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported average. Rain is urgently wanted throughout the province for standing *rabi* crops which are suffering for want of it; recent slight rain has done some good to the crops in Sialkote. Condition of cattle is reported poor in one district; they are suffering for want of grass in two others; elsewhere their condition is fair. Fodder scarce in six districts; below average in one and sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th January.*—Weather cloudy in northern and eastern districts, with very slight fall of rain in Saugor; elsewhere clear and cool. Threshings of rice and *juar* and picking of cotton continue. Prospects of winter crops unchanged. Linseed in flower. Cattle in good condition. In some districts prices rising, while in others they are unchanged.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th January.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping in progress and approaching completion. In Thayetmyo sowing of dry-weather crops begun in parts of the district. Crop prospects are on the whole good. The area under paddy in the ten chief rice-producing districts is estimated at 4,107,562 acres, being 191,374 acres more than the actuals of the previous year. UPPER BURMA: Bhamo—reaping of wet-weather paddy in progress and sowing for dry-weather paddy begun. Katha—reaping in progress. Shwebo—dry-weather paddy cultivation progressing, reaping of wet-weather paddy nearly completed. Ye-u—dry weather paddy cultivation progressing. Sagaing—in Sagaing sub-division crops have been reaped; in Sadaung township dry-weather paddy, peas, onions, chillies, wheat, and gram are progressing; in Myinmu sub-division sesamum and millet have been reaped. In Ava sub-division paddy, sesamum, and millet are being reaped, dry-weather paddy and peas progressing. Upper Chindwin—reaping of wet-weather paddy nearly completed, planting of dry-weather paddy in progress. Lower Chindwin—sowing of pulses completed in eastern sub-division, and reaping of *jowar* and sesamum in progress; crops on reaping have turned out much below estimate, many ears of corn being empty and grain light: in western sub-division reaping of paddy, *jowar*, and sesamum in progress. Standing crops are bad in eastern sub-division; in western sub-division standing crops of onions, peas, and wheat are fair. Myingyan—early sesamum being reaped. In Pagan late sesamum and bean crops in flower in Sate. Pakokku—sowing of tobacco completed in Seikpyu, paddy reaping commenced. Minbu—millet is being reaped. Magwe—reaping in progress, outturn of millet and *jowar* fair, and of paddy poor. Kyaukse—wet-weather paddy is being reaped, estimated yield sixteen-anna crop; sowing of dry-weather paddy progressing. Meiktila—paddy and *jowar* being reaped and coming into market in increasing quantities; gram and wheat in excellent condition; cultivation of wheat still continues in parts. Yamethin—reaping progressing. Pyinmana—reaping and threshing going on. Price of paddy has fallen slightly at Bassein and Minbu and considerably at Thayetmyo, Shwebo, Magwe, Meiktila, and Pyinmana; it has increased slightly at Prome, Amherst, Tavoy, and Pakokku, and considerably at Katha. Numbers

on relief works:—Ye-u 6,723; Sagaing 1,324; Lower Chindwin 1,678; Myingyan 2,639; Minbu 1,137; Meiktila 2,581; Yamethin 3,451; Magwe and Shwebo not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 13th January.*—Slight rain has fallen in some districts. Weather cold and seasonable. Reaping of late rice generally finished. Tea season closed, but pruning still continues in Sylhet and Darrang. Fodder and water sufficient except in Golaghat and some parts of the hill districts. Cattle generally in good condition.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th January.*—No rain in Mysore and consequently no improvement in prospects. Water and fodder decreasing. Prices risen in three districts.

Reaping of rice crop continues in Coorg. Coffee-picking nearly completed. Slight rise in prices of food-grains. Forage and water-supply for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th January.*—Weather fair and cool in Berar. Cotton-picking continues; threshing of *jowari* in progress. *Rabi* crops not in good condition in three districts. Fodder insufficient in one taluk and water in another. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

No rain in Hyderabad during week. Harvesting of *abi* crops continues. Sowing of *tabi* crops commenced. *Rabi* crops are at present in fair condition. Fodder for cattle in almost all the talukas is becoming scarce; in the Ambarpett taluk scarcity of water for cattle has commenced to be felt. Prices:—wheat 8½, coarse rice 8, white *juar* 12¼; yellow *juar* 13½, and *tur* 11¼ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th January.*—Moderate rain in Gwalior during week. Prices of food-grains steady in Goona and high in Nimach. No other changes since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th January.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory generally; in Kherwara only one-fourth of usual area of wheat cultivated; in Ajmere one-third area *rabi* cultivated, but it is doubtful if the crops will mature though prospects are not bad at present. *Rabi* sowing progressing in Meywar. Standing crops in good condition generally, but rain wanted in Dholepore. Water very scarce in Kherwara. Good harvests in Sirohi and Bhurtpore, average in Dholepore where the crops are partly damaged by frost. Cattle dying in Merwara of starvation; very poor in Kherwara; suffering in Marwar and parts of Bikanir; satisfactory elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder scarce in six States, and at Ajmere, Kherwara, and parts of Harowtee. Prices steady in nine States and at Kherwara and Ajmere; rising in two and fluctuating in one. Five hundred and sixty-six immigrants and 480 cattle in Kotah; 75 persons emigrated from Marwar during the week; 4,251 persons employed on relief works in Marwar and 1,771 gratuitously treated; about 9,931 men employed on relief works in Ajmere and daily average of 8,517 in Merwara, and 1,322 gratuitously treated; 2,400 persons employed on relief works in Bikanir State and 623 gratuitously treated; 2,750 persons on relief works in Jeypore State.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th January.*—No rain.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Daily average number of labourers on relief works in Merwara during week ending 2nd January, was 7,040.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVIII OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	LAST 11 DAYS OF DECEMBER, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	LAST 12 DAYS OF DECEMBER, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st December, 1890.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st December, 1891.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Last 12 days of Dec., 1891.	East Indian	539	1,526	13,55,946	888	1,525	15,65,776	1,027	3,12,88,501	3,63,31,606	50,43,105	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	17,279	303	57	17,160	301	3,80,186	4,17,323	37,137	...
Ditto	Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R.	156	323	79,525	246	338	62,780	186	16,93,585	17,35,698	42,113	...
Ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	18,390	130	199	19,064	96	3,15,404	3,71,652	56,248	...
Ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	101	585	1,18,556	203	831	2,19,619	264	18,79,760	42,83,583	24,01,823	...
Ditto	Indian Midland (*a*)	90	752	1,60,736	214	752	1,77,610	236	24,38,102	34,77,506	10,39,404	...
2nd January, 1892	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	6,19,517	388	1,672	7,10,857	431	1,24,10,151	1,57,09,710	32,90,559	...
Last 5 days of Dec., 1891-	Southern Mahratta	85	1,042	1,37,760	132	1,044	1,68,453	161	34,09,140	35,31,956	1,22,816	...
2nd Jan., 1892	South Indian (*b*)	166	779	2,79,917	359	901	2,31,138	257	49,4d,070	53,52,797	4 08,727	...
	TOTAL	232	6,877	28,17,626	410	7,319	31,81,497	435	5,87,58,899	7,12,00,831	1,24,41,932	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
Last 12 days of Dec., 1891.	North-Western (*c*)	219	2,395	8,66,344	362	2,395	10,31,400	431	2,00,07,675	2,48,23,825	48,16,150	...
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	2,25,611	326	692	3,02,940	438	51,31,998	63,18,042	11,86,044	...
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	763	4,28,377	561	777	3,90,800	503	87,33,376	90,44,241	3,10,865	...
Ditto	Bengal Central (*d*)	103	125	21,201	170	125	24,920	199	4,97,967	5,67,087	69,120	...
Ditto	Nalhati	71	27	3,209	119	27	2,340	87	72,094	65,878	...	6,216
Ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	677	85	8	673	84	13,729	13,129	...	600
Ditto	Jorhát	44	28	1,773	63	28	1,867	67	47,146	50,515	3,369	...
Last 5 days of Dec., 1891.	Burma (*e*)	190	556	1,60,628	289	609	1,08,933	179	37,97,291	39,51,609	1,54,318	...
	TOTAL	220	4,594	17,07,820	372	4,661	18,63,933	400	3,83,01,276	4,48,34,326	65 33,050	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Last 12 days of Dec., 1891.	Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	505	1,492	14,59,214	978	1,492	14,36,859	963	2,74,10,754	3,17,15,841	43,05,087	...
2nd Jan., 1892	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	4,70,841	1,021	461	4,25,714	923	93,37,605	1,02,40,101	9,02,496	...
Ditto	Madras	218	840	2,99,067	356	840	2,95,807	352	73,33,267	70,26,244	...	3,07,023
	TOTAL	424	2,793	22,29,122	798	2,793	21,58,380	773	4,40,81,626	4,89,82,186	49,00,560	...
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	265	14,264	67,54,568	474	14,773	72,03,810	488	14,11,41,801	16,50,17,343	2,38,75,542	...
	Assisted Companies.											
Last 12 days of Dec., 1891.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	...	162	26,011	161	...	8,08,595	8,08,595	...
Ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	7,106	323	22	8,315	378	2,03,409	2,14,376	10,967	...
Ditto	Bengal and North-Western (Company's section)	113	376	40,484	108	401	61,680	154	15,96,970	18,56,211	2,59,241	...
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	8,020	120	67	7,373	110	2,52,650	2,97,747	45,097	...
Ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	10,216	131	78	11,412	146	3,90,860	3,78,854	...	12 006
	TOTAL	118	543	65,826	121	730	1,14,791	157	24,43,889	35,55,783	11,11,894	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
Last 12 days of Dec., 1891.	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	140	354	78,818	223	354	1,11,687	315	18,82,336	20,80,949	1,98,613	...
Ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	36,871	125	311	43,793	141	9,29,817	10,25,070	95,253	...
2nd Jan., 1892	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	4,994	69	72	5,234	73	1,51,730	1,47,546	...	4,184
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	27	2,026	75	93	6,691	72	46,836	1,46,594	99,758	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	1,546	119	13	2,160	166	(*g*)32,649	46,671	14,022	...
Ditto	Kolhápur	...	...	...	...	29	2,220	77	...	(*h*)56,756	56,756	...
	TOTAL	104	762	1,24,255	163	872	1,71,785	197	30,43,368	35,03,586	4,60,218	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
Last 12 days of Dec., 1891.	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	14,696	136	108	14,400	133	3,71,712	5,34,252	1,62,540	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
2nd Jan., 1892	Jodhpore-Bikanir (*i*)	58	124	11,679	94	292	30,457	104	2,72,247	4,82,558	2,10,311	...
Last 12 days of Dec 1891.	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	39,882	119	334	46,214	138	11,53,243	10,56,010	...	97,207
Ditto	Morvi	60	94	11,906	127	94	7,903	84	2,39,036	2,35,317	...	719
	TOTAL	78	552	63,467	115	720	84,574	117	16,61,500	17,73,885	1,12,385	...
	GRAND TOTAL	246	16,229	70,22,812	433	17,203	75,89,360	441	14,86,62,270	17,43,84,849	2,57,22,579	...

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 5th May to 31st December, 1890.
(*h*) Total receipts from 2 st April to 31st December, 1891.
(*i*) Includes the Jodhpore Railway.

F. B. HEBBERT.

CALCUTTA, *the 15th January, 1891.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1891-92, and of the twenty preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

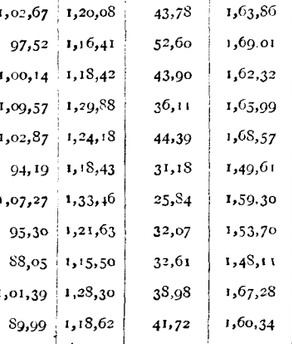
YEAR.	FOR THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER.																					YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . . .	7,65	55,99	16,59	80,23	5,00	33,67	3,10	41,77	93	93	1,38	3,24	2,66	8,92	9,93	21,51	1,17	3,16	12,78	17,11	17,41	1,02,67	1,20,08	43,78	1,63,86	1871-72
1872-73 . . .	9 08	52,55	18,12	79,75	3,93	31,83	2,59	38,35	81	92	1,62	3,35	2,88	8,68	7,96	19,52	2,19	3,54	22,31	28,04	18,89	97,52	1,16,41	52,60	1,69.01	1872-73
1873-74 . . .	7,79	51,64	14,08	73,51	4,51	34,03	2,64	41,18	90	77	90	2,57	2,70	10,24	9,87	22,81	2,38	3,46	16,41	22,25	18,28	1,00,14	1,18,42	43,90	1,62,32	1873-74
1874-75 . . .	8,85	58,68	11, 4	78,67	4,97	34,99	3,01	42,97	86	63	1,10	2,59	2,71	10,17	9,64	22,52	2,92	5,10	11,22	19,24	20,31	1,09,57	1,29,88	36,11	1,65,99	1874-75
1875-76 . . .	9,37	57,45	11,65	78.47	4,95	30,55	3,77	39,27	97	79	1,02	2,78	3,15	10,41	8,60	22,16	2,87	3,67	19,35	25,89	21,31	1,02,87	1,24,18	44,39	1,68,57	1875-76
1876-77 . . .	9,65	49,49	10,93	70,07	6,18	31,26	83	38,27	1,16	58	20	1,94	4,11	9,06	5,63	18,80	3,14	3,80	13,59	20.53	24,24	94,19	1,18,43	31,18	1,49,61	1876-77
1877-78 . . .	10,71	59.44	13,04	83.19	6,31	35,95	77	43,03	1,49	70	32	2,51	4,06	6,58	1,54	12,18	3,62	4,60	10,17	18,39	26,19	1,07,27	1,33,46	25,84	1,59.30	1877-78
1878-79 . . .	9,68	49,72	11,62	71,02	6,28	33,26	1,54	41,08	1,42	44	19	2,05	4,03	6,81	3,39	14,23	4,92	5,07	15,33	25.32	26,33	95,30	1,21,63	32,07	1,53,70	1878-79
1879-80 . . .	9,04	46,91	7,68	63,63	7,04	28,75	1,46	37,25	2,40	55	19	3,14	3,90	6,93	5,28	16,11	5,07	4,91	18,00	27,98	27,45	88,05	1,15,50	32,61	1,48,11	1879-80
1880-81 . . .	9,73	45,62	9,27	64,62	6,36	40,98	1,77	49,11	3,39	86	18	4,43	3,92	7,99	5,89	17,80	3,51	5,94	21,87	31,32	26,91	1,01,39	1,28,30	38,98	1,67,28	1880-81
1881-82 . . .	9,61	40,83	11,24	61,68	7,43	35,08	1,21	43,72	2,83	97	26	4,06	3,66	7,24	3,63	14,53	5,10	5,87	25,38	36.35	28,63	89,99	1,18,62	41,72	1,60,34	1881-82
1882-83 . . .	10,40	11	11,91	22,42	7,36	-1,04*	1,15	7,47	2,59	3	44	3,06	4,04	2	2,88	6,94	5,73	6	30,23	36 02	30,12	—82*	29,30	46,61	75,91	1882-83
1883-84 . . .	10,45	22	12,98	23,65	7,96	41	1,08	9,45	2,64	4	38	3,06	3,73	7	3,88	7,68	5,77	11	21,97	27,85	30,55	85	31,40	40,29	71,69	1883-84
1884-85 . . .	9,13	26	8,16	17,55	7,70	33	1,39	9,42	2,87	5	43	3,35	3,57	4	3,78	7,39	5,67	4	16,07	21,78	28,94	72	29,66	29,83	59,49	1884-85
1885-86 . . .	9,73	22	10,08	20,03	8,90	40	88	10,18	3,17	5	59	3,81	3,65	8	2,72	6,45	4,65	4	25,40	30,09	30,10	79	30,89	39,67	70,56	1885-86
1886-87 . . .	9 79	37	8,08	18,24	9,00	42	1,05	10,47	3,82	9	70	4,61	4,64	13	3,96	8,73	6,42	9	21,85	28,37	33,67	1,10	34,77	35,65	70,42	1886-87
1887-88 . .	9,52	38	10,72	20,62	10,63	40	1,38	12,41	3,61	6	59	4,26	7,48	6	3,26	10,80	6,67	2	22,14	28.83	37,91	92	38.83	38,09	76,92	1887-88
1888-89 . . .	11,04	4,85	10,63	26,52	10,88	3,04	1,10	15,02	3,83	65	33	4,81	7,74	71	3,74	12,19	6,32	77	14,91	22,00	39,81	10,02	49,83	30,71	80,54	1888-89
1889-90 . . .	10,70	6,97	8,39	26,06	11,61	2,42	1,34	15,37	4.09	51	45	5,05	7,60	58	5,69	13,27	6,29	1,87	24,99	33.15	40,29	12,35	52.64	40,26	92,90	1889-90
1890-91 . . .	12,08	6,86	11,75	30,69	12,71	3,29	1,22	17,22	4,60	81	59	6,00	8,40	82	3,38	12,60	6,63	30	36,08	43,01	44,42	12,08	56,50	53,02	1,09,52	1890-91
1891-92 . . .	11,75	8,14	12,39	32,28	12,27	3,41	93	16,61	4,42	65	52	5,59	7,71	82	2,78	11,31	6,58	71	28,68	35.97	42,73	13,73	56,46	45,30	1,01,76	1891-92

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 14th January 1892.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 9th, 1892.

Conditions in the North-west have been somewhat less settled, though the depressions and the unsettled weather have been of much less intensity than is ordinarily the case at this season of the year. From the 3rd to the 5th the anticyclonic conditions, which have prevailed so continuously since the setting in of the cold weather, were maintained, and pressure decreased from a high-pressure area in the North-west to a low-pressure area in the extreme south, the winds being anticyclonic and the weather fine and warm. On the 6th, however, a small low-pressure area which had advanced from the westward was shown over the Central Punjab. The winds in North-West India exhibited a feeble indraught towards the low-pressure area, a fall of 1 inch (?) of rain was reported from Khushab, and light showers had fallen at Simla and Ludhiana; these showers extended during the day to Meerut and Roorkee. By the morning of the 7th the depression had entirely disappeared, and the former anticyclonic distribution was re-established. On the 8th, though the general features of the distribution were unchanged, *i. e.*, the highest pressures were shown in the extreme north-west, the winds on the North-west Himalaya and in Rajputana and the Southern Punjab indicated the presence of another depression, and on the 9th the chart showed a well-marked, though very slight, depression over the western desert. Cyclonic winds prevailed over the greater part of North-West India, and showers were reported from Srinagar, Murree, Khushab Rawalpindi, Sialkote, Lahore, Ludhiana,

and Sirsa. In Kashmir snow was falling. During the day the depression drifted eastward. Except in North-West India, the general conditions have been unaltered since the previous week. Over the Peninsula pressure has been steadily high over the more central regions and relatively low off both coasts, but particularly off the west coast. The winds have been northerly in the east and easterly in the west, while the only rainfall reported has been one or two light showers on the South Carnatic coast. In North-East India high pressures have held steadily with variable to northerly winds and fine weather.

Temperature—Has been high throughout the greater part of India. In the Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat, and Central India the warmest period was at the close of the week, when the high temperatures which ordinarily precede the appearance of a depression were sufficiently marked to counterbalance the effect of the light rainfall.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	—0·4	+1·0	+1·4	+1·4	+2·2	+0·9	+0·2	+1·0
Bengal and Assam	—1·1	—1·6	—1·6	—0·9	—0·1	+1·0	+1·7	—0·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—1·7	—1·4	—1·4	+0·1	+1·3	+3·3	+3·9	+0·6
Punjab	—1·1	—0·3	+2·3	+2·2	+4·1	+6·5	+7·1	+3·0
Bombay	+2·0	+2·4	+1·6	+0·9	+1·2	+1·9	+1·0	+1·6
Berar and Central Provinces	+1·0	+0·3	—1·2	—0·4	—0·3	+0·9	+1·7	+0·3
Guzerat and Central India	+1·9	+3·6	+1·8	+2·6	+2·7	+4·0	+4·8	+3·1
Sind and Rajputana	+1·3	+3·3	+2·3	+4·0	+5·1	+5·5	+6·2	+4·0
Madras	—0·6	+0·6	+0·2	+0·2	0	—0·3	—0·3	0
Mean for whole India.	+0·1	+0·9	+0·6	+1·1	+1·8	+2·6	+2·9	+1·4

The above figures show that the mean temperature of the whole of India has been above the normal on each day, the excess increasing from only 0·1° on the 3rd to as much as 2·9° on the 9th. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature of Madras for the week exactly equalled the normal, and that in Bengal there was a deficiency of nearly half a degree. In all the other provinces there was an excess which was greatest in North-Western India. On the 7th, 8th and 9th the minimum temperatures in North-Western India were exceedingly high.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that the distribution of rainfall has changed somewhat, but that in amount and in extent of country covered there has been hardly any improvement since the preceding week. Rain is reported from eight divisions and fine dry weather from forty-three divisions. The eight divisions reporting rainfall are the six divisions of the Punjab, the East Coast (south) and Madras (south), of which only one, *viz.*, the Punjab (north-west), records an average fall for the week of more than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch of rain.

In addition to the above, the Meerut and Garhwal divisions of the North-Western Provinces had a few drops of rain.

There were no heavy falls of rain in any part of the Indian region during the week. In the Punjab the largest total for the week was 1 inch at Jhelum followed by 0·86 inch at Kharian (Gujrat), by 0·44 inch at Wazirabad (Gujranwalla), and by 0·41 inch at Muktsar (Ferozepore). In Southern India one station in Tinnevelly received 1 inch.

With the present week a fresh rainfall period commences, and the percentage values of the seasonal rainfall give the same information as that shown in the third column of the concluding table.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 9th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 3rd to January 9th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 3rd to January 9th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
	Central ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·14	—100
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·17	—100
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·15	—100
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·11	—100
	Central ditto	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
	North ditto	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	Orissa	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	—100
	Behar (South)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	—100
	Ditto (North)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	—100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	—100
	Ditto (North)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	—100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·15	—100
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·05	0·05	+0·01	0·06	0·05	+20
	Ditto (Central)	0·01	0·05	—0·04	0·01	0·05	—80
	Ditto (Sub-montane)	0·02	0·17	—0·15	0·02	0·17	—88
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·04	0·30	—0·26	0·04	0·30	—87
	Ditto (North-West)	0·15	0·21	—0·06	0·15	0·21	—29
	Ditto (West)	0·05	0·07	—0·02	0·05	0·07	—29
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·11	—100
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	—100
	Coorg	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mysore	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	Konkan	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	—100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·17	—100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sind	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	—100
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	—100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	—100
	Ditto (South)	0·01	0·12	—0·11	0·01	0·12	—92
	Madras (South)	0·09	0·22	—0·13	0·09	0·22	—59

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 14th January, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 16th January.*—No rain. Agricultural prospects unaltered. Water-supply failing. Pasture dried up, fodder very scarce, and cattle suffering in parts of Nellore, the Deccan districts, and parts of North Arcot and Salem. Prices generally rather easier except in Nellore, Kurnool, and Cuddapah; principal food-grains at or over scarcity rates now only in Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Chingleput. Numbers on works:—East Coast districts 250, details unknown. South Central—men 1,101, women 2,660, children 731. Works closed in Coimbatore. Deccan districts, men 4,807, women 6,202, children 2,777, besides 1,542 in Cuddapah, for which details unknown; total 20,070 against 22,354 last week. On gratuitous relief: East Coast—men 4, women 35, children 68; South Central—men 34, women 108, children 147; Deccan—men 75, women 128, and children 483. Loans disbursed for construction and repair of wells:—East Coast, R5,69,591, South Central, R2,18,983, and Deccan R80,313. Wells constructed —2,046, 101, and 71, and under construction—3,484, 471, and 649 in respective blocks. Loans under Agriculturists' Loans Act—R32,893, R69,128, and R9,669 respectively. East Coast districts include Nellore, Chingleput, and North Arcot; South Central: Salem and Coimbatore; and Deccan: Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, and Kurnool.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th January.*—Slight rain in three talukas of Sind; none elsewhere. Late crops mostly withered, and prospects poor throughout Deccan and Karnatak except Khandesh. Fodder scarce in parts of Sind and seven districts of Deccan and Karnatak. Water insufficient in parts of four districts. People emigrating with their cattle from parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Cattle also distressed in parts of Sind, Poona, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Prices rising in eight districts; stationary in others. Harvesting of early crops continues in parts of five districts, and cotton-picking in parts of three.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th January.*—

General Summary.—There was no rainfall during the week. Weather seasonably cold. In Behar west winds have set in earlier than usual. The harvesting of the winter rice crop is almost over, and the general results are fairly satisfactory throughout the greater part of the province: but in some parts of Behar, Northern Bengal, and Central Bengal the outturn has been very scanty. Rain is generally much wanted for the *rabi* crops, and without it the unirrigated crops in many parts will be deficient. Poppy and tobacco crops are in good condition, but are in want of rain in some places. Early poppy is flowering, mustard and sugarcane crops generally promise well, and are being harvested in some districts. Cultivation and transplanting of spring rice have begun. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy and jute in parts of the Rajshahye Division. Price of common rice shows a tendency to rise in most of the Behar districts in spite of the appearance of the new crop in the market. Fodder and water-supply is generally sufficient, and cattle are in good condition. As at present reported, there is no fear of any general distress, but relief may be required later in a few localities in the Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, and Patna Divisions. The Dinagepore, Bogra, and Pubna reports show no change in the situation. In Rungpore the locality for which most anxiety is felt is Kurigram, but it is believed that no relief measures will be necessary, as the people there chiefly depend on the *aus* and jute crops, which did not fail to the same extent as the winter rice. The Rajshahye report shows that there is no cause for anxiety except in parts of Manda and perhaps Lalpore, but the Commissioner is

not disposed to believe that any relief will be needed. In Manda, where the greatest failure is reported, rice is selling at 15 seers the rupee. The parts of the Rajshahye Division bordering on Purneah, such as Titaliya in Jalpaiguri and North-Western Dinagepore, have had a very bad crop. In Gya anxiety is chiefly felt for the south of the sudder sub-division and the south centre of Aurungubad, where the *bhadoi* and rice crops have failed, and the prospects of the *rabi* are not good. Further reports are awaited from the Bhagulpore Division. The winter rice estimate for the Jamui Sub-division of Monghyr is now put at 4 annas, for North Bhagulpore at about 4 annas, and for the Purneah District generally at 4 to 6 annas.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th January.*—Weather cloudy with a few local showers. *Rabi* crops promise well, but rain is now greatly needed. Prices are generally steady, but show a tendency to rise in four districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th January.*—Slight rain has fallen in four districts. Prices rising in three districts, fluctuating in two others, and stationary elsewhere. Cotton-picking finished in Mooltan. *Rabi* sowings completed in Dera Ismail Khan. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported average. Rain is badly wanted throughout the province. Condition of cattle is reported poor in four districts, fair in two others, and good elsewhere. Fodder scarce in seven districts; sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th January.*—Weather continues cloudy in some districts, but no rain. Prospects of winter crops unaltered. Winnowing of *juar*, pressing of sugarcane, and picking of cotton continue. Fodder sufficient. Prices rising in one district.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th January.*—In Lower Burma reaping is nearly completed and threshing and winnowing in progress. Prospects unchanged. UPPER BURMA:—Bhamo—reaping completed in some townships and in progress in others; dry-weather sowings nearly finished. Katha—reaping almost completed. Shewbo—*kaukkyi* and high-land crops nearly all reaped, *mayin* paddy being transplanted. Sagaing—crops have been reaped in Sagaing and Myinmu sub-divisions. Upper Chindwin—reaping of *kaukkyi* nearly finished, *mayin* being transplanted. Ye-u—over one-third an average paddy crop has been reaped in most villages of the Indaing township, elsewhere the outturn is below one-third average. Lower Chindwin—in eastern sub-division *jowari* and sesamum and in western sub-division paddy, *jowari*, and sesamum are being reaped; in the eastern sub-division the standing crop of peas is bad, and in the western sub-division wheat, peas, and onions doing fairly well. Myingyan—*jowari* being reaped everywhere, and in Pagan sesamum and *lu* being reaped. Pakokku—in Gangaw and Pauk wet-weather paddy has been reaped; the outturn in Gangaw is one-third the average yield, the *lu* crop prospects are good; in Pauk the area under dry-weather paddy is larger than last year; in Yesagyo, Pakokku sub-division, crop prospects are good. Minbu—Indiancorn being reaped in Sagu township and paddy in Dabwin, Sidoktaya, and parts of Legaing township. Magwe—*lu* being threshed and *jowari* reaped; the outturn of the latter is estimated at 12 annas; island crops doing well. Kyaukse—*kaukkyi* being reaped and *mayin* sowing progressing; the outturn of *kaukkyi* is estimated at 16 annas. Yamethin—reaping in progress or completed in all circles. Pyinmana—reaping and threshing in progress. The price of paddy has declined in Rangoon, Henzada, Tounguo, Sagaing, Pakokku, Minbu, and Pyinmana, and risen slightly in Magwe. Numbers on relief works:—Ye-u 3,049; Lower Chindwin 1,515; Myingyan 3,600; Minbu 842; Yamethin 3,619; Meiktila, Sagaing, and Magwe not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th January.*—Slight rain in three districts. Weather fine and seasonable generally, but in Sibsagar partly cloudy and partly fine. Reaping of late rice almost completed and of winter paddy commenced. Gathering of mustard and pressing of sugarcane progressing. Condition of cattle good. Water and fodder sufficient. *Jhum* clearing in Naga Hills begun.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th January.—Mysore*:—No rain. Crops generally withering. No material change in prospects and prices. Ordinary public works commenced as relief works in Chitaldroog district.

Coorg: Reaping of the rice crop and coffee-picking nearly completed in Coorg. Prices rising. Forage and water for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th January.*—Weather clear and cool. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowari* continues. *Rabi* crop not in good condition in three districts for want of sufficient moisture. Fodder in one taluk and water in another insufficient. Prices rising in two districts.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *abi* crops continues; sowing of *tabi* crops commenced. *Rabi* crops are at present in fair condition. Scarcity of water and fodder for cattle is felt in Amberpet taluka and to some extent in other talukas also. Prices:—wheat 8½, coarse rice 8, white *juar* 12, yellow *juar* 14½, and *tur* 11 seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th January.*—Gwalior reports rain insufficient for *rabi* crops. Condition in other Agencies same as last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th January.*—Rainfall slight in Bikanir. *Rabi* in good condition; one-third area cultivated in Ajmere. Standing crops satisfactory generally. *Kharif* harvested in Ajmere. Good harvests expected in Sirohi. Cotton, much below average in Kotah; sugarcane, average in Jhallawar. Cattle poor in some States, fairly satisfactory in others, in bad condition in Ajmere, from whence 8,263 cattle are reported to have emigrated during last month. Pasturage or fodder scarce in seven States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Prices steady in nine States, rising in two, fluctuating in two. Five hundred and fifty-one immigrants and 3,514 cattle entered Kotah during the week. Eight thousand four hundred and sixty-one persons employed on relief works, Ajmere Collectorate; 2,110 gratuitously treated. In Bikanir 2,791 persons on relief works; 807 gratuitously treated.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Weather fine. Prospects good

E. C. BUCK,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIX OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	FIRST 10 DAYS OF JANUARY, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	FIRST 9 DAYS OF JANUARY, 1892. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1890 to 10th January 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1891 to 9th January 1892.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
First 9 days of Jan., 1892.	East Indian	539	1,526	12,80,574	839	1,526	11,53,650	756	3,25,69,075	3,75,49,267	49,80,192	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	22,089	388	57	14,180	249	4,02,275	4,35,241	32,966	...
Ditto	Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R.	156	323	64,378	199	338	40,200	119	17,57,963	17,76,626	18,663	...
Ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	13,634	97	199	15,906	80	3,29,038	3,87,896	58,858	...
Ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	585	1,15,532	198	831	2,01,722	243	19,95,312	44,83,074	24,87,762	...
Ditto	Indian Midland (*a*)	90	752	1,42,578	190	752	1,23,973	165	25,80,680	36,31,663	10,50,983	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	6,06,906	363	1 672	4,99,143	299	1,30,17,057	1,61,96,230	31,79,173	...
9th January, 1892	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	1,24,222	119	1,044	1,20,090	115	35,33,362	36,58,332	1,24,970	...
First 9 days of Jan., 1892.	South Indian (*b*)	166	779	1,80,935	232	948	1,44,761	153	51,25,005	55,00,259	3,75,254	...
Ditto	TOTAL	232	6,879	25,50,868	371	7,367	23,13,625	314	6,13,09,767	7,36,18,588	1,23,08,821	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
First 9 days of Jan., 1892.	North-Western (*c*)	219	2,395	6,35,006	265	2,424	6,85,629	283	2,06,42,681	2,56,05,497	49,62,816	...
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	2,12,156	307	692	2,07,016	299	53,44,154	65,67,517	12,23,363	...
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	777	3,25,063	418	777	2,33,571	301	90,58,444	92,97,780	2,39,336	...
Ditto	Bengal Central (*d*)	103	125	20,567	165	125	17,000	136	5,18,534	5,85,406	66,872	...
Ditto	Nalháti	71	27	2,371	88	27	1,750	65	74,465	67,668	...	6,797
Ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	701	88	8	561	70	14,430	13,702	...	728
Ditto	Jorhát	44	28	1,192	43	28	1,414	50	48,338	52,109	3,771	...
Ditto	Burma (*e*)	190	556	1,56,681	282	609	1,76,077	289	39,53,972	41,26,845	1,72,873	...
Ditto	TOTAL	220	4,608	13,53,742	294	4,690	13,23,018	282	3,96,55,018	4,63,16,524	66,61,506	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
First 9 days of Jan., 1892.	Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	505	1,492	13,53,808	907	1,492	9,72,058	652	2,87,64,562	3,27,33,597	39,69,035	...
9th Jan., 1892	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	4,21,996	915	461	3,31,286	719	97,59,601	1,05,75,610	8,16,009	...
Ditto	Madras	218	840	2,45,219	292	840	2,21,805	264	75,78,406	72,23,774	...	3,54,712
	TOTAL	424	2,793	20,21,023	724	2,793	15,25,149	546	4,61,02,649	5,05,32,981	44,30,332	...
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	215	14,280	59,25,633	415	14,850	51,61,792	348	14,70,67,434	17,04,68,093	2,34,00,650	...
	Assisted Companies.											
First 9 days of Jan., 1892.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	...	162	21,958	136	...	8,37,432	8,37,432	...
Ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	10,442	475	22	6,477	294	2,13,851	2,21,175	7,324	...
Ditto	Bengal and North-Western (Company's section)	113	376	55,540	148	401	49,600	124	16,52,509	19,04,446	2,51,937	...
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	8,374	125	67	5,079	76	2,61,024	3,04,269	43,245	...
Ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	12,701	163	78	9,232	118	4,03,561	3,88,086	...	15,475
	TOTAL	118	543	87,057	160	730	92,346	126	25,30,945	36,55,408	11,24,463	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
9th Jan., 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	140	354	65,816	186	354	67,789	191	19,48,152	21,53,225	2,05,073	...
First 9 days of Jan., 1892.	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	34,466	116	311	29,388	94	9,64,283	10,52,939	88,656	...
9th Jan., 1892	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	5,020	70	72	3,816	53	1,56,750	1,51,604	...	5,146
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	27	1,561	58	93	6,369	68	48,397	1,53,911	1,05,514	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	986	76	13	770	59	(*g*)33,635	47,445	13,810	...
Ditto	Kolhápur	...	...	...	...	29	1,501	52	...	(*h*)58,892	58,892	...
	TOTAL	104	762	1,07,849	142	872	1,09,633	126	31,51,217	36,18,016	4,66,799	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
First 9 days of Jan., 1892.	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	13,360	124	108	10,800	100	3,85,072	5,45,052	1,59,980	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
9th Jan., 1892	Jodhpore-Bikanir	58	124	13,846	112	292	29,343	100	2,86,093	5,12,671	2,26,578	...
First 9 days of Jan., 1892.	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	35,525	106	334	30,393	91	11,88,742	10,86,690	...	1,02,052
Ditto	Morvi	60	94	7,769	83	94	6,801	72	2,43,805	2,42,542	...	1,263
	TOTAL	78	552	57,140	104	720	66,537	92	17,18,540	18,41,903	1,23,263	...
	GRAND TOTAL	246	16,245	61,91,039	381	17,280	54,41,108	315	15,48,53,308	18,01,28,472	2,52,75,164	...

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 10th January, 1891.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 9th January, 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 22nd January, 1892.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of November, 1891.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sindh.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	Total.
Cotton, raw—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta	...	...	...	2,692	6,347	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	9,140
Bombay Town	6	29,169	...	...	2,022	81	121	3,598	...	1,262	330	...	36,589
Karachi	...	...	7,806	...	...	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,450
Total	6	29,169	7,806	2,692	8,369	725	121	3,598	101	1,262	330	...	54,179
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	1,61,813	3,71,588	6,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,40,269
Bombay Town	...	1,18,209	...	...	4,90,458	3,20,418	4,81,378	1,23,256	...	81,872	...	...	16,15,591
Karachi	...	...	1,74,692	...	...	13,92,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,67,439
Total	...	1,18,209	1,74,692	1,61,813	8,62,046	17,20,033	4,81,378	1,23,256	...	81,872	...	...	37,23,299
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	2,84,863	98,584	...	10,077	...	965	7,682	...	...	4,02,171
Bombay Town	...	61,983	...	...	3,116	...	74,688	49,716	...	26,588	12,668	...	2,28,759
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	61,983	...	2,84,863	1,01,700	...	84,765	49,716	965	34,270	12,668	...	6,30,930
Indigo—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	52,349	10,876	17	21	...	...	...	...	...	63,263
Bombay Town	55	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	422
Karachi	...	...	153	...	...	938	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091
Total	55	315	153	52,349	10,876	955	21	...	...	...	52	...	64,776
GRAND TOTAL	61	2,09,676	1,82,651	5,01,717	9,82,991	17,21,713	5,66,285	1,76,570	1,066	1,17,404	13,050	...	44,73,184

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.,
Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(EMIGRATION.)

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1891.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	11	14	25	11	14	25
From 2 to 10 years	29	24	53	29	24	53
„ 10 to 20 „	37	17	54	37	17	54
„ 20 to 30 „	304	118	422	304	118	422
„ 30 to 40 „	23	12	35	23	12	35
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	404	185	589	404	185	589
Proportion of women to men.	...	40 38 women per every 100 men.	...	...	...	...

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	46	31	77	46	31	77
North-Western Provinces	216	118	334	216	118	334
Oudh	102	35	137	102	35	137
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	2	...	2	2	...	2
Nepal and Native States	...	1	...	...	1	...
Mixed Bombay and Madras	36	37	37	36	37	37
	2	...	2	2	...	2
Grand Total	404	185	589	104	185	589

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	2	2	4	...	2	4
Agriculturists	242	93	335	242	93	335
Artisans	17	12	29	17	12	29
Low caste	90	57	147	90	57	147
Musulmans	53	21	74	53	21	74
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	404	185	589	...	404	589

Memorandum.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	351	164	515
2. Musulmans	53	21	74
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	404	185	589

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Customs.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889, DURING THE YEAR 1890-91.

No. 23 S., Calcutta, the 27th January 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read the following reports on the proceedings taken by Customs officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, during the year 1890-91 :—

From the Government of Bengal, No. 3522, dated the 5th August 1891.
From the Government of Bengal, No. 3973, dated the 5th September 1891.
From the Government of Madras, No. 4530 A., dated the 18th August 1891.
From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 187–5 C., dated the 10th October 1891.
From the Government of Bombay, No. 7388, dated the 27th October 1891, and No. 88, dated the 6th January 1892.

RESOLUTION.—The reports have not been rendered with the punctuality which is desirable, and the local Governments should be requested to expedite their submission in future so that they may be before the Government of India by the 1st of August.

2. There were altogether during the year 1,133 cases of detention under the Merchandise Marks Act, of which 666, being nearly 59 per cent. of the whole, were under clause (*f*) of section 10, sub-section (2) of the Act, which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their length. There were 332 cases of coun-

terfeit trade marks or false trade descriptions, and 135 cases of non-description of foreign origin.

3. The following table shows for each of the chief ports the number of detentions under the Act :—

Port.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine.		
Calcutta . .	302	1	67	234	...	302
Madras . .	4	...	1	3	2	2
Rangoon . .	2	...	...	2	...	2
Bombay . .	681	1	230	450	...	681
Karachi . .	144	...	95	49	...	144
Total .	1,133	2	393	738	2	1,131

In some of the cases in which detention was followed by release, the condition was imposed that the goods should be re-shipped out of India.

4. It may be inferred from the comparative number of cases reported from each port that more vigilant attention to the administration of the Act was given at Bombay and Karachi than at other ports. The inference is supported by the interesting report of the Collector of Customs at Bombay.

5. Now that the requirements of the Act are generally known and understood, it is probable that the number of cases in 1891-92 will be smaller than they were last year.

Order,—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution and the papers read in the preamble be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure to Resolution No. 23 S., dated 27th January 1892.

Reports on the proceedings taken by Customs officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1890-91.

BENGAL.

No. 3522, dated the 5th August 1891.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In accordance with the orders conveyed in paragraph 4 of the enclosure of your letter No. 295 S., dated the 28th November 1890, I am directed to submit herewith a copy of a report* of the proceedings of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, under the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, for the year 1890-91, and to say that a similar report from the Collector of Customs, Chittagong, will be transmitted to the Government of India on receipt. I am to add that there are no proceedings to report from Naraingunge and the Orissa ports.

* No. 130, dated the 27th April 1891, and enclosure.

No. 491 B., dated the 21st July 1891.

From—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of Government Order No. C. $\frac{1-A.}{1}$ 16, dated the 8th December 1890, and with reference to paragraph 4 of the instructions of the Government of India, therein enclosed, to submit the accompanying copy of a report on the proceedings of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, under the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, for the year 1890-91. The report of the Collector of Customs, Chittagong, which has not yet been received by the Board, will be submitted to Government on receipt. No proceedings were taken under the Merchandise Marks Act by the Collectors of Customs at Naraingunge or the Orissa ports during the year.

No. 130, dated the 27th April 1891.

From—The Collector of Customs, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

With reference to your docket No. 305 B., dated the 20th December 1890, forwarding a copy of instructions for the guidance of Customs officers in the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, issued by the Government of India, and calling for a yearly report, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement in the prescribed form showing the number of cases dealt with during the past official year 1890-91.

2. There were altogether 302 cases of detention, all of which were ordered without information having been given, the infringement of the Act being discovered in the examination of goods. Out of this number 252 cases consisted of unstamped or partially stamped piece-goods, 16 were false trade descriptions, and 34 were goods marked with the name of a British or British Indian trader made abroad and not showing the country of manufacture.

3. The piece-goods detained consisted of all descriptions—cotton, flax, silks, and woollens. In some cases the goods were not stamped at all; small penalties were imposed, and they were allowed to be stamped and then passed. In other cases the length was stamped in numerals only without the word "yards." These were passed after this word had been added without a penalty being imposed. Generally speaking, importers of piece-goods, which are the largest items in our list of imports, have complied with the requirements of the Act, and at its introduction I have not thought it advisable to impose heavy penalties, the less so that the obligation to make good the stamping involved much trouble and expense.

4. The goods in the 16 cases of false trade descriptions consisted of champagne, brandy, port, vermouth, sherry, butter, vermilion, soap, imitation gold thread, perfumery, porter, and cigars.

5. In certain of these cases re-shipment was allowed; in others the false trade description was allowed to be removed by obliteration or by the addition of the name of the country of manufacture as the case might be and the goods then passed. The only penalty imposed was on an importation of 84 cases of brandy. This was a glaring case of fraud, the liquor being of an inferior character, cheaper than Hennessy's brandy is sold, and the bottles bearing forged Hennessy labels. These goods, imported by a native dealer from Egypt, were confiscated. The value was declared to be ₹500. In the 34 cases where the goods bore the name of a trader in the United Kingdom or British India, the goods having been made or produced beyond the limits of these countries, the goods were all passed without a fine after the country of manufacture had been placed on the goods or the name erased. These articles consisted of port wine, binoculars, clocks, sherry, montilla, Pilsener beer, quinine, rum, brandy, and champagne.

6. In deciding cases that come before me I have, as far as possible, followed the practice obtaining in England under the Merchandise Marks Act in force in that country. When importers have erred through ignorance or want of knowledge of the law, I have not imposed penalties in most cases, but have thought it sufficient to allow them to mark their goods so as to bring them within the terms of the Act and at the same time to warn them. There was a little friction when the Act first came in, but not more than was to be anticipated. This has now disappeared, and I do not anticipate any further trouble.

7. The introduction of the Act has thrown additional work upon this office, especially in the Appraisers' Department, but it is now easier than it was at the beginning of the Act. Merchants and dealers are gradually becoming acquainted with its provisions, and I think they have generally tried to comply with them.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the official year 1890-91.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered.		Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release with or without a fine.		Detention ordered on information.	Detention ordered without information.
Without stamp under Section 10, Sub-section 2	252	1	Released with fine .	67	*Nil.*	302
False trade description under Section 10	16		„ without fine .	234		
The place of manufacture not given under Section 10	34					
	302					

Custom House, Calcutta;
The 27th April 1891.

J. SCOBELL ARMSTRONG,
Collector of Customs.

No. 3973, dated the 5th September 1891.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of this Government letter No. 3522, dated the 5th August 1891, on the subject of the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, I am directed to say that it has been reported by the Board of Revenue that no proceedings were taken under the Act at the port of Chittagong during the year 1890-91.

MADRAS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,—No. 4530, dated the 18th August 1891.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 3rd August 1891, No. 2464 Mis., on the following :—

Letter from the Collector of South Arcot, dated 4th July 1891, No. 974 Ind.
Letter from the Collector of South Canara, dated 11th June 1891, No. 2249.
Letter from the Collector of Ganjam, dated 22nd June 1891, No. 363 Eng.
Letter from the Collector of Godaveri, dated 21st July 1891, No. 616.
Card from the Collector of Kistna, dated 2nd May 1891, No. 3328—459.
Letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 18th April 1891, No. 40.
Letter from the Collector of Malabar, dated 18th June 1891, No. 716 Gl.
Letter from the Collector of Nellore, dated 19th June 1891, No. 2617 Acc.
Letter from the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, dated 15th June 1891, No. 1255 G.
Letter from the Collector of Tanjore, dated 10th June 1891. No. 388.
Endorsement of the Collector of Tanjore, dated 23rd June 1891, No. 432.
Letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 27th May 1891, No. 381.
Letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 12th June 1891, No. 1129, submitting reports with reference to the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.

RESOLUTION.—A statement, showing the required particulars of cases in which imported goods were detained in the Madras port under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, is submitted to Government, with reference to Government Order, Revenue Department, dated 8th December 1890, No. 994. There were no cases in the other ports of the Presidency.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India.

No. 4530A.

Copy to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Statement showing the working of the Merchandise Marks Act at the Madras Custom House during the year 1890-91.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered.	Cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	CASES IN WHICH DETENTION WAS FOLLOWED BY RELEASE.		Cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Cases in which detention was ordered without information.
		With fine.	Without fine.		
*4	*Nil*	1	3	2	2

* Two were detained on suspicion under section 10, sub-section (1), clause (*d*) of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889. One was detained under clause (*e*) of sub-section (1), section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.
One was dealt with under clause (*f*), (*i*) of sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE, MADRAS;
The 15th June 1891.

W. P. AUSTIN,
Acting Collector of Sea Customs.

E. MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

BURMA.

No. 187—5 C., dated the 10th October 1891.

From—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

In reply to your letter No. 3398, dated the 11th August 1891, I am directed to submit a copy of letter No. 224—8, dated the 10th September 1891, from the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, reporting on the proceedings of Collectors of Customs in Burma for 1890-91, as required by clause 4 of the instructions to Customs officers under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

No. 224—8, dated the 10th September 1891.

From—The Chief Collector of Customs, Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma.

With reference to the instructions issued by the Government of India in December 1890, for the guidance of Customs officers in the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, I have the honour to report that during the year ending 31st March 1891 the provisions of the Act were duly complied with in this Province, and that no proceedings were necessary under it, except in two instances when small consignments of Indian twist were detained because of short measurements, under section 4, clause 3 of the Act, and section III of Home Department Notification dated the 13th August 1889.

These consignments were subsequently, under the authority of the telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated the 27th March 1890, allowed to be re-exported to the Straits Settlements.

BOMBAY AND SIND.

No. 7388, dated the 27th October 1891.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Adverting to my letter No. 5913, dated the 1st ultimo, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying statement* furnished by the Commissioner in Sind showing the number of cases dealt with at the Karachi Custom House under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, from April 1890 to March 1891, together with the reports and statements noted in the margin, submitted by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, regarding the working of that Act at the Bombay Custom House during the same period, and to state that the Commissioner in Sind has been requested to submit as soon as possible a short report explaining and commenting on the figures supplied by him, which will be forwarded to the Government of India on receipt.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 4035, dated 8th August 1891, with its accompaniments.

2. I am to add that recommendations similar to those contained in paragraphs 18 and 19 of Mr. Campbell's report were in 1889 laid before this Government, but that acting on the advice of the Solicitor to Government they did not then deem it necessary to take action upon them. In the circumstances now reported, however, His Excellency the Governor in Council has sanctioned these recommendations, and has directed the employment of the Solicitor to Government to prosecute in test cases of importance to the public. These cases will be selected by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, who has been authorized to use his discretion in instructing the Solicitor to Government to prosecute, and has been directed to report to Government the result of such prosecutions.

No. 5753 C., dated the 31st July 1891.

From—The Acting Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,

To—The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

I have the honour to submit the first Annual Report on the Administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889. The report, which is for the year ending March 31st, 1891, is submitted in accordance with the orders of the Government of India received by me with Government Resolution No. 8960 of 15th December 1890, Revenue Department.

2. The information specifically called for by the Government of India in the 4th paragraph of the Executive Instructions is contained in Appendix A. For the sake of comparison I have given the figures for each of the years 1889-90 and 1890-91. It will be seen that the number of detentions under section 18, clause (*d*) of the Sea Customs Act, was slightly larger in 1890-91

* See page 171.

than in the preceding year, but that there was a marked decrease in the number of detentions under clauses (*e*) and (*f*), and also in the total number of detentions.

3. The increase in the number of detentions under clause (*d*) was the result of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 243 of 11th January 1890. Till the receipt of that Resolution it was not held in practice that English words impressed on foreign-made goods constituted false trade descriptions when the words were unaccompanied by a definite indication of origin. After the orders of Government on this point had reached me, I took steps to acquaint the mercantile community with the change of practice that was necessitated, and having given them what I considered to be a fair notice, I began to enforce the new orders on May 1st, 1890. The decrease in the number of detentions under clauses (*e*) and (*f* is due to the requirements of the Custom House being better understood by the mercantile public.

4. Appendix B shows the extent to which the various officers adjudicated on offences against the Merchandise Marks Act in the exercise of the powers that have been conferred upon them by section 182 of Act VIII of 1878. It also shows the amount of fines levied.

5. During the year under review only two appeals were preferred against the orders of the adjudicating officers. Both appeals were made to you against decisions recorded by me. In one case my order was upheld; in the other case it was reversed. In 1889-90 of eight appeals in only two was it found necessary to reverse the original order. The fact that only ten decisions have been appealed in two years shows that persons against whom orders are passed are usually satisfied as to the justness of the penalties imposed upon them.

6. Appendix C shows the number of packages detained under the Act during the past two years, and the manner in which they have been disposed of. The packages are those dealt with in the cases appearing in Appendix A.

7. Appendix D shows the quantity of piece-goods detained under section 18, clause (*f*) of Act VIII of 1878. The large decrease in the number of pieces detained in 1890-91 compared with 1889-90 is due to the necessity of stamping the length on each piece having become commonly known. It is probable that ere long the import of piece-goods not having the length marked on them will practically cease.

8. This being the first time that an annual report on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act has been required, I have thought it advisable to prepare, for your information, summaries of a few of the more important cases. They are contained in Appendix E.

9. I will now make some remarks on the question how far the Merchandise Marks Act meets the end for which it is designed, *i.e.*, the putting down of dishonest trading.

The Act is effective in so far as it renders it difficult and hazardous in most cases for importers to bring into this country goods that bear any marks or descriptions calculated to deceive the public as to the nature or value of the goods. Whether the Act puts any strong check upon dishonest trade practices within this country is less certain. It is easy for the importer to put false marks upon his goods when once they have passed the Custom House. It is true he may be prosecuted and convicted under section 6 of the Act, as may a person who sells goods bearing a false description under section 7, but it will seldom or never be worth the while of a private person to institute prosecutions in such cases.

10. I regret to have to state that the importation of labels which are obviously intended to be put to dishonest uses is by no means uncommon. One consignment of labels was clearly intended to be applied to bottles of country-made lime-juice and glycerine so as to show that the contents were made in London. Another consignment was to be used to show that packets of candles were of Dutch make.

11. I enclose two cards that were intended for use in the retail sale of thread. When thread is sold wrapped round cards like these, the purchaser will naturally suppose that the thread has been imported on the cards and has been passed by the Custom House officers as of German make and of the length marked on the card. It is easy to see how the public may be cheated by the use of cards of this kind. To lessen the danger of fraud from this source I have ordered that future consignments should be marked "Cards made in Germany" instead of "made in Germany" merely. But by importing blank cards or by having cards printed in Bombay this restriction can be easily evaded.

12. Paper for printing and some other purposes is sold by weight and is generally imported in bundles weighing 14 to 72lb. On weighment shortages of 1lb to 2lb per bundle have been found. Manufacturers have explained that these shortages are due to the wrappers being included in the specified weights. This plea has not been accepted, as, if the weight intended to be expressed by the stamping was gross weight, it should have been so specified on the packages. Since full weight has been required, we have, as a rule, found absolute accuracy of weighment. This shows that the public have been saved from a practice which was of the nature of fraud. It seems doubtful how long this satisfactory result will continue. One foreign manufacturer has taken to sending out his paper with spaces for the figure to indicate weight and number of sheets left blank. These goods we cannot stop, and as soon as they are passed the importer may add as much false weight as he deems advisable.

13. Objectionable practices have also been noted in the import trade in oilman's stores. Hams marked as weighing 18lb would weigh only 16lb, and bacon marked at 25lb would weigh 22½lb. Importers explained that dryage occurred after shipment. This explanation was not accepted. From the examinations that have been made of recent consignments it appears that the actual dryage in these articles is nominal. To evade the Act some importers have begun to bring in hams and bacon without any weight marked on their coverings.

14. Boxes of common washing bar-soap are generally stamped to contain 45lb. When we began to test the weights we found an average shortage of 8 per cent. In this case too the importers urged that the commodity dried between time of shipment and time of delivery. We now find that the actual dryage is trifling. The hardihood with which the plea of dryage has been put forward to explain the fraudulent marking of various articles is peculiar. It has actually been claimed that 2 or 3 per cent. should be allowed for dryage in the case of hardware articles, such as brass and copper nails.

15. The manufacturers of the very inferior brands of wines and spirits are now careful to describe the liquor they sell in such a way that it cannot be detained. One firm has just imported from London 50 cases of brandy described as "Guillaumat et Cie: Cognac made in France." The net value of this brandy is given in the bill of entry as ₹5½ per case of one dozen quarts. The Chemical Analyser cannot say whether this decoction is made of grape juice or not, so we have no means of stopping its importation. A great deal of inferior liquor sold as Champagne, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, etc., is manufactured in Germany and shipped to this port. German-made liqueurs, valued at about ₹12 per dozen, have come in and are sold under the names of Chartreuse and Benedictine. It is only when these liquors bear descriptions on the labels or capsules that they can be stopped at the Custom House.

16. It appears desirable that in the interest of the public Government should undertake prosecutions under sections 487 and 488 of the Indian Penal Code, and sections 6 and 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act. Unless this is done it is morally impossible to put any effectual check on the sale of goods under false descriptions. We find that the quantity of goods that are brought to this port bearing false descriptions is rapidly decreasing, and it is believed that few such goods manage to pass the Custom House. At the same time we find manufacturers are beginning to send unmarked goods to this country where they previously sent marked goods, and there is reason to fear that in many such instances descriptions, which the Custom House would treat as objectionable, are affixed after importation.

17. In conclusion, I will quote the remarks made by the Select Committee of the House of Commons which reported last year on the working of the English Merchandise Marks Act, in so far as they relate to prosecutions:—

"The non-official witnesses examined before your Committee were unanimously of opinion that prosecutions under the Merchandise Marks Act should in future be undertaken by the State. Your Committee recommend that the Solicitor to the Board of Trade, or the Solicitor to the Customs, should prosecute in cases affecting the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade, there being in such cases no sufficient motive to induce any individual to incur the expense, responsibility or trouble of a private prosecution. Your Committee consider that State prosecutions should not be undertaken for offences against private property, such as forging or improperly using trade marks or trade names. The prosecutions in these instances should be left to the person, firm, or corporation aggrieved."

18. I venture to hope that the facts brought to notice in this report, the importation of labels (paragraph 10), the importation of the thread cards of which specimens accompany, the importation of paper (paragraph 12) and hams (paragraph 13) without any statement of weight, will satisfy Government that the remarks of the Select Committee apply with equal force to Bombay. I am satisfied that since the devices of importing separate labels and of omitting details of description have been discovered, their practice will rapidly spread to the profit of fraud and the loss of honest trade and of the community. If existing arrangements are not altered, the labour of the Custom House will be vain: the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act will be a dead letter; and the attempt to guard the community from fraud will fail. As I am impressed with the benefits that follow the enforcing of the provisions of the Act and also with the ease with which its provisions can be practically enforced, I would earnestly recommend that the action of the Custom House be supplemented by public prosecutions. The Custom House is in a position to keep the police informed what classes of goods and what dealers are likely to infringe the provisions of the Act after the goods have passed the Custom House. The Solicitor to Government might be instructed to prosecute in a few test cases affecting the interests of the community or of a trade. I believe the supply of Custom House information to the police, regular police supervision, and occasional convictions, would crush the practice of false labelling and false description which, as it spreads in Bombay, is making the Merchandise Marks Act of no avail.

19. These remarks apply in the first instance to imported articles. My information is that both as regards yarn and cloth the local mills, or certain of them, act in a way which lays them open to the penalties laid down in sections 6, 7, and 12 of the Merchandise Marks Act. It appears that in the interests both of the public and of honest traders prosecutions should be authorised to prevent local manufacturers committing breaches of the Act.

No. 4035, dated the 8th August 1891.

Memo. by the Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

Forwarded to Government, with reference to Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 8960, dated 15th December 1890.

2. Mr. Campbell's report shows that the difficulties which were experienced at first in working the Merchandise Marks Act, have been almost entirely overcome, now that its provisions are thoroughly understood by the mercantile community.

3. The undersigned is of opinion that the remarks made in paragraphs 9 to 19 of Mr. Campbell's report deserve careful consideration. It was to be expected that unscrupulous

merchants both in this country and abroad would devise means for evading the Act and passing their goods through the barrier of the Customs Act, and it is clear that to some extent they have been successful. The weak point in the present arrangements for the prevention of dishonest trading is the fact that there is no machinery to supplement the action of the Custom House, and to take notice of fraudulent trade marks and trade descriptions which have been applied to goods after they have passed through the Custom House. If in England people will not take the trouble to come forward and prosecute cases of this sort, still less is it likely that they will do so in this country, and the provisions of the law as to false trade marks and false trade descriptions will remain a dead letter outside the Custom House unless Government is prepared to take action. The undersigned is not in favour of Government undertaking prosecution in cases of imitations of private trade marks; these may be safely left to the parties concerned, but there are many cases which concern the public where Government might intervene usefully.

4. Again, there is no machinery at present in existence for enforcing the provisions of the Act against local manufacturers, and Mr. Campbell points out that there is reason to suppose that they at present evade the law. If it is desirable to check dishonest trading in imported goods, it is equally desirable to check the same practices in the case of goods locally produced.

Appendix A.

Statement containing the information required by paragraph 4 of the Executive Instructions for the Administration of the Merchandise Marks Act received with Government of India's letter No. 295 S., dated 28th November 1890.

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.				Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
	Under Section 18, clause (*d*).	Under Section 18, clause (*e*).	Under Section 19, clause (*f*).	Total		With fine.	Without fine.		
1889-90	219	659	1,017	1,895	...	809	1,086	* ...	1,895
1890-91	268	88	325	681	1	230*	450†	...	681

* Re-shipment as an alternative to confiscation was allowed in 14 cases.
† Re-shipment to the place of export was ordered in 7 cases.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE;
The 31st July 1891.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium.

Appendix B.

Statement showing the manner in which offences against the Merchandise Marks Act were disposed of by officers exercising powers under Section 182 of Act VIII of 1878.

Official year.	Number of cases disposed of			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Total of penalties under clause 8 of section 167 of the Customs Act.	Total of fines in lieu of confiscation under clause 8, section 167 of the Sea Customs Act.
	By the Collector.	By the First Assistant Collector.	By the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House.			
1889-90	(*a*) 1,750	9	136	1,895	R 5,694 a. 9 p. 0	R 4,820 a. 8 p. 0
1890-91	(*a*) 590	7	84	681	(*b*)2,958 0 0	(*c*)3,731 0 0

(*a*) These include 1,017 and 325 cases respectively in which, under the general orders of the Collector, piece-goods were passed on the stamping of length without the submission of a separate report in each case.
(*b*) Out of this a total of R40 was refunded in three cases.
(*c*) In 14 cases the importers elected to re-ship the goods instead of redeeming them for home consumption on payment of penalties amounting in all to R4,105.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE;
The 31st July 1891.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium.

Appendix C.

Packages detained under the Merchandise Marks Act in 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Number.		Passed. (*a*) With qualification and with fines.	Passed. (*a*) Without qualification and with fines.	Passed. (*a*) Without qualification and without fines.	Passed. (*a*) With qualification and without fines.	Re-shipped with fines.	Re-shipped without fines.	Confiscated.	Packages not redeemed on payment of redemption penalty.
1889-90	17,356	14,247	1	1,275	1,499	49	269	...	16
1890-91	15,330	3,544	3,785	6,247	1,640	105	7	2	...
Cases	89,757	Bars 83,401		Slabs 264	Cases 89,757				
Bars	83,401	Bundles 26,304							
Bundles	26,304	Slabs 317							
Slabs	581								

(*a*) Qualification means an addition to, or alteration in, the description or marks upon goods or their covers made to bring them into accordance with the requirements of the law.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE;
The 31st July 1891.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium.

Appendix D.

Piece-goods detained under Section 18, Clause (f) of Act VIII of 1878 in 1889-90 and 1890-91.

From where imported.	Pieces unstamped.		Value.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
			R a. p.	R a. p.
United Kingdom	108,833	10,379	6,05,371 11 10	1,31,574 9 11
Foreign European Ports	16,975½	2,916	3,38,774 14 6	63,084 1 10
Chinese Ports	43,321	2,752	6,54,321 12 0	29,919 0 0
Asiatic Ports (other than China)	8,206½	4,436	40,007 7 8	22,328 15 8
Australian Ports	6	...	240 0 0	...
African Ports	128½	984	2,916 3 3	9,571 4 0
TOTAL	177,470½	21,467	16,41,632 1 3	2,56,477 15 5

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE;
The 31st July 1891.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium.

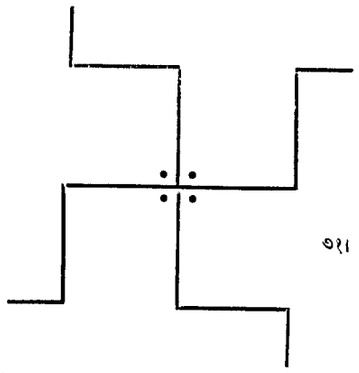
Appendix E.

Summaries of cases under the Act.

(1) Messrs.————imported eight cases of coloured satins per S.S *Singapore* from France in July 1889. The satins were found to have been made up into rolls after the Chinese fashion and wrapped in paper similar to that which is used for wrapping China silks. To make the deception complete, each roll bore some writing in Chinese characters, as well as a stamp in an oval with the word "Longchong" in English. I held that there could be no possible doubt that the Chinese label was introduced with a view to make purchasers believe that the goods were of China manufacture, the intention of the importers being to pass off cheap European goods as more costly Chinese goods. A fine of R500 was imposed upon the importers, and the goods bearing a false trade description were confiscated, subject to redemption on payment of a further penalty of R500. Both fines were paid and the goods passed into town after the removal of the objectionable labels. The importers appealed to you against my decision, but you informed them that you saw no reason to reverse or modify the orders passed in the case. Messrs ————were not the only importers of French goods got up in imitation of Chinese goods. On my order being passed other importers of similar goods at once telegraphed to the manufacturers to stop further shipments. Goods of this description have not since been imported.

(2) Four cases of soap were imported by Messrs.————per S.S. *Maria Theresa* from Trieste in June 1889. It was found on examination that the boxes in which the soap was packed bore a false label in exact imitation of the registered trade mark of the well-known soap-makers, Messrs. A. F. Pears. The only alteration introduced was that, instead of A. F. Pears, the name Lyon and Adams, probably a fictitious firm, was introduced into the label. In another case of five packages of soap belonging to a native dealer imported in June 1889, for which the bill of entry was put in by a leading exchange bank, the small boxes of soap were found to bear counterfeit labels in imitation of Messrs A. F. Pears' trade mark. In each case I imposed on the importers a fine of R500 and confiscated the goods subject to redemption on payment of further penalties of R500. In neither case were the goods redeemed. In the case of the exchange bank Government ordered the refund of the substantive penalty of R500, on the ground that, as they had no knowledge that the goods to which their bill of entry related bore a counterfeit trade mark, the bank could not be held to be concerned in any offence within the meaning of section 167, clause 8 of the Sea Customs Act. In the other case an appeal to you was rejected.

(3) Messrs.————& Co. imported from Trieste a case of shawls which bore the following mark:—



There was no doubt that both the mark and the figure ७१। (71½) were stitched on the shawls in imitation of similar marks always seen on Indian shawls with the object of inducing the public to believe the shawls were of Indian make. Attached to the shawls were printed paper labels showing they were made in Austria. But as these labels could be easily detached, they were held not to justify the false trade description stitched into the shawls. The importers were fined R100 and the shawls were ordered to be confiscated. Penalty in lieu of confiscation was fixed at R400, provided the stitched marks were removed. The importers unsuccessfully appealed against Mr. Winchester's order first to you and then to Government. The fine of R100 was paid. The shawls were not redeemed and were sold as confiscated goods. Before delivery to the purchasers, the objectionable marks were removed. The shawls were invoiced at 11*s.* 2*d.* per piece. A similar shawl of Indian manufacture costs R50 to R75.

(4) Of four cases of German broad cloth imported by Messrs.———— & Co., each piece had in large gold letters the words "Extra fine broad cloth No. 60000:" on the reverse were the words "made in Germany." Besides being on the reverse, the words "made in Germany" were exceedingly indistinct and could be rubbed out with a wet finger. The cloth was confiscated. Redemption was allowed on payment of a penalty of R200, provided either the false English indication of origin was removed, or the name of the country of origin was stamped in the same manner as the other words. On a representation from Messrs.———— & Co., I declined to modify my order on the ground that the fact that a stamp "made in Germany" was impressed on the back of the cloth showed that the exporters were aware of the requirements of the Act, but had attempted to evade them by making an impression which could easily be rubbed out.

(5) Messrs.————imported from Hamburg two cases of euphoniums, value R318. As these musical instruments were of German manufacture and bore the words "Euphoniums, Regulator, Patent" which indicated British manufacture in the absence of any indication of German origin, they were confiscated. An option was given of redeeming them on payment of a fine of R20 conditional upon a statement of origin being properly stamped upon them. Re-shipment was allowed as an alternative to confiscation but was not availed of.

(6) Mr.————imported from Boulogne among other goods thirty dozen pocket books with calendars inside them headed "Calendar for 1891." In the absence of an indication of French manufacture the heading was held an indirect indication of British origin. A fine of R10 was imposed on the importers and the pocket books were declared confiscated, redemption being allowed on payment of a fine of R50, provided the country of origin was stamped on the books. An option of re-shipment was allowed in lieu of confiscation, but it was not availed of.

(7) Mr.————imported per S.S. *May Field* from Antwerp, a consignment of steel bars and bundles of steels tamped with a "goldmohur" brand in English without a definite indication of origin in that language as required by the Act. Mr. Monteath, then Collector, imposed a fine of R100 and confiscated the goods with an option of redemption for R500, provided the country of origin was added after each stamp of "gold mohur" or that stamp was removed. The penalties were instantly paid, but a representation was made to the Collector

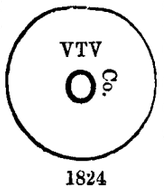
asking him to reconsider his orders and remit the penalties. The Collector, considering that the action of the manufacturers in this case was not such as entitled them to special consideration, regretted his inability to do so. He subsequently decided that the aforesaid fines should cover a number of consignments of steel bars of "gold mohur" brand already on their way.

(8) A case of woollen shawls was imported by Messrs.————per S.S. *Clyde* bearing two labels, on one of which appeared the name of "Mayer Bernhardt & Co., Hamburg," in English with an indication of origin "manufactured in Germany" in the same language. The name of "Mayer Bernhardt & Co.," with the omission of Hamburg, also appeared in Gujrathi and Balbodh characters without any indication of origin in those languages. On the other label were printed in two Indian languages descriptive expressions which in sense were the same as the English "all wool guaranteed." As all these expressions, with the exception of the first one, required a definite indication of origin to accompany them, the importers were fined in the sum of R20 and the goods confiscated, with an option of redemption on payment of R100 in lieu of confiscation, provided the labels were destroyed or on each label there was printed in all the characters used a distinct statement of origin. In this case the goods were passed on the removal of the objectionable labels.

(9) There were some importations of silver and gold lametta per S.S. *Singapore* from Marseilles. The reels in two cases bore an impression of the initials of E. C. Grammont. The letters E. C. G. were considered contrary to section 18, clause (*e*) of the Act The importers were each fined R10, and the goods were confiscated, with an option of redemption on payment of a further penalty of R10. On representation that the stamping would entail excessive delay and trouble, the reels were allowed to be cleared without the name of the country of origin being stamped on them.

(10) Messrs.————imported per S.S. *Peninsular* from Boulogne two cases containing purses. In one case the purses had the word "Jubilee" printed on them in gold letters in English without any indication of origin in the same language. The other purses bore the Queen's head with the words "Victoria Regina Jubilee" without any indication of the country of origin. Mr. Monteath, then Collector, inflicted a fine of R20 and confiscated the purses with an option of redemption on payment of a further sum of R200, provided the country of origin was stamped on them. Re-shipment was offered as an alternative to confiscation.

(11) A consignment of five cases of steel files was imported by Messrs.————per S.S *Singapore* from Marseilles. The wrappers of these files had three separate labels attached, one below the other. The first label purported to be a caution to the buyers in French and English against inferior imitations. The second distinctly showed "The Iron Steel and File Works Co., Limited, at Saut-du-Tarn, France" in the French and English languages with the registered trade mark. On the third label appeared in French and English the expression "Société anonyme du Saut du Tarn"—"Refined cast steel flat pointed bastard files." So far as the labels went there was nothing which could be said to be in contravention of the Act. The files themselves bore on one side the registered trade mark



and on the other in French "L. Talbot & Cie, Saut-du-Tarn" and just below this on the same level appeared the words "warranted cast steel". As "L. Talbot & Cie, Saut-du-Tarn" was not a definite indication of origin, a substantial fine of R20 was imposed by the Collector and the files were confiscated with an option of redemption on payment of a penalty of R100, provided an indication of origin was clearly stamped on them. As an alternative to confiscation re-shipment to the port of export was allowed. In this case Mr. Monteath noted, "the labels are, of course, unexceptionable, but as stated in other cases the important point where articles are ordinarily sold singly and bear marks is the mark on the articles themselves. Now, if one could read it, the stamp on the file "L. Talbot & Cie, Saut-du-Tarn" is no doubt a fair indication of origin, but I doubt if any body who had not seen the label could read it, and the stamp L. T. & Cie is still more illegible. On the other hand, the words "warranted cast steel" are very fairly legible. I have no hesitation, therefore, in holding that the files themselves contain a false indication of origin.

(12) In a consignment of two cases of cotton thread per S.S. *Kangra* from Antwerp the labels stated that the reels contained 200 yards each. On examination 14 of the 16 reels did not come up to 200 yards. After granting the one per cent. allowance provided by Government of India's Notification No. 1118, dated the 13th August 1889, the average deficiency came to 8½ per cent. I imposed a fine of R25 and confiscated the goods with an option of redemption on payment of a further sum of R50, provided the false description was removed or a true description substituted. Subsequently, on representation, re-shipment to the place of export was allowed.

(13) Messrs.————imported a consignment of 13 cases of needles. The numerical quantity shown on the brown paper wrapper of each packet was "M" (mille). Counting showed in four packets deficiencies of 300, 300, 200, and 400 needles. The Collector imposed a penalty of R100 and the needles were passed on removal of the objectionable labels. Another consignment of five cases of needles was imported by————per S.S. *Melpomene* from Trieste. The labels on the tins containing the needles showed their number to be 10,000. Twenty-nine of these tins were examined and found on an average 400 needles short. The Collector ordered a fine of R5 to be imposed and the tins confiscated with an option of redemption for R500 or export to the place of shipment. Subsequently on payment of the substantive penalty, the needles were re-shipped to Trieste. Another consignment of five cases of needles was imported by the same firm per S.S. *Peninsular* from

London. The bundles of needles, which were of German manufacture, had labels stamped on them, setting forth that they contained 10,000 needles. When opened and counted each bundle was found to contain only 9,500 or 500 short. A fine of ₹100 was imposed and the goods were confiscated with an option of redemption on payment of ₹100. The needles were finally allowed to be re-shipped to Hamburg in lieu of confiscation or payment of the redemption penalty.

(14) Messrs.————imported per S.S. *Imperator* from Trieste jewellery packed in fancy cases marked inside "warranted sterling silver." The indication of origin was printed on small paper labels on the outside of the cases. An order was passed confiscating the goods with an option of redemption on payment of ₹100 provided the country of origin was properly marked. As an alternative to confiscation, re-shipment was allowed.

(15) Messrs.————imported per S.S. *Malwa* from London two cases of Albert chains labelled "warranted best nickel silver." As nickel is not silver, the description seemed calculated to mislead the public. The chains were confiscated and a fine of ₹20 imposed. On reference the Commissioner held nickel silver was too well known a name to be likely to deceive. The penalties were accordingly remitted.

16. One case containing Albert chains was imported per S.S. *Bengal* from London by Messrs.————. Attached to the chains small labels bore the words "aluminium gold" Aluminium is a recognised trade term for a particular metal. The question arose whether knowing that no gold enters into the composition of aluminium the Custom House were justified in allowing the chains to pass. As the question seemed doubtful, the chains were passed without penalty. The importer was warned to advise his consignors in England in future either to omit the word "gold" or to substitute "metal" for "gold."

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

No. 88, dated 6th January 1892.

From—T. D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 1 of my letter No. 7388, dated 27th October 1891, I am directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, a memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 5556, dated 17th December 1891, and its accompanying report from the Collector of Customs, Karachi, No. 2060, dated 14th idem, on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1890-91 in the Province of Sind.

No. 2060, dated 14th December 1891.

From—R. N. COGHLAN, Esq., Collector of Customs, Karachi,
To—The Commissioner in Sind.

With reference to paragraph 1 of Government of Bombay Resolution No. 7387, dated 27th October 1891, received under your endorsement No. 5178, dated 11th ultimo, I have the honour to report as follows :—

During the year 1890-91, 144 cases were disposed of under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, *viz.* :—

44 under clause D,
12 under clause E,
and
88 under clause F.

In 16 cases adjudicated under clause D, resulting in confiscation, the owners were ultimately allowed, in lieu of confiscation, to pay a small penalty under section 183 of the Sea Customs Act, the infringement of the law in these cases being omission to stamp the name of the country of manufacture on the articles imported; the remaining 28 cases were instances of first infraction of the Act, and the importers were mulcted in small sums and cautioned, and after compliance with the requirements of the law the goods were passed.

Twelve cases were dealt with, under clause E, resulting in the infliction, in 4 cases, of nominal fines, on payment of which the goods were passed after being duly marked with the name of the country of produce. In the other 8 cases, importers were warned of the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, and after due compliance with the requirements of the law the goods were passed.

Under clause F, there were 88 cases, 41 of which, being first offences, importers were warned and the goods allowed to pass after the lengths were stamped on the pieces. The other 47 cases were for second breaches of the law by the same importers; they were fined and allowed to remove their goods after stamping them.

For some time after the Indian Merchandise Marks Act came into force infringements of its provisions continued and were chiefly of a simple character, such as omissions of the *country* (the town only being given) of produce on continental goods bearing English descriptions or English names, also omissions of lengths on pieces of cotton and woollen goods These were due to ignorance or inadvertence on the part of the shippers.

In only two instances the lengths were falsely marked on pieces of cotton goods imported from the United Kingdom.

In conclusion, I would beg to observe that the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act appear to have been productive of much good in the interests of British trade in checking the fraudulent passing-off of goods produced on the continent as that of British manufacture. The law on the subject also appears to have become known to shippers from foreign ports, and breaches thereof are gradually becoming less.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, from April 1890 to March 1891.

Number of cases detained.	Section under which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by release with or without fine.	Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
44	Under clause (*d*) .	44	*Nil.*	44
12	Do. (*e*) .	12	*Nil.*	12
88	Do. (*f*) .	88	*Nil.*	88
144	...	144	...	144

KARACHI CUSTOM HOUSE;
The 27th May 1891.

R. N. COGHLAN,
Collector of Customs.

No. 5556, dated 17th December 1891.

Endorsed by the Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Forwarded as requested in Government Resolution No. 7387, dated 27th October 1891.

2. The original report was sent before Mr. James took charge.

3. This report does not go into detail (and more has been called for), but the Acting Commissioner has the honour to state that it is within his knowledge that the Collector of Customs, Karachi, has acted with much judgment and firmness in dealing with these cases and has personally taken great pains to prevent any unmerited hardship at the first introduction of the law.

4. The Commissioner does not feel called upon to express an opinion as to the benefit from the Act to British trade. He has been informed by a large wholesale importer that the stamping of goods "made in Germany" has opened the eyes of native merchants to the fact that an immense proportion of the cheap showy shoddy which they are addicted to on account of its cheapness, and which they used to order from London, is really of German manufacture, and they are now going direct to Germany for it. This, at any rate, will cheapen foreign goods still further, deprive the London commission agent of his profit, and make the contrast between genuine and expensive English goods and cheap foreign imitations still more in favour of the latter as regards price at any rate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1890-91.

No. 13-I., Calcutta, the 22nd January 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Administration Report of Irrigation Works in the Madras Presidency for 1890-91.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of major works in the Madras Presidency is ten, as stated in the Review of the operations for the previous year. Nine of these are classed as Productive works, and one, the Rushikulya Project, as a Protective work. Of the ten works, all, except the Periyar and Rushikulya, are in operation. The Kistna System is in operation, but the completion estimates for it remain to be worked out. The construction estimates for the Godavari, Penner, Barur, Cauvery and Srivaikuntham Systems have all been closed, further Capital outlay on these being met under the rules contained in paragraph 156, Chapter XV, Volume II of the Public Works Department Code.

In addition to the major works there is a number of minor works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are also kept, the Capital outlay on which is charged against Revenue. The number of such works dealt with in the Report for the previous year was only seven, but several works have since been added to the list, and they now number twenty. With the exceptions, however, of the Palar System, the Madras water-supply and irrigation project, and the Buckingham Canal, these works are of minor importance.

2. The Capital outlay on each class of works, divided according to financial heads of account, during and up to the end of 1890-91, was as follows:—

—	Number of works.	During the year 1890-91. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect to end of 1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR WORKS.		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35)	1	3,68,921	82,042	3,607	...	4,54,570	22,851	4,77,421	20,73,191
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49)	9	12,16,940	2,65,975	97,398	—430	15,79,883	78,466	16,58,349	5,62,73,267
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43)	*20	2,18,960	49,379	—2,673	...	2,65,666	6,941	2,72,607	†1,40,55,318
TOTAL	30	18,04,821	3,97,396	98,332	—430	23,00,119	1,08,258	24,08,377	7,24,01,776

* Excluding Vederniem Canal, for which complete Capital Account to end of 1890-91 has not yet been prepared.
† Includes the Capital outlay on the thirteen works transferred during the year from the head "Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept."

3. The principal outlay on major works was incurred on the Kistna, Periyar and Rushikulya Projects, on which it amounted to Rs. 5,13,674, Rs. 10,91,922 and Rs. 4,77,421, respectively. The crest of the weir across the river Kistna was raised, and various works of improvement were in progress. On the Periyar the principal work was in connection with the main dam, the watershed cutting and tunnel, and the distributary works in No. II Division: the difficulties which had been met with in securing the foundations of the dam where it crosses the river were overcome by the close of the year, the deep fissures in the rocky bed having all been filled up. On the Rushikulya progress was made with the Russellkonda reservoir dam and subsidiary works; the anicut on the Mahanadi river was well advanced and that on the Rushikulya river was practically completed.

The principal expenditure on minor works was in connection with the Buckingham Canal, on which it amounted to Rs. 2,17,635.

4. The revenue receipts and working expenses of each work for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are shown in the following table:—

System.	Capital outlay.	Gross Revenue received in 1890-91. Irrigation Revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Working Expenses. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Net actual Revenue.	Deduct—Receipts and charges on account of old irrigation.	Net Revenue attributable to outlay of Government Capital.	Percentage of return.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MAJOR WORKS.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Godávari	1,27,32,033	22,78,766	1,22,230	24,00,996	6,75,555	35,748	7,11,303	16,89,693	1,15,500	15,74,193	12·36
Kistna	1,00,10,516	18,33,750	49,852	18,83,602	4,77,534	23,335	5,00,869	13,82,733	66,100	13,16,633	13·15
Penner	18,75,397	2,58,879	469	2,59,348	62,831	3,110	65,941	1,93,407	87,000	1,06,407	5·67
Sangam	36,40,015	2,75,279	1,271	2,76,550	82,388	3,966	86,354	1,90,196	1,14,000	76,196	2·09
Karnul	2,16,41,306	1,10,591	8,670	1,19,261	1,51,879	5,061	1,56,940	—37,679	...	—37,679	...
Barur	4,11,328	7,397	...	7,397	4,779	182	4,961	2,436	1,850	586	0·14
Cauvery	17,79,453	31,05,709	8,115	31,13,824	3,54,865	29,119	3,83,984	27,29,840	20,68,300	6,61,540	37·18
Srivaikuntham	14,51,541	1,35,849	549	1,36,398	41,456	1,919	43,375	93,023	66,500	26,523	1·83
TOTAL FOR 1890-91	5,35,41,589	80,06,220	1,91,156	81,97,376	18,51,287	1,02,440	19,53,727	62,43,649	25,19,250	37,24,399	6·96
TOTAL FOR 1889-90	5,29,75,162	78,43,280	1,81,570	80,24,850	16,82,750	96,249	17,78,999	62,45,851	25,10,750	37,35,101	7·05
MINOR WORKS.											
Cumbum Tank	47,097	...	...	...	454	12	466	—466	...	—466	...
Thadapalli Channel	89,486	1,03,356	311	1,03,667	13,095	207	13,302	90,365	75,265	15,100	16·87
Arkenkota do.	98,161	27,538	...	27,538	3,045	68	3,113	24,425	18,955	5,470	5·57
Kalingaroyen do.	55,253	1,01,003	...	1,01,003	6,675	152	6,827	94,176	83,298	10,878	19·69
Palar Anicut	19,29,869	2,62,865	1,588	2,64,453	1,08,848	2,663	1,11,511	1,52,942	1,21,100	31,842	1·65
Poiney do.	2,19,120	...	...	...	11,850	310	12,160	—12,160	...	—12,160	...
Cheyur do.	2,38,562	...	...	...	27,137	711	27,848	—27,848	...	—27,848	...
Chembrambakam Tank	7,36,589	21,200	11	21,211	12,105	310	12,415	8,796	9,100	—304	...
Madras Water-supply	17,54,045	22,622	10,997	33,619	10,005	372	10,377	23,242	6,200	17,042	0·97
Vallur Anicut	63,805	...	...	...	403	11	414	—414	...	—414	...
Palandorai do.	4,50,460	20,129	263	20,392	14,231	350	14,581	5,811	2,850	2,961	0·65
Shatiatope do.	90,741	89,803	38	89,841	21,087	453	21,540	68,301	13,573	54,728	60·31
Vriddhachalan Anicut	49,737	...	27	27	17,652	462	18,114	—18,087	...	—18,087	...
Mehamattur do.	71,047	...	4	4	5,168	135	5,303	—5,299	...	—5,299	...
Tirukoilûr do.	2,22,756	...	444	444	11,262	300	11,562	—11,118	...	—11,118	...
Lower Coleroon do.	34,841	3,83,945	575	3,84,520	47,535	908	48,443	3,36,077	1,22,263	2,13,814	613·68
Maradur Anicut	41,735	1,82,041	563	1,82,604	24,088	546	24,634	1,57,970	1,12,256	45,714	111·13
Chilka Lake	31,027	...	...	...	4,989	131	5,120	—5,120	...	—5,120	...
Buckingham Canal	76,89,087	...	88,012	88,012	1,13,779	3,917	1,17,696	—29,684	...	—29,684	...
Vederniem Canal	...	...	1,206	1,206	—11,001	—274	—11,275	12,481	...	12,481	...
Ganjam-Gopalpur Canal	1,43,500	...	...	...	105	3	108	—108	...	—108	...
TOTAL FOR 1890-91	1,40,55,318	12,14,502	1,04,039	13,18,541	4,42,512	11,747	4,54,259	8,64,282	5,64,860	2,99,422	2·13

The gross revenue earned by the major works was more than in 1889-90, but the net revenue was slightly less owing to an increase in working expenses. It amounted, however, to 6·96 per cent. on the capital outlay. The receipts on the Karnul Canal have risen from Rs. 78,959 to Rs. 1,19,261, but owing to an increase in working expenses the accounts of this canal still exhibit a deficit.

Owing to the inclusion of so many new works amongst the minor works no comparison with the figures for previous years is possible as regards them, but it is noticed with satisfaction that a loss of Rs. 76,173 in 1889-90 on the Buckingham Canal is reduced in the year under review to Rs. 29,684. The net revenue on the whole of these works is only 2·13 per cent. on the capital, the greater part being due to the Lower Coleroon Anicut. The average return is, however, affected by the inclusion in the capital outlay of the large expenditure on Buckingham Canal, which is a purely navigation project.

The poor return derived from the Madras water-supply and irrigation project may be attributed in part to the small charge made against the Municipality of Madras for the water. The charge is only one rupee for every 1,000 cubic yards of water. The earnings during the year on this account amounted to Rs. 12,391.

5. The heading of column 2 in Statement IC attached to the report does not indicate correctly the manner in which the water-revenue is collected in Madras. The heading is "water-rate directly paid," but the rate is not paid directly, the charge for water being consolidated and collected with the land revenue. The figures for the major works in column 3 of the statement in the preceding paragraph are made up thus:—

	R
Share of land-revenue due to irrigation	74,62,977
Share of enhanced land revenue	5,43 243
TOTAL	80,06,220

6. Owing to the consolidation of the water-rate with the land-revenue there is no distinction in Madras, as in other Provinces, between the assessments and the collections. The revenue assessed is assumed as fully collected on all works, with the exception of the Karnul Canal. It has also to be noticed that while the working expenses are for the financial year ending March 31st, the receipts are for the revenue (*fasli*) year ending June 30th.

7. In the following statement the irrigation receipts are compared with the areas charged as irrigated under first and second crops:—

—	Revenue derived from irrigated lands.		Area charged as irrigated.		Rate per acre.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	R	R	Acres.	Acres.	R	R
MAJOR WORKS.						
Godavari	22,78,766	22,33,175	680,495	672,239	3·3	3·3
Kistna	18,33 750	16,56,451	463,071	433 975	3·9	3·8
Penner	2,58.879	2,63,881	65,080	66,171	·9	3·9
Sangam	2,75,279	2,56,321	68.224	64,926	4·0	3·9
Karnul	1,10,591	67,114	24,848	21.851	4·4	3·1
Barur	7.397	4,562	2,774	1,712	2·7	2·7
Cauvery	31,05,709	31,79,366	1,013,344	1,010,698	3·1	3·1
Srivaikuntham	1,35.849	1,82,410	28,896	39,785	4·7	4·6
Total Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.	80,06,220	78,43,280	2,346,732	2,311,357	3·4	3 4
MINOR WORKS.						
TOTAL	12,14,502	...	421,043	...	2·9	...
GRAND TOTAL	92,20,722	...	2,767,775	...	3·3	...

The aggregate area irrigated by the major works continues to develop. The principal decrease was under the Srivaikuntham System, due to the unfavourable character of the season.

8. In the following statement the area charged as irrigated under first and second crop respectively and the revenue derived therefrom are compared. The share of enhanced land-revenue credited to the works is not included in these figures, which exhibit the irrigation revenue proper, corresponding to the water-rate:—

System.	Area ultimately irrigable.	Area irrigated, 1890-91.		Revenue derived.		Rate per acre.	
		First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	R	R	R	R
Godavari	612,000	631,137	49,358	19,02,042	1,24,863	3·16	2·53
Kistna	475,000	463,032	39	16,52,667	112	3·59	2·87
Penner	69,385	63,230	1,850	2,31,761	5,267	3·71	2 84
Sangam	94,000	64,741	3,483	2,55,394	10,350	3·94	2·97
Cauvery	919,539	911,401	101,943	27,34,078	2,30,180	3·00	2·25
Srivaikuntham	30,393	16,224	12,672	91,398	42,685	5·63	3 37

These figures give the best approximation to the average water-rate per acre that can be deduced from the information furnished in the report. In para. 8 of Resolution No. 41 I., dated 1st March 1890, on the report for 1888-89, some remarks were made on the incidence of the water-rate on the different systems of irrigation, as shown by similar figures for that year. In letter No. 51 Revenue, dated 26th January 1891, the Madras Government replied to these remarks, and furnished information showing that the incidence of water-rate so obtained did not accurately represent the average assessment, as the total area irrigated includes the "zemindari and inam lands which are entitled to receive water free of charge, as also the area on which only dry crop is grown and on which therefore a reduced charge is imposed proportioned to the smaller amount of water required." The correct average incidence of the charge for water is a matter of considerable interest and importance, and the Madras Government is invited to consider whether figures similar to those furnished in the enclosures to the Madras letter quoted above cannot be given in future Administration Reports of Irrigation works without causing undue delay in their preparation.

9. The following statement shows the details of the actual working expenses of each of the major systems, and of the minor systems in the aggregate. The old maintenance charges are included in these figures:—

System.	1890-91.					1889-90.
	New works and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	R	R	R	R	R	R
MAJOR WORKS.						
Godavari	3,08,601	3,20,959	45,995	35,748	7,11,303	6,14,393
Kistna	2,01,222	2,38,817	37,495	23,335	5,00,869	4.68,977
Penner	33,526	29,305	...	3,110	65,941	50,383
Sangam	48,182	34,065	141	3,966	86,354	81,196
Karnul Canal	1,08,893	34,014	8,972	5,061	1,56,940	1,27,785
Barur	3,306	1,473	...	182	4,961	3,406
Cauvery	1,13,208	2,41,657	...	29,119	3,83,984	3,95,610
Srivaikuntham	24,911	16,545	...	1,919	43,375	37,249
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS	8,41,849	9,16,835	92,603	1,02,440	19,53,727	17,78,999
Minor Works and Navigation	3,24,621	1,15,588	2,303	11,747	4,54,259	3,26,745
GRAND TOTAL	11,66,470	10,32,423	94,906	1,14,187	24,07,986	21,05,744
Per acre irrigated by Major Works	...	...	...	...	0·83	0·77

There was a considerable increase in the charges during the year under review over the figures for the previous year. The principal increase was in the works outlay and on the Godavari System.

10. The charge for establishment in column 3 of the last statement is made up as follows:—

	Major Works.	Minor Works and Navigation.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R
Revenue Management { Direction and Executive .	4,68,758	10,403	4,79,161
Revenue Management { Collection charges . .	2,51,371	31,693	2,83,064
Total . .	7,20,129	42,096	7,62,225
Maintenance of works	1,96,706	73,492	2,70,198
GRAND TOTAL . .	9,16,835	1,15,588	10,32 423

The Collection charges are 5 per cent. on the revenue to cover the cost of collection in the Civil Department.

11. Rice was by far the most important crop grown. The estimated value of all crops irrigated was 647 lakhs, of which the rice crop was valued at 615 lakhs.

12. The navigation receipts included among miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 2,17,591. The following are the figures for the principal canals:—

CANALS.	Length of navigable channels.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Value of goods.	Ton-mileage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		R	R	R	
Godavari . . .	496	96,600	74,524	3,00,95,768	10,646,966
Kistna . . .	284	32,925	61,656	2,25,75,650	14,338,714
Karnul . . .	190	1,343	14,575	3,66,708	...
Buckingham . . .	262	85,511	1,17,696	1,42,35,863	19,180,407
TOTAL .	1,232	2,16,379	2,68,451	6,72,73,989	44,166,087
Corresponding figures of previous year . .	1,229	1,97,468	2,95,235	6,41,23,337	36,036,621

The results are better than those for the previous year, but there is still a considerable deficit.

13. Besides the major and minor works dealt with above there are in Madras a large number of irrigation tanks and channels for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept. These are classed as (1) works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually; (2) other minor works, Public Works Department, *i.e.*, those of larger size which are maintained by Public

Works Officers and (3) minor works, Revenue Department, *i.e.*, those under the charge of Revenue Officers. The following are the figures for each class:—

CLASS.	Area, 1st and 2nd crop.	Irrigation Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Outlay, direct and indirect, and collection charges	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	R	R	R	R
I . . .	229,196	7,77,010	...	...	...
II . . .	1,081,254	26,33,237	...	...	...
III . . .	1,435,959	29,43,006	...	...	...
TOTAL .	2,746,409	63,53,253	2·31	16,06,666	·58
Figures for 1889-90 .	3,524,360	90,62,740	2·57	15,98,599	·52

The area irrigated and the revenue derived from these works were both considerably less than for the previous year. Such works are naturally almost entirely dependent for their efficiency on the favourable character of the season, and the rainfall was much below the average in most districts.

14. The direct outlay on Agricultural works, principally river embankments and conservancy, amounted to Rs. 5,75,546, divided as follows:—

	R	R
Original works	2,13,339	
Repairs	2,54,386	
		4,67,725
Establishment		1,01,356
Tools and Plant		6,465
		5,75,546

15. The special outlay on the Tank Restoration Scheme which has been referred to in previous Reviews was continued during the year, six investigation parties being at work. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred:—

	EXPENDITURE DURING 1890-91.					Expenditure to end of 1890-91.
	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Execution	1,76,114	2,95,641	1,08,504	7,076	5,87,335	22,76,665
Investigation	21,679	...	60,295	528	82,502	9,72,447
TOTAL .	1,97,793	2,95,641	1,68,799	7,604	6,69,837	32,49,112

Up to the end of the year tank catchment areas aggregating 22,233 square miles had been completely investigated, and estimates for works to the amount of Rs. 28½ lakhs had been sanctioned, of which 22¾ lakhs had been spent.

16. The following figures give the maximum discharge of the various canals, the average discharge, and the area irrigated under 1st crop per cubic

feet per second of average discharge. They are taken from Statements I-A and I-E attached to the report:—

Canals.	Area actually irrigated, 1st crop.	Maximum discharge as designed.	Maximum discharge during year.	Average discharge at head.	Acres irrigated per cubic foot per second of average discharge.
	Acres.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	1st crop.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Godavari . . .	627,240	8,516	10,943	6,607	94·93
Kistna	458,686	8,126	7,682	3,686	124·44
Penner	60,945	2,306	1,688	483	126·18
Sangam . . .	62,903	4,800	4,375	743	84·66
Karnul	20,062	1,468	1,468	893	22·46
Cauvery . . .	871,517	Not known.	57,000	12,027	72·21
Srivaikuntham . .	18,292	1,860	1,649	65	281·41

The figures in the second column of the table give the areas actually irrigated under 1st crop, as distinguished from the area charged as irrigated given in paragraph 9 of this Review. Figures showing the discharge utilised are not furnished, but the volume escaped on the Cauvery system is probably very large at times owing to the nature of the works.

17. The report was received by the Government of India on 4th December 1891. Like previous reports it is not accompanied by any Resolution of the Madras Government reviewing the operations of the year, such as is submitted by other Local Governments with their Irrigation Revenue reports, and His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council is invited to consider whether the submission of the Irrigation Administration Report for Madras would not form a convenient opportunity for a general review of the operations of the year, the notice of any occurrences of special or general interest, and the mention of the names of any officers who may have specially distinguished themselves.

A separate communication will be addressed to the Madras Government, regarding some discrepancies noticed in some of the figures included in the statements attached to the report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report, be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

The Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Province and Burma.
The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

Ordered also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Madras for information and guidance, and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted on the margin, for information.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

C. VINCENT,
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 16th, 1892.

Feebly unsettled conditions have prevailed over Northern India during the week, but over the Central parts of the country and the Peninsula the quiet settled weather which has prevailed for several weeks past has continued uninterruptedly.

The chart of the 10th showed that the slight depression which had entered North-West India from the westward had drifted eastward, and lay over the North-West Provinces and Central India, where the barometer was about 0·15″ below the normal. The winds over Northern India showed a feeble indraught towards this low pressure area, and slight showers were reported from several stations in the east of the Punjab and of the North-Western Provinces. On the hills the fall was in the form of snow and sleet. By the morning of the 11th the depression had reached Central Bengal. High pressure areas were reported from North-West India and from Assam, while readings were lowest over the Bay and the Malabar Coast. Hence the normal anti-cyclonic distribution was practically re-established and the winds blew from the ordinary directions. Showers were reported from Sibsagar, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Mussoorie, Simla, and Colombo. On the 12th a fresh depression had advanced from the westward over the western desert. This depression had to a considerable extent broken up the high pressure area over North-Western India. The winds over Central India, Guzerat, and Sind showed an indraught towards the low pressure area, and on the North-Western Himalayas moderate or strong winds from south-east were reported. Elsewhere there was comparatively little change, and the only rainfall reported was a very light shower at Quetta. On the 13th a large but shallow low pressure area was shown over the North-Western Provinces, the north of the Central Provinces, and the west of Bengal, while readings were high over North-West and North-East India. Over Sind and Guzerat the barometer was rising briskly. The winds were little changed. Showers of rain, in no case exceeding $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch, were reported from Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Roorkee, Ranikhet, and Simla, while Quetta had received a moderate fall of snow. The chart of the 14th showed that the low pressure area over Bengal had concentrated and become deeper, but that no other change of importance had occurred. Showers had fallen at Silchar, Sibsagar, Ludhiana, Simla, Murree, and Srinagar. On the 15th the depression over Bengal had disappeared. A large high pressure area was shown in the north-west, and the ordinary cold-weather anti-cyclonic circulation was established. Showers of rain were reported from Silchar and Sibsagar and of snow from Srinagar and Quetta. On the 16th there was no important change. Showers had occurred at Sibsagar, Murree, and Colombo.

Temperature.—The weather has continued abnormally warm except in

Burma. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	—0·8	—0·9	—1·5	—1·4	—1·5	—2·0	—2·2	—1·5
Bengal and Assam . .	+2·1	+2·9	+3·8	+2·7	+4·0	+3·8	+1·7	+3·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+6·1	+4·7	+3·2	+5·2	+5·5	+3·6	+0·6	+4·1
Punjab	+3·0	+2·0	+1·5	+1·8	+1·2	+1·0	+0·2	+1·5
Bombay	+0·8	+0·4	+1·3	—0·3	—0·3	—0·9	—0·5	+0·1
Berar and Central Provinces .	+3·4	+2·8	+4·9	+3·9	+2·8	+3·0	+2·1	+3·3
Guzerat and Central India .	+5·4	+1·4	+1·5	+3·1	+2·0	+0·1	—1·9	+1·7
Sind and Rajputana . .	+5·2	+1·1	+2·5	+2·2	+2·7	+0·8	—0·5	+2·0
Madras	+0·2	+0·1	—0·1	—0·2	—0·1	+0·1	+1·0	+0·1
Mean for whole India .	+2·8	+1·6	+1·9	+1·9	+1·8	+1·1	+0·1	+1·6

For the whole of India there has been a mean daily excess of 1½°, and each day of the week has been warmer than usual, the excess ranging from nearly 3° on the 10th to only 0·1° on the 16th. The provincial variations show that except in Burma the mean temperature of the week has been above the normal. The warmest provinces relatively to the average have been the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Bengal; the coolest have been Bombay and Madras.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that rain has been entirely confined during the week to parts of Northern India, the greater part of the Indian region having continued to experience fine dry weather. The divisions reporting rainfall are the Assam divisions, Oudh (north), the North-Western Provinces (central, west, and sub-montane divisions) and all the Punjab divisions. In no other part of India has there been any rain. The Bhramaputra division of Assam received over ½ inch of rain during the week, the hill districts of the Punjab over ¼ inch, and the Surma division of Assam nearly ⅓ inch, but in all the other divisions reporting rainfall, the average fall for the division for the week was less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch. Assam (Bhramaputra) was the only division exhibiting any excess.

The three last columns exhibit the rainfall for the fortnight, January 3rd to January 16th, and show that, except in the Assam Valley, the rainfall has been everywhere deficient.

No heavy falls of rain are reported, but Dibrugarh received 2½ inches during the week; Sibsagar 0·80″; Rewari (Gurgaon) 0·86″; Jhelum 0·75″; and Mian (Shapur) 1·00″.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 16th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 3rd to January 16th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 3rd to January 16th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma . .	Tenasserim . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma . . .	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·06	—100
	Central ditto . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Upper ditto . . .	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arrakan . . .	0	0	0	0	0·02	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal . .	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·23	—100
	Assam (Surma) . .	0·19	0·19	0	0 19	0·35	—46
	Ditto (Brahmaputra) .	0·53	0·19	+0·34	0 53	0·34	+54
	Deltaic Bengal . . .	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·21	—100
	Central ditto . . .	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·17	—100
	North ditto . . .	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·11	—100
	Orissa	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·09	—100
	Chota Nagpur . . .	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·24	—100
	Behar (South) . . .	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·21	—100
	Ditto (North) . . .	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·19	—100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·22	—0·22	0	0·26	—100
	Oudh (South) . . .	0	0·21	—0·21	0	0·27	—100
	Ditto (North) . . .	0·01	0·17	—0·16	0·01	0·20	—95
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . .	0·01	0·18	—0·17	0·01	0·26	—96
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·01	0·13	—0·12	0·01	0·20	—95
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) . .	0·01	0·24	—0·23	0·01	0·39	—97
Punjab . .	Punjab (South) . .	0·04	0·20	—0·16	0·10	0·25	—60
	Ditto (Central) . .	0·04	0·21	—0·17	0·04	0 26	—85
	Ditto (Submontane) .	0·05	0·39	—0·34	0·07	0·56	—89
	Ditto (Hill Districts) .	0·29	0·71	—0·42	0·33	1·01	—67
	Ditto (North-West) .	0·07	0·40	—0·33	0·23	0·62	—63
	Ditto (West) . . .	0 02	0 09	—0·07	0·07	0·15	—53
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·24	—100
	Madras (South Central) .	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·13	—100
	Coorg	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mysore	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·04	—100
	Konkan	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·04	—100
	Bombay (Deccan) . .	0	0	0	0	0·04	—100
	Hyderabad (North) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish . . .	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·06	—100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·31	—100
	Central Provinces (West) .	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·10	—100
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·17	—100
	Ditto ditto (East) .	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·14	—100
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	—100
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sind	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·13	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) . .	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·14	—100
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West) . .	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·08	—100
	Rajputana (West) . .	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·15	—100
Madras . .	East Coast (North) . .	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·12	—100
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*) .	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South) . .	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·06	—100
	Madras (Central) . .	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	—100
	East Coast (Central) . .	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·17	—100
	Ditto (South) . .	0	0·25	—0·25	0·01	0·35	—97
	Madras (South) . .	0	0·15	—0·15	0·09	0·36	—75

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 21st January, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—No rain. Agricultural prospects unaltered. Moderate harvest proceeding in Southern districts; in Deccan districts small harvest still affords some employment. Standing crops in south generally fair; elsewhere poor. Deficiency of water and fodder in parts last reported extending. Prices again rather easier except in Nellore, Nilgiris, and Malabar; principal food-grains now at or over scarcity rates only in Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Chingleput. Numbers on works:—East Coast: North Arcot closed; South Central—men 1,075, women 2,649, children 734; Deccan, men 5,157, women 7,0[illegible]0, children 2,992, besides 1,858 in Cuddapah for which details unknown: total 21,555 against 19,820 last week. On gratuitous relief: East Coast—men 11, women 21, children 28; South Central—men 33, women 92, children 143; and Deccan—men 67, women 133, children 517; total increase over last week 70. Loans disbursed for construction and repair of wells:—East Coast R5,70,081, South Central R2,28,424; and Deccan R87,938. Wells constructed—2,046, 210 and 144; and under construction—3,501, 1,134 and 680 in respective blocks. Loans disbursed under Agriculturists' Loans Act—R32,947, R69,448 and R10,119 respectively.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th January.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind, Gujarat and Kathiawar, beneficial to standing crops in Sind. Late crops in Deccan and Karnatic generally fair on river sides and low grounds, but withering in other places. Fodder scarce in parts of Sind and seven districts of Deccan and Karnatic. Water insufficient and cattle being removed to other places in parts of four districts Prices rising in parts of six districts; stationary in others. Cotton-picking continues in parts of four districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th January.*—There was a little rain on the 23rd instant in parts of the Patna Division, but not enough to do appreciable good. The winter rice harvest is practically over with fair results generally, except in parts of Behar and Northern Bengal where the crop has failed. All parts of the Province, except Eastern Bengal and Orissa, report that the prospects of the cold-weather crops are not good owing to want of rain, and in certain tracts of Behar, these crops will be very deficient. Mustard and other earlier *rabi* crops have begun to be gathered. Poppy prospects are favourable, but rain is much wanted for the unirrigated lands. Sugarcane harvest is progressing and yielding a good outturn. The reports regarding tobacco are generally favourable. Transplanting of spring rice is going on. Cultivation for early rice and jute is proceeding in parts of the Rajshahye division. Prices generally are still steady, but have an upward tendency in most of the Behar districts and in parts of Northern Bengal. Fodder and water-supply is generally sufficient, and cattle are in good condition. In the Rajshahye division it is reported that the high prices of food-grains have not as yet caused perceptible distress. There has been no material change as yet in the condition of the crops, but the prospects of the *rabi* become worse as rain holds off. The Collector of Monghyr has reported that one or two relief works will be necessary n the Bukhtearpur tract about the end of this month, the District Board defraying the cost of the works. In Gya, Mozufferpore and Durbhunga, it is expected that relief works will be required from the end of February or beginning of March, and that advances will also have to be given under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. There is, however, no fear so far of any distress that cannot be dealt with locally. No relief measures of any kind will be required in Sarun or Chumparun, nor, probably, in Patna and Shahabad. The Gya report is, on the whole, more re-assuring than was expected, and irrigation has saved the Shahabad district from a heavy failure of crops.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th January.*—There has been general rain throughout the provinces, but the fall was very light and more is wanted. Prospects continue favourable. Slight hail reported in the Jhansi district, but did no damage. Fodder is said to be getting scarce in a part of the Saharanpur district. Prices are rising in two districts and falling in four others; elsewhere they are steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th January.*—Rain has fallen in all but two districts. Prices unsettled in two districts, rising in one, and stationary elsewhere. Irrigation of *rabi* crop in progress. Crops are generally in good condition on irrigated lands, those on *barani* in most districts suffering for want of rain. Owing to scarcity of fodder cattle are in poor condition in four districts; they are reported in good condition elsewhere. Fodder scarce in six districts; sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th January.*—Slight fall of rain in Northern and Nerbudda Valley districts which has done good, but in certain villages of Saugor district crops have been damaged by hail. Threshing of rice, *kodo*, and *juar*, and picking of cotton approaching completion. Fodder sufficient. Prices falling in Raipur.

Burma.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—LOWER BURMA:—Reaping almost completed, and threshing and winnowing progressing. Prospects unchanged. UPPER BURMA:—Mandalay—condition of crop good. Bhamo—reaping completed in Mogoung and Bhamo sub-divisions and in progress in the rest; dry-weather sowing nearly finished. Katha—reaping completed in Kawlin and Katha sub-divisions. Ye-u—dry-weather cultivation progressing; standing crops healthy. Sagaing—crops have been reaped in Sagaing and Myinmu subdivisions; wheat, gram, and peas are progressing in Sagaing; in Ava sub-division harvesting of paddy, sesamum, and millet nearly over, peas and dry-weather paddy are progressing. Upper Chindwin—wet-weather paddy reaped, a ten-anna outturn estimated; dry-weather sowing progressing. Lower Chindwin—reaping of paddy, *jowar*, and sesamum in progress, very little crops gathered; in eastern sub-division outturn is much below estimate and crop is bad; in western subdivision standing crop of peas is fair. Myingyan—reaping of late millet over, reaping of paddy, beans, sesamum, and *jowar* progressing. Pakokku—wet-weather crop all reaped, dry-weather crop being gathered. Minbu—early *jowar* being reaped; in Sagu reaping of paddy almost completed. Magwe—paddy and millet reaped, reaping of *jowar* progressing. Kyaukse—wet-weather paddy is being reaped and dry-weather sowing progressing. Yamethin—reaping nearly finished. Meiktila—reaping of paddy and millets progressing, crop of gram is likely to be a very good one. Pyinmana—reaping of paddy nearly finished, threshing progressing. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Prome, Thayetmyo, Tavoy, and Pakokku, and considerably in Katha; in Akyab, Amherst, and Magwe it has advanced; elsewhere it is stationary. Numbers on relief works:—Ye-u 3,971, Sagaing 4,074; Lower Chindwin 2,186; Myingyan 1,069; Minbu 788; Meiktila 1,929; Yamethin 2,561; Shwebo 1,001; and Magwe 764.

Assam.—*For week ending 27th January.*—Slight rain in three districts. Weather varying in different districts, being warm in Garo Hills. Prospects of crops generally fair. Cattle good. Water sufficient, but fodder growing scarce.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th January.*—MYSORE:—No improvement in prospects. Crops withering for want of water. Fodder decreasing. Prices fallen slightly in parts.

COORG:—Reaping of the rice crop over. Picking of coffee nearly completed. No change in prices. Water and forage for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th January.*—BERAR:—Weather cool and cloudy in Berar. Threshing of *jowari* and picking of cotton in progress. *Rabi* crops not in good condition in three districts. Fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD:—No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues, *rabi* crops are at present in fair condition. Scarcity of water and fodder for cattle is being felt in Amberpett taluk and has also commenced in other taluks. Prices:—wheat 8¾, coarse rice 8, white *juar* 12½, yellow *juar* 15¼, and *tur* 11½ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th January.*—Rain throughout the Central India Agency except in the Neemuch district; heaviest falls in Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Prospects generally satisfactory, but prices of food-grains appear to be rising in Goona Agency and are high in Neemuch.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th January.*—Rain fell more or less throughout Rajputana with the exception of three States; one inch 19 cents in Ajmere. Standing crops in good condition. Recent rainfall has improved prospects of crops generally. Cattle poor in five States and at Ajmere and Kherwara; elsewhere satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder scarce in six States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Prices steady in eight States and at Ajmere and Kherwara, and rising in four. Twenty-two persons emigrated from Marwar and 2,585 employed on relief works, 2,230 gratuitously treated; 285 emigrants and 371 cattle entered Kotah; 9,575 labourers on relief works in Ajmere and 2,021 gratuitously treated; *Merwara returns not received; 1,968 persons on relief works in Jeypore, and 1,143 in Kishengurh, 106 gratuitously treated in Kishengarh; in Bikaneer 2,651 persons employed on relief works, and 973 receiving gratuitous relief.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Weather cloudy. Prices tending upward.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

* About 8,320 persons employed on relief works in Merwara during week ending 20th January.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XL OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	WEEK ENDING 17TH JANUARY, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	WEEK ENDING 16TH JANUARY, 1892. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 17th January, 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 16th January, 1892.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
		₹	Miles.	₹	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	State Lines worked by Companies.											
16th Jan., 1892	East Indian	539	1,526	9,04,834	593	1,525	9,19,746	603	3,34,73,909	3,84,72,354	49,98,445	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	13,965	245	57	10,182	179	4,16,240	4,47,036	30,796	...
Ditto	Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R.	156	323	51,435	159	338	35,200	104	18,09,398	18,11,826	2,428	...
Ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	9,069	64	199	12,990	65	3,38,107	4,01,080	62,973	...
Ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	585	80,004	137	831	1,43,712	173	20,75,406	46,39,039	25,63,633	...
Ditto	Indian Midland (*a*)	90	752	1,05,324	140	752	1,03,361	137	26,80,004	37,38,241	10,52,237	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	4,50,218	269	1,672	4,32,000	258	1,34,67,275	1,66,09,927	31,42,652	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	77,629	74	1,044	89,794	86	36,10,991	37,46,726	1,35,735	...
Ditto	South Indian (*b*)	160	779	1,09,107	140	948	1,23,059	130	52,34,112	56,26,241	3,92,129	...
	TOTAL	232	6,879	18,01,675	262	7,366	18,70,044	254	6,31,11,442	7,54,92,470	1,23,81,028	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
16th Jan., 1892	North Western (*c*)	219	2,395	5,30,224	221	2,424	5,64,642	233	2,11,72,905	2,61,83,179	50,10,274	...
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,52,175	220	692	1,80,430	261	54,96,329	67,41,541	12,45,212	...
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	777	2,25,216	290	777	1,74,850	224	92,83,600	94,87,221	2,03,561	...
Ditto	Bengal Central (*d*)	103	125	12,818	103	125	12,740	102	5,31,352	5,97,947	66,595	...
Ditto	Nalhâti	71	27	1,848	68	27	1,600	59	76,313	69,577	...	6,736
Ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	480	60	8	376	47	14,910	14,078	...	832
Ditto	Jorhát	44	28	643	23	28	693	25	48,985	52,803	3,822	...
Ditto	Burma (*e*)	190	550	1,26,836	228	609	1,53,504	252	40,80,808	42,81,119	2,00,311	...
	TOTAL	220	4,608	10,50,240	228	4,690	10,88,195	232	4,07,05,258	4,74,27,465	67,22,207	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
16th Jan., 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	505	1,492	9,34,201	626	1,492	7,52,480	504	2,96,98,763	3,35,03,698	38,04,935	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	2,60,512	565	461	2,41,000	523	1,00,20,193	1,08,44,452	8,24,259	...
Ditto	Madras	218	840	1,80,322	215	840	1,54,199	184	77,58,808	73,85,804	...	3,73,004
	TOTAL	424	2,793	13,75,115	492	2,793	11,47,679	411	4,74,77,704	5,17,33,954	42,56,190	...
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	265	14,280	42,27,030	296	14,849	41,05,918	277	15,12,94,464	17,46,53,889	2,33,50,425	...
	Assisted Companies.											
16th Jan., 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	...	162	18,852	116	...	8,55,709	8,55,709	...
Ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	4,988	227	22	4,907	226	2,18,839	2,25,634	6,795	...
Ditto	Bengal and North-Western (Company's section)	113	376	41,561	111	401	40,170	100	16,94,070	19,44,616	2,50,546	...
Ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	4,850	72	67	4,323	65	2,65,874	3,09,615	43,741	...
Ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	8,020	103	78	9,322	120	4,11,581	3,97,503	...	14,078
	TOTAL	118	543	59,419	101	730	77,634	106	25,90,364	37,33,077	11,42,713	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
16th Jan., 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	140	354	42,590	120	354	56,544	160	19,90,742	22,08,083	2,17,341	...
Ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	23,090	78	311	25,007	80	9,87,373	10,75,061	87,688	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	3,002	42	72	3,240	45	1,59,752	1,55,439	...	4,313
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	27	1,288	48	93	4,230	45	49,685	1,61,102	1,11,417	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	687	53	13	1,010	78	(*g*)34,322	48,928	14,606	...
Ditto	Kolhápur	...	...	...	...	29	1,108	38	...	(*h*)60,148	60,148	...
	TOTAL	104	762	70,657	93	872	91,139	105	32,21,874	37,08,761	4,86,887	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
16th Jan., 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	12,597	117	108	9,053	84	3,97,669	5,14,105	1,16,436	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
16th Jan., 1892	Jodhpore-Bikanir (*i*)	58	124	9,873	80	292	25,400	87	2,95,966	5,42,540	2,46,574	...
Ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	25,628	77	334	22,142	66	12,14,370	11,08,509	...	1,05,861
Ditto	Morvi	60	94	5,724	61	94	4,437	47	2,49,529	2,47,610	...	1,919
	TOTAL	78	552	41,225	75	720	51,979	72	17,59,865	18,98,659	1,38,794	...
	GRAND TOTAL	246	16,245	44,10,928	272	17,219	43,35,723	251	15,92,64,236	18,45,18,491	2,52,44,255	...

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 17th January, 1891.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 16th January, 1892.
(*i*) Includes the Jodhpore Railway.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th January, 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

D 2

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1891.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*.)		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	7 5	7 5
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 4	14 0	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	10 15½	10 15½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 2	7 4	12 4	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	*	*	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	18 0	18 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 1	11 15	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	7 13	6 5	9 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	10 9	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	6 1	5 5	6 3	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	16 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 5	8 13	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 15	6 15	6 15	6 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	18 14	18 14
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	14 2	28 3	*	...	...	245 0	245 0	12 4	12 4
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	8 12	9 2	...	...	7 5	7 8	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 2	17 2	8 13	8 13	68 0	68 0	17 14	17 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 14	18 0	20 9	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	25 13	28 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	13 1	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	24 0	21 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	145 0	145 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 5	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	11 0	11 0
Cachar	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 8
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 3	7 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	10 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 0
Kámrup	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 12	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 6	11 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	3 8	3 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	15 0†	15 0†	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong	9 12	10 0	...	...	9	11 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 10	10 0	14 12	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	11 0	11 0	21 0	19 0	12 4	12 12	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 0	10 0	...	...	13 4	12 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 4	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
24-Pergunnahs	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 4	...	...	11 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Howrah	11 4	10 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	11 4	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	11 3	10 10	16 14	17 12	8 11	8 10	12 8	12 12	...	...	11 9	10 10	...	...	12 8	11 10	15 12	16 3	17 11	16 8	15 2	14 12	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 4
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	13 10	13 1	26 10½	20 0	10 5	11 7	13 5	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 13	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10½	11 0
Jessore	11 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	16 4	200 0	220 0	11 8	11 8
Burdwan	11 0	11 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 10	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 9	...	...	16 0	16 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Beerbhoom	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	11 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	10 8	11 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8 to 15 0	14 4 to 15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 9
Rajshahye	12 0	12 0	26 4	26 4	9 12	10 8	14 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	20 5	16 11	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	13 0	12 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 5	100 0	100 0	9 4	9 4
Dinagepore	12 0	12 0	17 8	17 0	10 12	11 0	13 3	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 4
Jalpáiguri	10 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	7 0	6 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	8 2	9 7	...	...	11 13	10 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0‡	11 0‡	...	...	15 12	13 2	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2‡	14 0‡	...	...	16 7	17 11	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhoom	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhoom	11 0	11 4	...	...	14 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	...	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Lohardugga	7 4 to 9 0	7 4 to 10 0	13 0	14 8	12 0	12 8	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	...	...	...	...	26 8	32 0	...	...	16 8	17 8	20 0	22 0	12 0 to 18 8	12 0 to 19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	16 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0

(*a*) Not stated. * Not sold. † Khesari, husked. ‡ Kalai.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1891 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Baira or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal —*continued*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	13 10	13 8	23 8	20 0	16 8	16 8	13 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 8	20 8	20 8	...	21 0	16 4	16 0	148 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gya	12 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	16 8	16 8	13 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 4	15 4	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0
Patna	15 0 to 16 0	13 8 to 16 4	27 0	26 0	11 8	11 8	18 6	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	24 8	19 *0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 8
Shahabad	13 8	13 8	20 0	22 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 8	16 0	15 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Behar, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 0 to 11 6	10 0 to 11 6	12 0 to 13 4	11 0 to 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	13 8	84 0	84 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	24 0	21 7	11 6 to 13 4	11 6	12 1 to 13 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	21 7	20 3	16 6	16 6	164 0	164 0	10 11	10 11
Durbhunga	13 3	14 4	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 12	13 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	18 11	20 4	22 0	20 8	15 0	16 8	160 0	165 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	12 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sarun	13 2	13 0	24 0	23 8	8 8	9 4	13 11	13 4	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 4	23 4	16 4	16 12	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 8
Chumparun	13 8	14 0	22 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	12 0 to 17 0	12 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	11 11	11 11	16 13	16 15	8 15	8 13	11 6½	11 2	18 2½	18 0	16 0	16 6	18 2½	17 1	11 8½	11 15	17 9	17 7	20 5½	20 3	18 4½	18 2	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 8
Ghazipur	12 14	12 14	17 0	17 0	7 1	7 1	12 3	12 3	20 10	...	17 6	17 6	...	...	10 5	10 5	18 10	18 10	19 5	19 5	18 0	18 0	154 0	154 0	9 0	9 0
Jaunpur	12 0	12 8	18 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 8	19 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	170 0	170 0	10 8	10 0
Allahabad	12 8	12 10	18 0	18 2	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 2	24 0	20 0	19 8	19 3	...	23 7	15 0	18 2	20 4	19 10	..	...	18 12	19 1	165 0	160 0	10 8	10 1
Central—																										
Bánda	16 8	17 0	19 8	19 0	7 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	14 8	15 8	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Futehpur	13 4	13 4	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	20 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	...	17 12	19 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	17 0	17 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	25 8	24 0	21 14	20 8	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	21 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	6 0	20 0§	20 8	18 0	18 0	20 0§	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	22 0	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	8 0	18 8	18 8	22 8	22 8	19 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	13 6	13 6	18 4	18 8	5 0	5 0	3 0	11 0	19 4	19 8	19 4	19 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	16 6	20 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farrukhabad	12 12	13 0	17 0	17 0	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	18 0	...	5 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	19 4	19 4	18 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	14 0	14 4	18 0	17 0	4 8	4 8	12 0	8 0	17 12	17 8	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	18 8	17 8	..	18 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	14 2	14 4	20 4	20 4	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	19 4	20 8	19 4	16 12	22 4	22 8	10 4	10 12	20 8	20 8	21 4	22 8	14 4	14 4	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 12
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 4	16 0	21 15	20 9½	8 8	7 0	13 7½	12 12	20 0	19 4	18 4	18 1	...	...	...	...	18 14½	18 6	22 7½	21 14	19 10	20 4	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	12 0	12 8	20 [illegible]	[illegible] 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	19 0	8 0	10 8	17 8	...	...	14 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	19 8	19 8	13 8	13 8	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	12 8	13 0	21 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	19 8	19 8	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4
Aligarh	13 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	5 4	5 4	10 4	10 4	18 8	19 8	17 8	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 8	19 8	19 8	21 0	21 0	105 0	100 0	12 4	12 4
Bulandshahr	13 14	14 4	18 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 8	19 8	16 8	...	...	12 0	14 0	17 8	17 4	17 0	17 4	14 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 12	15 4	23 8	21 2	9 8	9 8	14 4	15 8	20 8	20 8	19 4	20 8	...	21 0	13 0	13 0	20 8	20 8	21 2	21 0	17 12	18 0	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 6
Azamgarh	13 4	13 4	17 0	17 4	8 14	8 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	17 12	...	10 8	10 8	17 12	17 12	17 12	17 12	12 8	13 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 0	12 8	20 10	20 10	9 0	9 0	15 4	16 3	...	...	...	...	22 12	22 12	14 6	15 4	21 0	20 10	20 10	20 10	17 1	17 9	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	28 0§	28 0§	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	140 0	11 4¾	11 4
Sháhjahánpur	14 0	14 4	19 8	19 8	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	18 8	18 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 8
Budaun	14 4	14 12	18 0	18 12	6 0	9 0	13 0	13 4	17 8	18 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 12	18 4	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	210 0	200 0	11 4	11 8
Pilibhit	14 6	14 0	20 0	19 4	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 6	19 14	21 4	20 10	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
Bareilly	12 10	12 13	19 9½	19 0	7 0½	6 14½	12 5½	12 14½	19 9½	15 13½	16 1½	16 6½	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 6½	16 6½	16 6½	18 3½	17 8	18 12	125 0	125 0	10 8	10 8¾
Moradabad	13 15	13 12	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 12	13 12	18 12	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	20 0	19 8	20 4	20 4	125 0	120 0	11 8	11 4
Tarái	15 0	15 12	15 0	18 12	10 0	7 15	13 2	14 2	18 12	21 4	17 0	17 8	...	...	16 0	24 0	17 8	17 8	18 12	20 0	21 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Bijnor	13 12	13 12	18 0	18 4	9 0	9 9	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	13 3	13 3	17 9	17 10	6 9	6 9	11 8	12 10	16 8	16 8	15 6	13 3	11 0	11 0	6 9	6 9	18 6	18 7	16 8	16 8	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	13 0	12 12	19 8	18 8	6 0	5 8	13 0	13 0	17 8	17 0	14 8	15 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 4	18 0	18 8	17 0	18 8	18 8	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	13 12	13 8	17 0	17 0	7 8	8 0	10 12	10 8	18 0	16 0	15 12	16 0	12 12	12 0	10 8	16 0	19 0	18 0	17 12	17 0	13 12	12 0	120 0	120 0	17 12	10 8
Dehra Dún	13 4	13 0	19 0	19 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kumaun	10 12	10 12	12 8	12 8	8 4	10 0	10 0	..	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	12 0§	11 8	...	...	8 0†	8 8†	120 0	160 0	8 0	10 0
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 8	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 0
Sultanpur	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	8 8	9 0	16 8	16 0	25 8	20 0	21 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	14 8	14 8	20 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	27 8	22 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	11 0	12 0	20 0§	22 0	18 0	18 0	21 0§	22 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 4	13 8	18 8	18 10	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 6	21 0	21 0	19 0	18 12	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	17 8	17 6	21 8	20 8	18 12	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hardoi	14 4	14 8	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	...	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	13 8	160 0	120 0	10 8	11 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 12	21 0	21 8	19 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	24 8	24 0	17 8	17 8	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	12 12	13 4	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 4	15 8	16 0	17 8	18 12	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	125 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	13 7	15 0	17 8	16 10	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 8	27 12	21 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 11	17 8	28 10	30 0	20 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	13 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	10 8	9 8	14 8	11 0	31 0	26 0	19 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	13 0	11 8	22 8	22 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	14 8	14 8	22 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	21 0	20 8	23 0	23 0	20 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	14 8	14 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 8	12 13	15 10	15 2	8 12	8 2	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 2	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 2	18 12	18 2	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 11	15 11
Bánswára	13 8	12 13	17 8	17 8	8 12	8 12	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 4	30 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 11	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 8½	10 15	14 7½	15 3½	8 9½	7 0½	9 6	7 6½	15 10	15 10	10 15	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 4½	12 14½	13 4½	12 8	15 10	14 13½	8 15½	8 9½	160 0	160 0	9 12¼	9 9
Sirohee	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 12	10 12	13 14	13 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	12 0	12 0	15 3	15 3	5 0	8 0	15 8	17 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 13	15 13	...	...	85 0	85 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	14 8	13 4	15 4	15 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 12	13 12	13 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 12	16 12	16 4	15 12	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	16 8	18 0	23 0	28 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	26 0	30 0	7 0	...	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 0
Kotah	17 0	17 0	18 8	18 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	21 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	25 0	22 8	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 0
Jhallawar	15 4½	14 8	21 3	20 3	7 13½	10 3	16 0	26 1	26 0	17 1	17 15	...	...	...	26 9	26 11	16 9½	15 5½	26 2	26 13	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 9	9 12
Tonk	14 10	14 10	19 0	19 4	8 0	7 8	9 0	8 8	19 8	19 1	17 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 3	19 8	20 2	...	...	85 0	85 0	11 14	11 14
Jeypore	12 12	13 0	17 4	17 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 4	14 9	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	17 0 { 17 8	17-4 to 18 8	17 4	21 0	14 0	115 0	113 0	12 8	12 8
Kerowlee	15 0	15 0	18 12	18 12	10 0	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	16 6	17 8	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	18 12	19 6	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	13 14¼	14 0	19 5½	18 2	9 0	9 0	10 2	9 14½	18 8½	17 12½	17 1	16 10½	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 4	16 12½	...	...	20 9½	19 13½	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhurtpore	14 6	14 8	19 12	20 4	7 12	8 8	8 8	19 4	19 8	16 5	16 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	18 8	18 6	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	14 1	14 2	19 14	19 4	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	20 8	20 3	16 8	16 10	...	...	12 12	12 9	19 6	20 0	19 4	21 12	21 12	21 12	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	14 6	13 15½	16 0	16 1	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	18 1½	17 1	16 5½	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 0	12 0§	15 8	15 8½	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 0§	15 0	15 0	10 8	10 8	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 4	17 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 8
Bálmer	9 6	9 6	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	10 4	10 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	11 13½	11 8	14 12	14 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	9 8	16 0	17 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 12	15 0	11 14	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 5	14 1	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 4	8 6	...	...	6 10	6 12	8 4	8 4	10 12	12 0	9 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 1	9 9½	...	...	2 14	2 14	6 4	6 4	...	...	10 0	9 11¾	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 6½	...	...	7 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 9	8 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	12 8	12 8	18 8	18 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	20 0	13 8	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 4	20 3	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 4
Goona	17 4	17 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 1½	14 7½	17 0	16 3½	7 7	7 7	9 9	9 9	18 1	17 12¾	17 0	16 1	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 2½	18 9½	17 12¾	12 4	13 0	170 0	170 0	11 15	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1891 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 6
Ferozepore	13 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	12 0	13 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	†	†	19 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	300 0	300 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	7 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	13 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 0
Lahore	12 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Jullundur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	10 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 0
Hoshiárpur	15 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	100 0	12 12	13 0
Gurdáspur	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 4
Amritsar	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	13 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	11 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	65 0	65 0	9 8	9 13
Kángra	15 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Guiránwála	13 0	15 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	17 0	14 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	‡	‡	95 0	95 0	13 12	13 12
Gujrát	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	*	*	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	‡	*	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	14 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	*	*	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Hazára	13 0	14 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	78 0	70 0	13 8	11 8
Peshawar	14 0	15 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	22 0	14 0	13 0	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	102 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	13 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	†	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	80 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Bannu	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	94 0	38 0	35 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	100 0	110 0	12 0	11 8
D. G. Khan	12 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	13 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	21 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	..	10 0	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	10 12	12 10	16 0	16 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	10 6	10 8	16 6	16 0	8 0	8 2	9 4	10 0	14 10	15 0	17 12	18 4	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 11	...	...	8 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 0	10 12	14 8	14 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 0	12 4	16 8	17 0	5 4	5 0	6 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	48 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Ratnagiri	8 8	8 8	*	*	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	*	*	11 0	11 0	*	*	10 0	10 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Kolába (Alibág)	7 15	9 4	...	...	9 5	10 0	11 14	12 11	13 10	14 5	12 14	14 1	18 13	18 13	...	...	9 8	11 3	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15
Bombay	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Tanna (Salsette)	8 13	8 13	...	...	6 7	6 7	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 13½	16 13½	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	9 4	9 4	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	8 2	9 5	*	*	7 12	7 12	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	14 3	14 3	17 4	17 4	*	*	8 0	10 11	*	*	13 2	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	7 8	7 8	16 0	18 0	8 8	7 8	9 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	10 8	8 0	*	*	8 0	10 0	92 8	95 0	14 8	13 8
Satara	7 7	9 6	13 1	13 1	6 13	7 8	7 14	8 9	11 7	15 4	11 5	13 9	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	9 2	11 0	15 2	15 5	8 15	10 5	168 0	108 0	11 10	11 10
Sholapur	9 13	10 5	*	*	8 5	8 12	8 13	9 5	16 3	16 10	15 0	14 1	*	*	...	...	9 0	10 2	*	*	9 12	10 3	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	7 12	9 1	*	...	5 10	5 10	7 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	5 12	16 0	*	*	9 0	10 2	7 5	8 7	*	...	7 4	8 2	100 0	100 0	9 10	9 10
Poona (City)	8 1	8 1	12 14	12 14	7 7	7 15	7 15	8 9	14 2	15 4	11 8	11 8	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	..	10 13	12 0	67 7	67 7	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	9 3	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	19 0	13 1	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 4	...	...	13 2	16 0	80 0	91 0	11 0	13 0
Násik	10 12	11 8	...	...	9 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	15 1	14 6	21 6	21 6	...	...	15 6	14 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	10 8	11 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	19 9	21 12	16 5	18 0	*	*	*	*	10 9	10 13	*	*	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	9 7	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 10	10 0	...	...	15 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	9 6	9 6	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	*	*	15 4	15 4	20 0	20 0	*	*	12 12	12 12	*	*	*	*	107 0	107 0	13 4	13 4
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 0	8 0	12 9	12 9	6 14	6 4½	8 0	8 0	14 4½	14 4½	15 7	14 14	17 2	*	*	*	9 11½	9 11½	*	*	12 0	11 7	80 0	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	9 8	9 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhál (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 0	11 0	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	17 0	16 4	21 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	140 0	12 2	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	10 6	10 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 10½	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 7	...	...	12 0	12 0	145 0	145 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	10 4	10 14	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 8	80 0	80 0	50 0	50 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	11 2	11 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	19 1	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*								
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	10 4	10 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 7	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 10	11 10	11 6	11 6
Hoshangabad	10 5	10 5	...	...	8 3	8 1	10 0	10 0	14 15	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Betúl	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Chhindwára	11 11	12 11	...	...	8 1	8 9	10 15	10 15	14 6	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	...	...	10 4	10 4	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Nágpur	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	16 14	...	...	8 0	9 13	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12
Central—																	13 5	16 0	...	...	13 5	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Narsinghpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	11 12	...	...	10 3	9 7	10 15	9 13	14 2	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	13 0	...	...	14 6	14 7	126 0	140 0	9 6	9 6
Damoh	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 0	13 11	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 2	10 8	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	12 4	12 8	...	...	10 8	11 4	13 0	14 0	17 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	...	...	10 4	10 8	115 0	115 0	9 0	9 4
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 4	15 4	22 0½	23 8	16 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 4	...	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 12
Mandla	16 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	12 7	12 7	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	13 9	13 9	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	13 2	17 1	...	...	10 8	13 2	14 11	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	21 10	...	...	12 8	15 0	136 0	136 0	8 0	9 0
Bhandára	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	190 0	190 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	...	...	11 4	11 4	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	14 7	15 8	...	...	13 8	15 13	18 0	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	22 5	...	...	13 2	15 4	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 13	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	21 4	...	...	13 2	15 5	64 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	10 8	12 4	...	...	15 12	15 12	19 4	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 10
Berar—																										
Buldána	10 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Basim	14 2	14 5	...	...	8 5	8 10	10 13	10 13	25 2	25 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 13	17 13	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	78 0	9 5	9 8
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 8
Ellichpur	10 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	16 8	15 0	128 0	127 0	11 0	11 0
Amráoti	9 4	11 8	...	...	7 4	8 0	8 12	10 0	20 8	22 4	11 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	12 8	13 0	67 8	67 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	23 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 11	9 9	*	*	6 10	6 10	8 3	8 4	13 3	13 13	13 3	13 3	15 15	15 15	*	*	11 1	11 1	*	*	12 3	14 2	150 0	155 0	9 0	9 0
Bolárum	10 3	11 1	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 2	9 5	13 12	14 14	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 3	11 14	*	*	*	*	116 1	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	7 8	7 8	*	*	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	*	*	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	120	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1891—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Maruа or Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14			10 8	10 8	10 14	10 14					20 6	20 6			10 0	10 0					108 0	108 0	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 14			11 2	11 14	12 13	13 13					17 8	19 5			8 12	8 12			12 9	13 3	84 0	84 0	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	8 3	10 11			9 14	10 13	10 6	11 5	12 3	14 13	15 14	17 8	14 13	18 14	21 13	23 11	8 8	9 5			9 8	12 0	130 0	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	7 2	7 2			7 3	7 3	8 0	8 0	13 2	13 14	11 14	12 10	14 2	13 3	16 3	18 3	8 8	8 8			8 6	9 6	130 0	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	7 11	7 11			8 8	8 8	9 3	9 6	11 6	13 0	10 11	12 5	12 13	13 11	14 10	16 6	8 8	9 6			8 3	10 13	72 0	217 11	12 14	12 14
Central—																										
Bellary	6 11	6 11			7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	13 2	14 6	12 3	12 3	14 2	14 10	15 8	15 8	8 12	8 12			9 8	10 8	240 0	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 3	5 13			7 0	7 6	7 10	7 14	13 14	12 14	12 3	12 3	12 13	15 8	18 3	18 3	8 8	9 0			9 0	10 8	480 0	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	6 10	6 10			7 0	7 0	7 14	7 14	12 10	13 6	12 11	13 2	12 13	16 6	16 6	16 6	8 8	9 0			8 8	9 6	240 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	5 11	6 11			7 13	8 3	8 3	8 10	11 11	13 11	10 14	12 11	12 13	13 8	14 10	16 6	8 8	9 0			8 6	9 6	320 0	142 14	12 2	12 2
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	8 0			11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0			7 2	7 2	108 0	119 2	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	9 0	10 8			8 6	8 6	9 10	10 3	16 3	16 3	13 11	13 11	14 10	15 0	14 10	16 3	8 12	9 8			6 13	7 6	84 0	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	8 2	8 2			9 6	9 14	10 8	11 0	15 13	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 8	15 8	14 10	16 0	8 8	9 0			7 0	7 8	130 0	243 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 8	6 0			9 13	9 5	10 8	9 14	15 13	15 13	12 11	13 3	15 14	17 14	16 13	17 8	8 8	9 0			7 8	8 6	340 0	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 11	7 11			8 8	8 8	9 0	9 8	11 5	12 6	10 13	10 13	15 6	13 6	13 14	16 3	8 8	9 0			7 8	8 8	72 0	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	8 0	9 5			8 10	8 10	9 5	9 2	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 14	13 14	9 0	9 0			8 0	8 0	240 0	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	6 13	7 11			9 0	9 6	9 6	10 5	11 13	11 13	9 14	9 14	16 2	16 2	13 14	14 2	8 6	9 0			8 6	9 6	480 0	136 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 0	7 0			8 6	9 6	10 6	10 14	15 2	15 2	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 10	16 10	8 8	9 0			8 0	8 8	320 0	100 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	7 6	8 2			10 13	10 14	12 8	12 14	17 6	17 6	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 0	18 2	18 2	8 8	9 0			8 0	8 8	320 0	209 0	12 14	12 14
Tanjore	7 6	8 2			9 6	9 6	12 8	12 14	15 14	15 14	15 14	15 14	16 6	16 6	14 6	14 6	8 8	9 0			8 0	8 8	320 0	145 13	13 0	13 0
Trichinopoly	7 10	7 5			9 3	9 6	9 6	9 10	14 10	14 10	15 14	15 14	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	8 8	9 0			8 0	8 0	320 0	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	8 8			8 11	8 11	10 6	10 6	13 0	13 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	16 3	16 8	16 8	9 4	9 4			7 8	8 0	320 0	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	7 0	7 0			10 2	10 8	10 10	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	9 4	9 4			8 0	8 0	320 0	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	5 8	6 10	5 4	6 4	6 4	6 10	7 0	7 2	14 0	15 0	12 3	12 3	14 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	9 4	9 8			6 13	7 4	108 0	119 2	9 12	9 8
Bangalore	6 1	8 2	6 7	7 9	6 1	6 4	6 13	7 0	12 8	15 3	10 11	12 3	12 8	13 6	12 0	13 8	8 12	9 8			7 4	7 8	84 0	97 3	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 0	9 0	7 2	8 12	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	12 8	16 0	12 8	13 6	12 8	14 0	12 0	14 0	8 8	9 0			7 0	7 8	130 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Tumkur	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	7 4	7 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	14 0	12 0	14 0	8 8	9 0			7 0	7 8	340 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	8 0	9 0	9 4	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0			7 0	7 8	72 0	140 14	9 0	9 0
Kadur	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	14 11	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0			7 0	7 8	240 0	93 5	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	5 4	7 6	6 5	...	6 3	6 8	7 6	8 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	8 8	9 0			7 0	7 8	480 0	123 14	8 8	8 8
Chitaldroog	7 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	5 4	6 8	7 0	7 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	8 8	9 0			7 0	7 8	320 0	136 2	8 6	8 6
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 0	7 8	9 8	13 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	9 4	9 8			8 0	8 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT (*Statistical Branch*).

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 6.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING THE 30th JUNE, 1891.

No 12 R. Stat, dated Simla, the 21st January, 1892.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 496 R. T., dated the 17th September 1889.
" " " " No. 0210 R. T dated the 10th February 1890.
" " " " No. 3 R. T., dated the 5th January 1891.
" " " Order No. 33 R. Stat., dated the 15th September 1891.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 3 Stat., dated the 6th January 1892 with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the six months ending the 30th June 1891.

Summary of accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc.

The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., for the six months ending the 30th June 1891, distributed under the classification adopted in Abstract No. 4 of the Returns:

Serial No.	Classes of accidents.	Average of corresponding periods of 1889 and 1890.	Six months ending the 30th June 1891. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	2	7	9	...	10	...	...	...	10
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	21	10	25	35	...	1	...	7	...	8
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	43	9	57	66	...	1	3	9	3	10

Serial No.	Classes of accidents.	Average of corresponding periods of 1889 and 1890.	Six months ending the 30th June 1891. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890.	Number. Other accidents.	Number. Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Number of passengers and others. Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Number of servants. Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. Injured.
4	Collisions between light engines	4	...	14	14	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	27	14	29	43	...	2	...	1	...	3
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	167	11	129	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	29	3	28	31	...	...	...	1	...	1
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too-high a speed	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	843	5	1,058	1,063	...	(a)1	1	...	1	1
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line	82	9	91	100	(a)3	(a)4	6	1	9	5
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings	32	2	36	38	(a)2	(a)4	1	...	3	4
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	The bursting of tubes etc., of engines	51	...	82	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	146	...	204	204	...	...	...	4	...	4
14	The failure of tyres	4	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	,, ,, of wheels	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	,, ,, of axles	52	2	35	37	...	...	...	1	...	1
17	,, ,, of brake apparatus	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	,, ,, of couplings	89	2	98	100	...	5	...	2	...	7
19	,, ,, of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Broken rails	19	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	21	5	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	9	5	18	23	...	1	...	1	...	2
23	Fire in trains	122	5	102	107	1	1	2	...	3	1
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	34	3	46	49	(b)1	(a)1	...	3	1	4
25	Other accidents	119	6	119	125	1	(c)15	2	7	3	22
	Total for the six months ending the 30th June 1891	...	93	2,225	2,318	(d)8	(e)46	15	38	23	84
	Total—Average of corresponding periods of 1889 and 1890	...	...	...	1,920	6	54	6	21	12	75

(a) Not passengers, but cartmen.
(b) Not a passenger, but an infant of a gangman.
(c) Of these, one was not a passenger but a cooly.
(d) Of these, six were not passengers.
(e) Of these, eleven were not passengers.

2. As compared with the average of the two correspondiug periods of 1889 and 1890, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the six months ending the 30th June 1891, shows an increase of 398, or 20·73 per cent., with an increase of 1,475·69 miles, or 9·52 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 4,876,890 miles, or 17·53 per cent. in the train-mileage run.

Principal variations as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of 1889 and 1890.

3. The principal variations occurred under "Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line," 35 against 21; "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains," 66 against 43; "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails," 43 against 27; "Goods trains and parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," 140 against 167; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 1,065 against 843; "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 82 against 51; "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 204 against 146; "The failure of axles," 37 against 52; and "Slips in cuttings or embankments," 23 against 9.

4. "Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line" showed an increase of 14 accidents, of which 5 each occurred on the East Indian and the Tirhoot and Bengal and North Western railways.

5. The increase under "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains" occurred chiefly on the Rajputana-Malwa State railway, 11 against 4;

on the Southern Mahratta railway, 5 against 1; on the North Western railway, 15 against 9; and on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, 8 against 3.

6. Under "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails," the increase was principally due to the number af accidents having risen from 4 to 13 on the North Western railway.

7. Under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," the number of accidents decreased from 13 to 7 on the East Indian railway, from 10 to *nil* on the Jorhát State railway, from 6 to 2 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, from 20 to 12 on the Madras railway, and from 12 to 5 on the Dibru-Sadiya railway, but increased from 7 to 16 on the Tirhoot and Bengal and North Western railways, from 17 to 23 on the North Western railway, and from 5 to 12 on the Burma State railway.

8. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz*., 244; next to it comes the South Indian railway with 144; then the Rajputana-Malwa State railway with 94, the Eastern Bengal State railway with 92 and the North Western railway with 84. As compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years, there was an increase of 79 accidents on the Southern Mahratta railway, 80 on the South Indian railway, 27 on the North Western railway and 22 on the Madras railway.

9. Of the increase of 31 accidents under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 19 took place on the South Indian railway, 5 on the Rajputana-Malwa State railway and 4 on the Eastern Bengal State railway.

10. The number of accidents from "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines" rose from 146 to 204. This was principally due to an increase of 8 each on the Bengal-Nagpur, Southern Mahratta and Burma State railways, of 7 on the South Indian railway, and of 5 each on the North Western, Tirhoot and Bengal and North Western, Eastern Bengal State and the Nizam's Guaranteed State railways.

11. The decrease in the number of "Failure of axles" was almost entirely due to the number recorded on the Rajputana-Malwa State railway having fallen from 41 to 11. On the Thatôn-Duyinzáik railway, the number increased from *nil* to 5, and on the Great Indian Peninsula railway from 3 to 6.

12. Of the 23 cases of "Slips in cuttings or embankments," 15 against 1 occurred on the North Western railway alone.

13. The accidents under "Collisions between light engines" numbered 14; of which 6, or about 43 per cent., took place on the East Indian railway.

14. Of the 49 cases of "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," 24 or about 49 per cent. were recorded on the Eastern Bengal State railway.

Casualties to passengers, servants and others, not included in para. 1.

15. The casualties to passengers and servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, from accidents not coming under the classification adopted in paragraph 1, were, in the case of passengers, 38 killed and 118 injured against 21 killed and 77 injured, and, in the case of servants, 82 killed and 244 injured against 74 killed and 271 injured. (For details, *vide* Abstract No. 2.)

Total casualties from all causes.

16. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, cases of suicide, etc., were 308 killed and 488 injured against 248 killed and 469 injured. (For details, *vide* Abstract No. 2.)

Casualties in yards, workshops, etc.

17. In addition to the above, 22 persons were reported to have been killed and 97 injured in yards, workshops, etc., and 594 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

18. The following table gives for *the second quarter of 1891* the number of accidents as classified in paragraph 1, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred :—

Casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling-stock, etc., for 2nd quarter of 1891.

Railway.	Number of accidents during the 2nd quarter of 1891.	Passengers and others		Servants		Total	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
Indian Midland	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rajputana-Malwa	3	1	16	...	1	1	17
Southern Mahratta	4	1	2	...	1	1	3
South Indian	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
North Western	2	...	1	3	5	3	6
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2	...	2	1	...	1	2
Eastern Bengal	4	1	...	1	2	2	2
Great Indian Peninsula	10	1	2	1	10	2	12
Bhávnagar - Gondal - Junágarh-Porbandar	1	...	2	...	2	...	4
Morvi	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total	...	4	29	7	22	11	51
Average of the two corresponding quarters of 1889 and 1890	...	5	48	4	15	9	63

19. *East Indian railway.*—On the 17th May 1891, at Delhi, a cooly was injured while trying to close the flap door of a wagon.

On the 23rd June 1891, a bullock cart was run over by the engine of a down goods train at a level-crossing near Moghal Sarai station. The bullocks escaped unhurt, but the cartman was slightly injured. The gateman through whose negligence the accident occurred, was prosecuted.

20. *Indian Midland railway.*—On the 20th June 1891, a down mixed train ran over a cart and a pair of bullocks at a level-crossing at mileage 302 on the Jhansi-Tundla section. The bullocks were killed and the cartman was injured.

21. *Rajputana-Malwa State railway.*—On the 27th April 1891, the failure of a coupling on an up mixed train resulted in the derailment of two vehicles. Three passengers were injured. The accident occurred at milege $\frac{278}{15}$ between Ajmere and Tabiji stations.

On the 9th May 1891, owing to the failure of brakes, a loaded wagon whilst being shunted at Mukhtiara station ran down a gradient of 1 in 118 and collided with an up mixed train standing on the platform at Barwaha. Eleven passengers (of whom one died from the effects of the injuries received) and the pointsman were injured. The Assistant Station Master was prosecuted.

On the 14th June 1891, a loaded Henri-Martini rifle, which was in the hands of a driver who was seated on a platform bench at Kalakhund station, went off accidentally and the bullet passed through the door of a 3rd class carriage. Three passengers were slightly injured by splinters.

22. *Southern Mahratta railway.*—On the 16th April 1891, while a down goods train was entering a cutting at mileage 265 between Alandi and Phursangi stations, about 200 cubic feet of debris fell, and two engines and 16 wagons were derailed. One passenger was slightly injured.

On the 21st April 1891, at Dharwar station eight wagons, which had been set in motion by the wind, struck against the goods-shed door. A porter who was closing the door was slightly injured.

On the 11th May 1891, a cart was run over by a down passenger train at mileage 77-12 between Ajjampur and Birur stations. The cartman and a bullock were killed. The gateman was prosecuted.

On the 17th June 1891, a down passenger train ran over a cart at the level-crossing at mileage $\frac{215}{2-31}$ between Bangalore and Kengeri stations. One bullock was killed and the cartman slightly injured. The crossing, although provided with gates, is not manned.

23. *South Indian railway.*—On the 5th May 1891, a collision took place at Vadamadura between the engine of an up goods train and two iron-covered goods trucks and a brake-van of a special goods train which was standing foul of the main line. One railway servant was killed and another injured.

24. *North Western railway.*—On the 15th June 1891, a trolly belonging to a Permanent-way Inspector was run over by the engine of a ballast train at mileage 151-11 near Babar Kachh station. Three trolly men were killed and one was injured.

On the 26th June 1891, No. 1 up mail train collided with a down goods train which was standing at Bholari station. One passenger and four railway servants were slightly injured.

25. *Oudh and Rohilkhand railway.*—On the 7th May 1891, No. 2 down mail train was derailed between Kheta Serai and Mihráwán stations owing to the absence of warning to the driver that the line was under repair. Two passengers were injured.

On the 22nd June 1891, No. 1 up mail train ran through the level-crossing gate at Shahjahánpur and the gateman was killed.

26. *Eastern Bengal State railway.*—On the 10th May 1891, a trolly was run over by a ballast train at mileage 16 near Dinagepore. A Permanent-way Sub-Inspector was seriously injured, and subsequently died from the effects of the injuries received.

On the 12th May 189, a cartman and two bullocks were run over by a down mixed train near Jessore. The bullocks were killed and the cartman subsequently died of the injuries received.

On the 19th May 1891, the engine of an up mixed train was disabled at Párbatipur, owing to one of the stays in the fire-box having blown out. The native driver was badly scalded.

On the 13th June 1891, the oil-shed at Belghurriah caught fire, and the lampman was slightly injured.

27. *Great Indian Peninsula railway.*—On the 6th April 1891, a gangman's hut at mileage 3?4 near Chándni was burnt to the ground. The fire was supposed to have been caused by a spark from the engine of a down train. A gangman's child was burnt to death.

On the same date, a collision took place at Kurla between up goods trains Nos. 114 and 12, resulting in the derailment of the engine of the former. The head guard of the latter train was killed, the brakesman and fireman of the former were slightly injured, and the rolling stock and permanent-way were considerably damaged. The Assistant Station Master, through whose carelessness the accident occurred, was prosecuted. *A detailed report of this accident is appended to the Abstract Return of Accidents.*

On the 10th April 1891, the engine and brake-van of an up goods train collided with a down goods train at Dongargaon station, and the engine and four wagons of the latter and the engine, brake-van and one wagon of the former were derailed. One guard and two firemen were injured. The Assistant Muccadum, through whose carelessless the accident occurred, was prosecuted.

On the 3rd May 1891, a shunting engine collided with a brake-van at Igatpuri owing to the driver having lost control of his engine through a defect in the regulator. A fireman was knocked off the engine and slightly injured.

On the 11th May 1891, the engine of an up passenger train failed owing to the gauge glass having burst. The driver, in endeavouring to shut the gauge cocks, was seriously scalded.

On the 12th May 1891, a slight collision took place at Poona between an engine which was standing on a siding and another engine attached to nine wagons and a brake, owing to the latter having been turned into a wrong line. The driver of the former engine was slightly injured.

On the same date, through the carelessness of the shunting Muccadum, some wagons loaded with ponies, in the course of being hand-shunted at Igatpuri, collided with a shunting engine. An old woman, the mother of a syce, was slightly injured.

On the 18th May 1891, a wagon which was being shunted at Wadi Bandar collided with some carts at the level-crossing and was derailed. Three carts were smashed and a cartman and a bullock injured.

On the 3rd June 1891, an engine whilst shunting at Nándgaon slightly collided with another engine. This accident was due to the carelessness of the pointsman. A pointsman who was working the brake on the tender of the former engine was hurt.

On the 5th June 1891, a collision took place at Itársi between two horse-boxes, which were being shunted, and an Indian Midland railway wagon. This accident was caused by the carelessness of the pointsman. A shunter was seriously injured.

28. *Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar railway.*—On the 15th April 1891, an engine tender and one goods wagon were run into the Ránáwáo station yard by the remainder of the train to which they belonged. The accident was due to the train having parted unknown to the staff at the summit of a falling gradient of 1 in 200. Two passengers and two railway servants were injured, and the rolling stock was considerably damaged.

29. *Morvi railway.*—On the 17th June 1891, the carriages of a down mail train were blown over by a whirlwind at Dugdugia watering station. One passenger bruised his arm, and the carriages were more or less damaged.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Goverment of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Note, with the Abstract Returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that the Note, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

Documents accompanying.
Abstract Returns of Accidents for the six months ending the 30th June 1891.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the six months ending 30th June 1891, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.	
Passengers :—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c.	2	35	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	38	118	
Servants :—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c.	15	38	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	82	244	
Other Persons :—			
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	11	12	
Trespassers	112	31	
Suicides	37	...	
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	11	10	
TOTAL	308	488	

ABSTRACT

No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS, reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon Railways, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable, the Nature and Causes of the Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

| Serial Number. | RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SERVANTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

	I.—East Indian. (a)									III.—Tirhoot & Bengal and North-Western.									V.—Bengal-Nágpur.								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	3	3	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	2	5	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	12	12	...	1(b)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	7	7	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	..	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	8	8	...	1 (c)	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	6	126	132	...	12(d)	1	3	1	15	3	51	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	99	100	...	...	1	...	1	...

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya and Tárakeshwar Railways. | (b) Not a passenger, but a cartman. | (c) Not a passenger, but a cooly. | (d) Of these, two were not passengers,—see notes (b) and (c). | (e) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi Railway.

	VI.—Indian Midland. (e)									VIII.—Rajputana-Malwa. (a)									XI.—Southern Maratta. (d)								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	91	94	...	1(b)	...	...	...	1	...	2	242	244	...	...	1	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	1(b)	1(c)	...	1	1
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	20	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	..	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	1	13	..	1	1	14	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	61	63	1	1(b)	1	...	2	1	7	200	207	1	17(c)	...	1	1	18	7	320	327	1(b)	2(c)	1	1	2	3

(a) Includes the Gackwar's Wehsána Railway. | (b) Not a passenger, but a cartman. | (c) Of these, one was not a passenger. | (d) Includes the Mysore section and Kolhapur Railway. | (e) Not a passenger, but a cooly. | (f) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway. | (g) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot, Rajpura-Bhatinda and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.

	XIV.—South Indian. (f)									XVII.—North Western. (g)								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	5
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	3	91	94	...	1(b)	...	...	...	1	...	2	212	244	...	...	1	...	1	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	15	15	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	1(b)	1(e)	...	...	1	1
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	19	20	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	7	8	1	13	..	1	1	14	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	7	200	207	1	17(c)	...	1	1	18	7	320	327	1(b)	2(c)	1	1	2	3	

	XVII.—North Western. (g)									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	5
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	2	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	144	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	.	..	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	21	21	...	...	...	..	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	238	240	...	...	1	1	1	1	

	XVII.—North Western. (g)									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	3	3	...	1	...	4	...	5	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	2	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	4	19	23	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	84	84	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	12	13	...	...	3	1	3	1
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	6	6	...	..	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	4	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	2	10	12	...	...	2	...	2	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	3	32	35	...	...	2	3	2	3
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	29	278	307	...	1	7	8	7	9

(a) Includes the Gackwar's Wehsána Railway. | (b) Not a passenger, but a cartman. | (c) Of these, one was not a passenger. | (d) Includes the Mysore section and Kolhapur Railway. | (e) Not a passenger, but a cooly. | (f) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway. | (g) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot, Rajpura-Bhatinda and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, &c.—*continued.*

	XX.—OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.									XXI.—EASTERN BENGAL. (a)									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	..	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	26	1 (b)	...	1	...	2	...	
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
20. Broken rails	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	..	...	1	1	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	23	24	...	1 (b)	...	3	...	4	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	63	66	...	2	1	...	1	2	4	241	245	2 (c)	2 (c)	1	4	3	6	

	XXIII.—NALHATI.									XXIV.—CHERRA-COMPANYGUNJ.									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Not a passenger, but a cartman.
(c) Of these, one was not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, &c.—*continued.*

	XXV.—JOBRAT.									XXVI.—BURMA. (a)									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	68	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	XXXII.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA. (b)									XXXIII.—BOMBAY-BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA. (f)									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	3	5	8	...	1	1	8	1	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	9	9	...	1 (c)	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	4	4	...	1 (c)	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2 (c)	3 (c)	...	...	2	3	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	6	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	6	6	1 (d)	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	10	10	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	131	136	1 (d)	3 (e)	1	18	2	21	5	40	45	2(c)	3(c)	...	...	2	3	

(a) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.
(b) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti Railways.
(c) Not passengers, but cartmen.
(d) Not a passenger, but an infant of a gangman.
(e) Of these, two were not passengers, but cartmen.
(f) Includes the Gaekwar's Petlád Railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, &c.—*continued.*

	XXXIV.—MADRAS.									XXXVII.—DELOGHUR.								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	68	68	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (*a*). Ditto of tube &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	114	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	XXXVIII.—ROHILKHAND-KUMAUN. (*a*)								XXXIX.—DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (*a*). Ditto of tube &c., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Includes the Lucknow-Bareilly Section.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, &c.—*continued.*

	XL.—DIBRU-SADIYA.									XLI.—THATÓN DUYINMAIK.								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	5	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(*a*). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	9	9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	45	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...

	XLV.—THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE. (*a*)								XLVI.—THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI.								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	46	46	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(*a*). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	11	74	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Includes the Berárda extension.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, &c.—*concluded.*

	LIV.—MORVI.						LIII.—BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGARH-PORBANDAR.						LII.—JODHPORE.					
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.												
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes.										
													Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains																		
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line																		
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains																		
4. Collisions between light engines																		
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails																		
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails																		
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points																		
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed																		
9. Trains running over cattle on the line																		
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line																		
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings																		
12. The bursting of boilers of engines																		
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines																		
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines																		
14. Ditto of tyres																		
15. Ditto of wheels																		
16. Ditto of axles																		
17. Ditto of brake apparatus																		
18. Ditto of couplings																		
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.																		
20. Broken rails																		
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way																		
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments																		
23. Fire in trains																		
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts																		
25. Other accidents																		
TOTAL ALL CLASSES																		

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, distinguishing the different CLASSES of Accidents and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS, KILLED or INJURED, in each Class of Accident.

	TOTAL.								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	2	7	9	...	10	...	...	...	10
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	10	25	35	...	1	...	7	...	8
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	9	57	66	...	1	3	9	3	10
4. Collisions between light engines	...	14	14	...	..	...	1	...	1
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	14	29	43	...	2	...	1	...	3
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	11	129	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	28	31	...	...	...	1	...	1
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	5	1,058	1,063	...	1(a)	1	...	1	1
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	9	91	100	3(a)	4(a)	6	1	9	5
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	2	36	38	2(a)	4(a)	1	...	3	4
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	82	82	...	...	...	4	...	4
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	204	204	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	2	35	37	...	...	...	1	...	1
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	2	98	100	...	5	...	2	...	7
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	5	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	5	18	23	...	1	..	1	...	2
23. Fire in trains	5	102	107	1	1	2	...	3	1
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	46	49	1(b)	1(a)	..	3	1	4
25. Other accidents	6	119	125	1	15(c)	2	7	3	22
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	93	2,225	2,318	8(d)	46(e)	15	38	23	84

Mean mileage worked	16,976
Number of servants employed	168,794
Train-mileage of all descriptions	32,689,948(f)
Number of passengers carried	59,383,887
Passenger-mileage	2,751,772,656
Per mile open—	
Train-mileage of all descriptions	1,935
Number of passengers carried	3,498
Passenger-mileage	162,098
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	0·034
Injured per ditto ditto	0·589
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0·001
Injured per ditto ditto	0·013

(a) Not passengers, but cartmen.
(b) Not a passenger, but an infant of a gangman.
(c) Of these, one was not a passenger but a cooly.
(d) Of these, six were not passengers.
(e) Of these, eleven were not passengers.
(f) Excludes the Dibru-Sadiya Railway for which information is not available.

Report by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, on the accident which occurred on the 6th April 1891 to Nos. 114 and 12 Up Goods Trains at Kurla Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Description.

1. In this case the No. 12 up north-east goods train, consisting of engine, 34 loaded wagons, 1 empty wagon and 2 brakes, arrived at Kurla Station at 3-6 on the morning of the date mentioned and stopped at 3-27, or thereabouts, at the sheep siding at the Sion side of the station (*i.e.*, the end nearest Bombay) to detach 3 wagons of sheep. No 114 up south-east goods train, consisting of engine, 35 loaded wagons and 2 brakes, arrived and was pulled up at the distant signal at the north end of the station which was at danger, ultimately being drawn up inside for protection. Shortly afterwards the Station Master, believing No. 12 goods to have completed its shunting and had left for Sion, lowered the station signal for No. 114 goods train. This train then drew in, and, while still within station limits, ran into the tail end of No. 12 goods, killing Michael Brennan, the head guard, who was riding in the rear brake of No. 12 goods and slightly injuring the head guard and brakesman and a native fireman of No. 114 goods.

2. The rear brake of No. 12 goods train was completely smashed, the engine of No. 114 derailed and damaged, many vehicles of both trains being also more or less damaged. The permanent way for a short distance was torn up and both up and down lines were blocked.

3. Single line working was brought into force as soon as the down line was cleared by about 7 o'clock, and the double line working was resumed in the evening of the same day.

The through and local passenger train service was temporarily disorganized, and goods trains had to be stopped altogether for a time.

Evidence.

SAMSON SUTKEL, a native Jew, states:—I have been in the service as brakesman two years. I was brakesman of the No. 12 up goods train of the 5th April 1891 and rode in the centre brake. Michael Brennan was the head guard and he rode in the rear brake. The train arrived at Kurla at about 3 o'clock morning of the 6th instant. The signals were against us, the distant signal was lowered just before the train came to a stand. The train proceeded and came to a stand at the station. The muccadum came to my brake, and I said there are three wagons to be detached. He jumped on to the foot-board of my brake and signalled the driver to go ahead to the sheep siding. I did not see the head guard. The train stopped before reaching the sheep siding. The trucks to be detached were the 3rd, 4th and 5th from the engine. I superintended the shunting. The head guard did not come up. He told me before leaving Kalyán to tell the muccadum on arrival at Kurla that three wagons were to be detached. After detaching the wagons in the sheep siding the engine and two wagons were attached to the train, and I walked back to my brake; I was about to get in, having one foot on the foot-board and my hand on the hand rail when the collision occurred. My train had not moved when the collision took place. I fell down and crawled under the wagons in the siding. After everything was quiet I got out and asked the muccadum, who stood near the engine of my train, what was up? After the collision a danger whistle was sounded from the rear. I then came to know that there had been a collision. I walked to the rear brake to see my head guard and found the brake smashed. The driver of my train came after me; we removed some boards and found the body of the guard who had been killed by the accident. We tried to remove the body, but could not owing to its being jammed in the debris. The guard of the rear train then came up and seeing what had occurred went back to the station and telegraphed. The down line being blocked, I went forward with a red signal to stop any down-trains. After leaving Kalyán we stopped at Mumbra, Thána, Bhándúp and Ghát Kopar. I exchanged signal with the guard at all stations including Ghát Kopar. I did not see or speak to the guard after leaving Kalyán. We stopped at Mumbra about 10 minutes, and 5 minutes at the other stations. The north-east trunship train was in front and stopped us at Ghát Kopar for line clear. I trimmed the brake van lamps at Kalyán, I saw the side lamps on the up line side at Kurla, it was not then burning so well as when I trimmed it at Kalyán, but I could see it distinctly. I saw it when coming into the station and after arrival at the sheep siding. I did not see the lamp on the down side. I was looking out on the up side only. I did not hear any whistle from the engine of my train as I was getting into my brake. I did not hear the bell. The custom is for the head guard to go to the station, take signatures for the wagons detached, and when he is informed by the Station Master by giving two beats on the bell, that the line is clear, returns to his brake and gives the driver a signal to start. I did not see the head guard go to the station. The train had not started when I was getting into the brake. I saw the night Station Master standing on the platform when my train entered Kurla Station. I had no conversation with him.

LIMJEE EDULJEE states:—I was driver of No. 12 up north-east goods train of the 5th April 1891. Brennan was the head guard and rode in the rear brake. A brakesman, whose name I do not know, rode in the centre brake. I saw guard Brennan on starting from Kására. He gave me signals at every station as far as Ghát Kopar, but I had no conversation with him after leaving Kására At that station he told me there was shunting to do at Kurla and Parel. I had a full load equal to 45 vehicles including two brakes, but cannot say the exact number. We stopped at Mumbra, Thána, Bhándúp and Ghát Kopar, about 5 minutes at each station, owing to No. 32 up transhipment train being ahead and line clear not having been obtained to the next station. On arrival at Kurla both signals were at danger, but before I had stopped dead at the distant signal both signals were lowered. I did not look back to see if the distant signal was raised to danger after I had passed it. Having wagons to detach at Kurla sheep siding I passed the station very slowly and picked up the porters. The night Station Master Gonsalves was standing on the down platform near the office. I told him I had shunting to do and he told the muccadum to get into the centre brake.

We pulled up short of the sheep siding, the muccadum unlocked the wagons and signalled me to go ahead. When the shunting was finished I attached to my train and got an all-right signal from the muccadum who was standing near my engine. The second guard also gave me a signal from the centre brake. Owing to the curve I could not see the head guard's signal unless I went a short distance ahead. There were wagons standing in the sheep siding, most of them were covered. The siding was full of wagons. When I received the signals from the muccadum and second guard, I whistled and was about to start. When I felt a bump from the rear which pushed my engine forward about 3 wagons length, I got off my engine and walked to the rear to see what had happened, and observed that another goods train had collided with mine. The rear brake of my train was smashed, the engine of the other train had gone right through it and turned it over.

I called out for the head guard but could not see him, and walked to the station and asked the night Station Master why he had let the other train go on when I was not clear. He said he thought my train had cleared Sion.

The brakesman of my train accompanied me from his brake to the station. We walked back with the driver and guard of No. 114 up and found the head guard of my train had been killed and his body lying under the brake van wheel We covered it up with a tarpaulin. The brake van lamps of my train were smashed with the force of the collision. Between Bhándúp and Ghát Kopar I saw the side lamp on the down side; it was burning, but not very well. I did not look for the other lamp. I would have started from Kurla on the muccadum's and second guard's signals, but should have pulled up if I had not seen the head guard's when clear of the wagons on the siding. The shunting occupied from 10 to 15 minutes. I did not look to see how the station signals were after the collision. When wagons have to be attached at Kurla, both the distant and station signals are kept at danger. On this occasion the station staff did not know there was any shunting to do until my train arrived at the station and I told them.

NOWROJEE PULLONJEE, No. 1, states:—I was driver of No. 114 up south-east goods train of the 5th April 1891. My engine was No. 459 $\frac{K}{19}$, and we had on a full load of 45 vehicles including two brakes.

I arrived at Kurla at 3-25 o'clock; both distant and station signals were at danger. I stopped dead at the distant signal and then drew inside for protection coming to a dead stand again when about half-way between the distant and station signals. I stood 10 minutes, the station signal was then lowered, and some one waved a white light from the down platform. I proceeded and did not stop at the station. I saw a porter on the platform near the station signal with a lamp in his hand. I also saw some one working in the office. I do not know who it was. I did not see the night Station Master on the platform. After passing the level-crossing I shut off steam, because there is an incline in the direction of Sion, and I wished to have my train under control in case the signals should be against me. I had been detained at Bhándúp and very nearly at Ghát Kopar, where the signals were only lowered as I was approaching them. After I had shut off steam I noticed a dim red light in front on the right-hand side. I told my augwallah to put the brake on, and at the same time reversed my lever and opened the vacuum. Almost at the same time I collided with a train in front. I was not thrown down. I immediately opened my danger whistle. I got off my engine and walked to the station, when half-way I met the night Station Master and both guards of my train. I asked the Station Master why he had given line clear, and he said nothing. I only had one man on my engine at time of collision. I had two augwallahs on leaving Bombay, but one failed to turn up at Karjat on the return journey.

E. ISAAC states:— I was guard in charge of No. 114 up south-east goods train of the 5th April 1891. I rode in the rear brake. The train consisted of 37 vehicles including two brakes I looked at my watch on arrival at the Kurla distant signal, and the time was 3-20. The distant and station signals were at danger, and my train came to a dead stand at the former. It stood outside the distant signal 5 minutes. The train did not move after coming to a stand until the signals were lowered. My brake had not cleared the platform when I felt a shock. The train at once came to a complete stand. There was no movement backward. After the shock I heard the danger whistle, I did not previously hear a shrill whistle.

The bump forced me against the wheel of my brake and hurt my chest. I left my brake on the down side and shouted to the Assistant Station Master, who was in the office, to know the cause of the sudden stoppage, and he said

he did not know. I walked to the front of my train and met my second guard, who told me his brake was derailed and damaged. I then walked towards the engine and heard the driver shouting my name. I met him and he told me he had pitched into another train. I asked if any one was killed or hurt, and he said he did not know. I found that the rear brake of No. 12 up was smashed to pieces and guard Brennan dead and covered with small pieces of wood. We tried to get the body out, but could not. I looked at my watch directly after the collision, and it was 3-27 or 3-28. The train was in a good swing when the collision occurred. I do not know why the driver did not draw inside the distant signal. At Bhándúp the distant and station signals were at danger and the train was taken inside the distant signal. I am quite sure it did not draw inside the distant signal at Kurla.

MOSES JACOB states:—I am a brakesman and was working with No. 114 up south-east line train of the 5th April 1891.

I was riding in the centre brake. The distant and station signals at Kurla were at danger. The train stopped outside the distant signal and waited five or six minutes. The signals were then lowered, and the train whistled and went on. I did not stop at the station after passing the level-crossing, the wagons from the front appeared to come on my brake and the train suddenly came to a stand. I tried to get out of the door, but could not open it, so got out of the window.

I was hurt on my chest and back.

PETER ROMAN GONSALVES states:—I am Assistant Station Master at Kurla, and have held that position for three years. I was on duty when No. 12 up north-east goods arrived at 3-6 on the morning of 6th April 1891. I entered the same in the train signal book. I cleared the line back to Ghât Kopar at 3-6. I gave warning signal to Sion at 3-0, which was the time I got departure signal from Ghât Kopar. No. 32 up tranship train cleared Sion at 3-4. I kept the signals up till I got line clear of No. 32 up from Sion at 3-4, when I lowered them. I cannot tell whether No. 12 up arrived before the signals were lowered. The train passed slowly through the station at 3-6. The driver wished me "good morning" and said he had shunting, making a sign with three fingers that three wagons were to be detached.

I told the muccadum and porter to detach three wagons, and let the train go as I had got line clear from Sion for it.

I was on the down platform when the train passed; I did not see the head guard or any one else in the rear brake. I did not pay particular attention to the brake van lamps; I did not see them. The train went on to the sheep siding. Before it had passed the platform, I went to the office to make up the station cash. In about 10 minutes I heard an engine whistle; I stepped out of the office to see if the train had left for Sion. I could see no brake van lights, which caused me to think that the train had left for Sion; and I gave the departure signal to Sion at 3-18, and Sion acknowedged it at the same time. My signalman, who was outside the office, told me shortly after that there was another up-train at the distant signal, and asked me if the signal was to be given. I said—"No", "let it wait a minute, as the line clear from Sion had not been received." I went on to the platform to see where the train was and noticed it was half-way between the up distant and station signals. It appeared to be standing. I waited the usual time for "line clear" from Sion, and not receiving it, gave "attention" signal. No reply being received, I repeated it. At 3-25 Sion gave "all clear" signal; I acknowledged it by one beat, which lowered the semaphore arm of my instrument. I was alone in the office at the time. I ordered my signalman to lower the station signal for No. 114 up. I was standing on the platform when the train commenced to pass. I saw the driver on the engine, and went in the office to give departure signal to Sion. I did so at 3-29, and Sion acknowledged it at the same time. When the rear brake had arrived opposite the office, I heard a noise; I called out to my signalman to come with a light to see what was the matter. At the same time I heard a danger whistle; I ran as far as the level-crossing, and the gateman informed me that some vehicles were off the line. I walked forward and found that the engine of 114 up had come into collision with 12 up.

According to custom the guards should take signatures of the Station Master or other authorized party on their wagon way bills for wagons detached. The guard of No. 12 up did not come to me and I did not sign his way bill. It is not the custom to carry out Rule 25 of the Working Time Book when trains start from the sheep siding. If the line is clear to Sion, the muccadum is instructed to start the train.

If the line is not clear, he is instructed to stop the train until he gets orders.

The muccadum uses a white or red signal, as the case may be. The bell is not rung, because it is too far off to be of any use. I do not wait for the return of the muccadum before giving departure signal when I hear the whistle.

When shunting, drivers give short sharp whistles, but when starting longer, whistles, which enables me to distinguish the shunting from the starting whistle. I was in the office when I heard the whistle which I took for the starting whistle. The signalman was standing at the door.

When No. 114 up was standing at my distant signal I thought No. 12 up must have arrived at Sion, and that the signaller there had omitted to clear line back. I gave attention signal—7 beats at about 3-24, not receiving a reply, I waited two seconds and repeated the 7 beats. Sion acknowledged by giving 5 beats, which is the "all clear" signal. I acknowledge by giving one beat; the semaphore arm of my block instrument then fell down; and I gave orders to my signalman, who was standing at the office door, to let the No. 114 up go on. After getting line clear from Sion, and about two minutes before

giving departure signal for No. 114 up, I went on to the platform to see if the No. 12 up train had left. (Witness corrects this statement and says he went on to the platform to see No. 114 up arrive and if he had any shunting to do.)

Question.—When attention signal 7 beats is given, what is the acknowledgment?

Answer.—If the line is not clear, the obstruction danger signal 2, 1, 2, 1 should be given, but if the line is clear, the all clear signal, 5 beats, should be given.

After I gave "attention signal" to Sion at 3-24, that station acknowledged it by one beat, and then gave all clear signal, 5 beats.

I only heard No. 12 up give one whistle. I was in the office at the time.

WASSUDEO MORESHWAR states:—I am Assistant Station Master at Sion and have held that post four years. I received warning signal from Kurla for an up goods train on the 6th April 1891 at 2-23 and departure signal at 2-56. I acknowledged them at the same time. The train passed my station and I gave all clear to Kurla. At 3-2 I received warning signal from Kurla for another goods train at 3-4 and departure signal at 3-20. I acknowledged the latter signal at 3-20. I gave warning signal to Matoonga at 3-20. This train did not arrive at my station; I therefore did not clear the line back to Kurla. At 3-28 or 3-30, I received attention beats from Kurla and thought Kurla wanted to speak to me through the speaking instrument. I called back to him by Morse instrument, but he did not answer me; I then went on to the platform to see if the up train was coming; I could not see it, but heard a noise from the direction of Kurla. I went back to the office and Kurla gave me obstruction signal at 3-34. I made a remark accordingly in the train signal book.

I had no further communication with Kurla.

Re-examined—

When Kurla gave attention signal I thought he wanted to speak with me, so I called to him by the Morse instrument, but he did not reply. I did not give obstruction signal to Kurla as the line was already obstructed. If the attention signal had been sent twice, I should have given obstruction signal. I went on the platform to see if the train was coming, and directly after heard a noise.

I did not receive warning signal from Kurla at 3-20.

DAJEE HIRROO states:—I am a muccadum. I have been stationed at Kurla 11 years, 5 as pointsman and 6 as muccadum. On arrival of an up goods train at about 2-45 o'clock, 6th April 1891, the night Station Master told me to detach three wagons in the sheep siding and, when shunting was finished, to send the train on as the line was clear. I did not see the head guard. The second guard came to me near the engine after the train had come to a stand at the sheep siding and pointed out the three wagons that were to be detached. I unhooked them from the train and backed them into sheep siding. The engine had to push back other wagons in the siding in order to get them to the sheep platform. The guard went back to his brake and I did the shunting.

The engine and two wagons had just been attached to the train when the accident took place. The force of the collision sent the train forward about 15 rail lengths. After finishing the shunting and when the engine was coming out of the sheep siding to back on to the train I asked the driver to whistle to warn the pointsman, and he did so. He only gave one short whistle, and this was about 5 minutes before the accident took place. I ride from the station to the sheep siding on the engine when shunting has to be done at the sheep siding. I signal the train on when the line is clear. If the line is not clear, I show a red light to the driver. I have no order to report departure of the trains to the Station Master, the Station Master tells me whether the line is clear or not. If the line is not clear, the train waits until a white signal is shewn from the station. When a train starts the driver gives a long whistle.

Ganoo Govind, gateman at the level-crossings at Kurla, remembers the accident, but cannot tell whether any lights were on the rear brake of No. 12 up.

AHNARAM BHICAJEE states:—I am signalman at Kurla. I remember an up goods train arriving early morning of 6th April 1891, and muccadum going with it to the sheep siding. I stood on the down platform against the coaching office door. I noticed two lights only on the rear of the goods train, one on the left side and one in the middle. They were burning dim. I did not see any light on the right-hand side. About 15 minutes after the train had passed I told the night Station Master, who was standing outside the coaching office door, that another train was standing at the distant signal, and he said, let it stand. The whole of the train was inside the distant signal. I could tell this by the engine head lights. The night Station Master told me about 15 minutes afterwards to lower the signals. He was sitting in the office, counting the cash, and I was standing in the door-way. I did not hear any whistling before this. I went to the station signal and lowered it. I was standing near it when the train passed and then walked back to the office. The Station Master did not come out of the office to see the train pass. The collision took place immediately after I returned to the office from the signal. The night Station Master was then in the office. I did not notice him leave the office between departure of the first goods train and the time of the collision.

BHICCOO MAHADEO states:—I am augwallah on engine working No. 114 up goods train at Kurla on the 6th instant. I was told by the driver to put on the brake, and while doing so was thrown against the awning stanchions and hurt my right leg. I was looking after my firing and did not notice the lights on the train we collided with.

HOOSEIN MAHOMED KHAN, augwallah, states:—I was on driver Limjee's engine at Kurla when the collision took place, morning of the 6th instant. I cannot say whether a whistle was given during the time shunting was going on. When the engine and wagons were uncoupled from the train before going into the siding, the engine whistled, and again when the shunting was finished and the train ready to start. The muccadum gave a signal (white light) by his hand lamp about two wagon lengths from the engine on the sheep siding side, and the driver was about to open his regulator to start when the collision occurred.

Conclusion.

5. The above evidence shews that No. 12 up goods train was admitted into Kurla Station, the line blocked to Sion, and the train sent forward in charge of the muccadum for the purpose of taking off three wagons at the sheep siding. The shunting operations appear to have been completed and the engine had just been re-attached to the train when the collision took place.

The No. 114 up goods train arrived at the Kurla distant signal which was at danger, and was drawn inside until the engine stood midway between the up distant and station signals. After standing 4 or 5 minutes the up signal was lowered and the train proceeded. On reaching the Sion side of the Kurla level-crossing, the driver saw a dim red light in front and seems to have promptly attempted to stop his train, the collision, however, was inevitable, and the engine dashed into the brake of No. 12 up goods train and turned it over. The body of head guard Brennan, who was riding in the brake van, was found under the front buffer beam of the engine, among the brake van debris and must have been killed instantaneously.

6. The train staff of No. 114 up goods train are entirely free from blame, the signals being correctly given for the train.

7. The line after leaving the Sion end of the platform is on a curve of 160 chains radius and the gradients are falling 1 in 300 through the station to the Sion end of the platform and 1 in 740 forward. The abutments of the overbridge and the wagons in the sheep siding, running parallel with the up main line to some extent, obstructed the view, so had the tail lights of No. 12 goods been burning properly, the Assistant Station Master standing on his platform might not have been able to see them.

8. It is clear from the evidence that the brake van lamps of No. 12 goods train were either out or burning so feebly as to be hardly visible. With regard to these lamps and the position of the station, the General Traffic Manager has noted as follows:—"If the station had been in a straight road, the Assistant Station Master on duty would certainly not have acted upon the whistle which, he says, he took as indicating the departure of the 12 up goods train from Kurla, as he could have seen the train and the lamps of the No. 12 burning feebly no doubt, but still burning, would have been before his eyes all the time; moreover, the driver of No. 114 up could also have seen the No. 12 train and its feeble lamps much sooner had there been no curve.

9. That the position and arrangements of Kurla Station are unsatisfactory. I fully agree with Mr. Conder [the question of relocating and remodelling this station has just been considered and will shortly be before Government], but I cannot wholly concur that in this particular instance the fact of the curve being in the station had much effect on the accident, for the curve is very flat and the collision actually occurred, but a short distance from the tangent, so the rear brake was practically on the straight, and the lights cannot have been obscured by the curve.

10. There is no evidence to show that the head guard of No. 12 up goods train got out of his brake, which he should have done in the ordinary course of his duty, in fact he was probably asleep at the time.

11. The responsibility for allowing No. 114 up goods train to leave Kurla before the section to Sion was clear, rests between the Station Masters on duty at Kurla and Sion. The evidence of the former is contradictory and unreliable, and there seems little doubt that he gave the signal for No. 114 up goods train to start in the absence of any line clear from Sion.

Finding.

12. The finding of the joint enquiry into the cause of the accident was—"From a careful consideration of the evidence, we are of opinion that the line was not cleared back from Sion to Kurla for No. 12 up goods train, and that the responsibility for the accident rests with P. R. Gousalves, the Kurla Assistant Station Master."

In this I fully concur.] He has since been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, [in default, to undergo three months' imprisonment.

13. Mr. Fowler, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer, was present at the joint enquiry and has submitted a separate report, however, as in all main points it endorses the conclusions and finding of the Committee herein embodied, I have not thought it necessary to submit it.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 23rd, 1892.

During the week under review a disturbance of greater intensity than any recently experienced has affected the weather over Northern India. The first sign of its appearance was given by a brisk fall of the barometer over the Indus Valley and Baluchistan on the morning of the 20th. On the 21st this fall continued and extended to all parts of North-Western and Central India and the head of the Peninsula, and at 8 a.m. a shallow but well defined depression was shown over Guzerat, the lowest pressure reported being 29·934″ at Deesa. The winds at the stations in the immediate neighbourhood of the depression exhibited a cyclonic circulation around the storm, and the winds over a large part of India were more or less influenced by its presence. The only rainfall reported on the morning of the 21st was ¼ inch at Karachi. The chart of the 22nd showed that the disturbance had advanced eastward and that the centre lay near Khandwa. The winds over a large part of the country were affected by the disturbance and exhibited an irregular indraught towards it. The rainfall area had very largely increased. One inch of rain was reported from Ajmere and Jeypore between ½ inch and 1 inch from Sirsa, Deesa, Indore, Mount Abu, and Sambhar, and showers of less than ½ inch from Agra, Jhansi, Meerut, Delhi, Ludhiana, Lahore, Sialkote, Multan, Murree, Srinagar, Neemuch, Karachi, Hyderabad, Jacobabad, and Colombo. On the morning of the 23rd the centre of the depression was apparently near Amraoti, and a rapid rise of the barometer had occurred over Rajputana and Central India. The disturbance was slighter than on the two preceding days, and its influence on the winds was proportionally less. The rainfall was slighter than on the preceding day, but the area which received rain was nearly as large, extending from Khandwa and Seoni in the south to Mussoorie and Ranikhet in the north and from Benares in the east to Ajmere, Sirsa and Ludhiana in the west. The heaviest fall was 1½ inches at Jeypore. Previous to the appearance of this disturbance the distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds were of the ordinary anti-cyclonic type calling for no remark.

Temperature.—The variations of the mean temperature from the normal average have been irregular, and particularly in the more central parts of the country have been large. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	—1·9	—2·1	—2·6	—2·7	—2·8	—1·1	—0·8	—2·0
Bengal and Assam	—1·2	—1·0	+0·7	—0·2	—0·7	+0·6	+2·4	+0·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—0·6	+1·4	+0·5	—0·7	—0·4	+3·5	—0·2	+0·5
Punjab	+0·5	—0·9	—1·0	—0·7	—0·2	—0·1	+0·2	—0·3
Bombay	—0·2	—0·1	+1·8	+2·8	+3·0	+3·6	—0·8	+1·4
Berar and Central Provinces	+2·1	+4·5	+3·9	+4·5	+3·9	+6·9	+2·1	+4·0
Guzerat and Central India	—1·4	—0·7	—0·7	+3·3	+7·2	+6·9	—4·0	+1·5
Sind and Rajputana	+0·2	—1·5	—3·2	—1·1	+2·2	+0·8	—3·8	—0·9
Madras	+1·8	+1·7	+1·0	+0·8	+1·1	+1·6	+0·5	+1·2
Mean for whole India	—0·1	+0·1	0	+0·7	+1·5	+2·5	—0·5	+0·6

In Madras and the Central Provinces the mean temperature was steadily above and in Burma steadily below throughout the week, but in all the other provinces the variations changed from day to day. There was a very noticeable excess of temperature over the Central Provinces, Central India, and Guzerat immediately preceding the appearance of the depression. This was followed by a brisk fall as the depression moved away, and north-east winds and the effect of the rain were experienced, thus in Guzerat and Central India there was a mean fall of 11° between the 22nd and 23rd. The final columns of the above table show that on the mean of the week there was an average daily excess of ½° for the whole of India, that in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Madras the mean temperature of the whole week was higher than usual, and that in Burma, the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana it was lower. Except in Burma and the Central Provinces the variations were small.

Rain.—As mentioned above the week under review has been marked by the passage across the central parts of the country of a disturbance which has occasioned heavier and more extensive rain than has been received for many weeks past. The table at the close shows that rain has been received in twenty-two out of the fifty-one divisions into which the Indian region is divided. The regions over which no rain fell include all the Burma divisions, both the Assam divisions, the Bengal divisions, except Behar (north and south), all the Peninsula divisions and Khandeish, Berar, Kathiawar, and the east of the Central Provinces. The regions which received rain included the Behar (north and south) divisions, all the divisions in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, the Central Provinces, west, and central divisions, and the divisions in Guzerat, Sind, Central India, and Rajputana. Of the twenty-two divisions which report rain, seven had less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch of rain as the average fall for the week; twelve had between $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch and ½ inch as the average fall, and three had more than ½ an inch, the heaviest average fall for any division reported being 0·94 inch in Rajputana (east), and Central India (west). Of these twenty-two divisions eleven had more and eleven less than the normal fall of the week. In Rajputana (east) and Central India (west) the rainfall was sixteen times the normal amount, while, on the contrary, the rainfall on the North-Western Himalayas was only ⅛ of the usual fall during the present week.

The following are the more important totals which were received during the week :—

Behar	Shahabad	Bhabuah	0·85
North-Western Provinces.	Benares	Sudder	0·65
,,	Orai	Jalaun	3·21
,,	Bulandshahr	Khurja	1·60
Punjab	Hissar	Fatehabad	0·93
,,	Gurgaon	Sohna	2·00
,,	Ludhiana	Nakodar	0·90
,,	Kangra	Dera	1·57
Central Provinces	Damoh	Hutta	1·65
Central India	Gwalior	?	1·46
Rajputana	Ajmere	Ladgorh	2·27
,,	Jeypur	Sudder	2·45

The final column of the concluding table shows the condition of the seasonal rainfall from January 3rd to date. In the west and centre of the North-Western Provinces, the south and centre of the Punjab, in Central India, and in Rajputana the average rainfall for that period has been in excess of the normal, but in all other divisions it has been in defect. Over a large portion of North-East India and of the Peninsula there has been no rain whatever.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 23rd, 1892.			Rainfall data from January 3rd to January 23rd.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 3rd to January 23rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0·06	—100
	Central ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·02	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·33	—100
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·19	0·47	—60
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·01	0·22	—0·21	0·54	0·56	—4
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·26	—100
	Central ditto	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·25	—100
	North ditto	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·27	—100
	Orissa	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·13	—100
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·36	—100
	Behar (South)	0·15	0·15	0	0·15	0·36	—58
	Ditto (North)	0·01	0·15	—0·14	0·01	0·34	—97
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·17	0·09	+0·08	0·17	0·35	—51
	Oudh (South)	0·08	0·13	—0·05	0·08	0·40	—80
	Ditto (North)	0·03	0·12	—0·09	0·04	0·32	—88
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·61	0·10	+0·51	0·62	0·36	+72
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·49	0·12	+0·37	0·50	0·32	+56
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0·03	0·27	—0·24	0·05	0·65	—92
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·47	0·08	+0·39	0·57	0·33	+73
	Ditto (Central)	0·51	0·10	+0·41	0·55	0·36	+53
	Ditto (Sub-montane)	0·31	0·30	+0·01	0·38	0·86	—56
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·12	1·01	—0·89	0·44	2·01	—78
	Ditto (North-West)	0·10	0·30	—0·20	0·33	0·92	—64
	Ditto (West)	0·05	0·14	—0·09	0·11	0·29	—62
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·35	—100
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·19	—100
	Coorg	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
	Mysore	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·07	—100
	Konkan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·06	—100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·05	—100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·10	—100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·38	—100
	Central Provinces (West)	0·13	0·19	—0·06	0·13	0·29	—55
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·33	0·19	+0·14	0·33	0·36	—8
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·24	—100
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·01	0·01	0	0·01	0·02	—50
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sind	0·16	0·04	+0·12	0·16	0·17	—6
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·46	0·17	+0·29	0·46	0·31	+48
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·94	0·06	+0·88	0·94	0·14	+571
	Rajputana (West)	0·29	0·07	+0·22	0·29	0·22	+32
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·09	—0·09		0·20	—100
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·09	—100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·07	—100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·28	—100
	Ditto (South)	0	0·25	—0·25	0·01	0·59	—98
	Madras (South)	0	0·20	—0·20	0·09	0·56	—84

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 28th January, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 30th January.*—No rain except light showers along southern coast. Agricultural prospects unaltered. Standing crops in southern districts not flourishing; in affected area scarcity of fodder and water increasing and cattle suffering. Prices nearly stationary and slightly easier except in Bellary, Cuddapah and Malabar; principal food-grains now above scarcity rates only in Nellore, Chingleput and Cuddapah. Numbers on works:—East coast—men 1,855, women 1,007, children 420; South Central—men 1,065, women 2,632, children 716; Deccan—men 6,876, women 8,139, children 3,269, besides 502 in Cuddapah for whom details unknown: total 26,481 against 21,555 last week; on gratuitious relief:—South Central—men 32, women 92, children 139; Deccan—men 71, women 135, children 570: total 1,039 against 1,045 last week. Loans disbursed for construction and repair of wells:—East coast—R5,95,218; South Central—R2,42,771; Deccan—R1,00,111. Wells constructed 2,082, 326, and 78 revised; and under construction 3,678, 1,130, and 915 in respective blocks. Amount disbursed under Agriculturists' Loans Act, R33,477, R72,938, R19,383, respectively.

Bombay.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—Slight rain in parts of two districts. Standing crops suffering for want of moisture throughout Deccan except Khandesh in the Karnatak, and in parts of Upper Sind; crops also injured by cloudy weather, blight or insects in parts of three districts. Fodder scarce in parts of ten and water in parts of four districts. Cattle being removed to other places in parts of four districts. Prices rising in parts of five districts; elsewhere stationary. Cotton-picking continues in five districts; harvesting of late crops commenced in three districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd February.*—No rain during the week, and the little that fell in the Patna division during the previous week caused no material change in the prospect of the *rabi* crops, except in Shahabad, where it is reported that the rain has saved the *rabi* from total failure in the west of the district. Unfavourable reports of the *rabi* crops continue to be received from all parts of the Province except the Dacca and Orissa divisions, and the general outturn is not expected to be satisfactory, and in certain tracts in Behar it will be very scanty. Some of the earlier *rabi* crops are being gathered. Sugarcane is being pressed and promises to yield a good outturn on the whole. Tobacco is generally reported to be a fair crop. Poppy is flowering and doing well on the irrigated tracts, but the crop is backward where no irrigation is available. Spring rice is being transplanted and doing well. Cultivation for autumn rice and jute is going on in parts of the Rajshahye division. No marked fluctuation in prices, but that of common rice is gradually rising in the Behar districts with the exception of Shahabad where a downward tendency is reported. There are ample supplies of fodder and water in almost all districts, and cattle are generally in good condition. In parts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore and Purneah districts, Bhagulpore division, a few relief works said to be required. The necessary funds will, for the present, be supplied by the District Boards. No distress is yet reported from the Patna division, but it is expected that relief measures will have to be undertaken in the districts of Gya, Mozufferpore, and Durbhanga from the end of this month or the beginning of March. In the Rajshahye division there is no such distress as to call for relief works at present.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—Weather occasionally cloudy, but no rain has fallen except in Benares;

it is urgently needed for crops on unirrigated lands. *Rabi* prospects however are still reported to be good; in a portion of the Cawnpore district wheat and barley and gram have been attacked by blight, while *arhar* has been partly injured by frost in Moradabad; a part of the poppy crop in Partabgarh has been destroyed by caterpillars, and the plants now coming up in the fields which have been resown are very backward. Prices are fairly steady. Fodder still scarce in a part of the Saharanpur district.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—No rainfall during the week. Prices rising in one district, falling in two others; stationary elsewhere. Irrigation of *rabi* crops in progress. Prospects of standing crops generally fair; crops on dry lands are suffering for want of rain which is urgently wanted in most districts. Condition of cattle good in all but five districts. Fodder scarce in seven districts; below average in one and sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—No rain. Cloudy weather prevails in several districts, and in Bilaspur tahsil wheat crop somewhat damaged thereby. Threshing of rice nearly completed in two districts, and harvesting of linseed commenced in two others. Fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices generally steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 30th January.*—LOWER BURMA:—Reaping almost completed; threshing and winnowing in progress. In Thayetmyo dry-weather sowing for paddy begun. Prospect of crops unchanged. UPPER BURMA:—Mandalay—condition of crops good. Bhamo—reaping of wet-weather and sowing of dry-weather paddy nearly finished. Katha—reaping progressing; prospects though poor will be sufficient. Shwebo—highland crops in Hladaw and Chaukywa townships harvested, dry-weather sowings in south of district progressing. Ye-u—dry-weather paddy cultivation in progress. Sagaing—in Sagaing sub-division paddy, sesamum and *jowar* have been reaped; wheat, gram and peas are progressing; in Myinmu sub-division crops reaped; in Ava sub-division paddy, sesamum and millet have been reaped; peas and dry-weather paddy are progressing. Upper Chindwin—reaping finished, a ten-anna outturn expected, dry-weather paddy-planting in progress, wheat thriving. Lower Chindwin—reaping of paddy, *jowar* and sesamum nearly completed; standing crop of peas in eastern sub-division bad, but in the western sub-division it is fair. Myingyan—in Pagan reaping of crops nearly finished; in Kyaukpadaung an eight-anna crop of paddy and *jowar* expected. Pakokku—outturn of paddy one-quarter less, of millets one-third less, than last year; area under dry-weather paddy slightly in excess of the area last year. Minbu—in Sagu sub-division paddy reaping completed and *jowar* gathered; in Mon sub-division paddy and *jowar* all in, and maize coming on; in Sadin sub-division paddy has been reaped and maize is being reaped. Magwe—millet threshed, *jowar* reaping continues, island crops doing well. Kyaukse—wet-weather paddy has been reaped and dry-weather sowings progressing well; outturn estimated at sixteen annas. Meiktila—reaping of paddy and *jowar* progressing. Yamethin—reaping almost completed, prospects unchanged. Pyinmana—reaping and threshing progressing. The price of paddy has risen slightly at Rangoon, Bassein, Henzada, Amherst, and Meiktila, and considerably at the Ruby Mines and Pyinmana; Tavoy is the only district where the price has fallen; elsewhere it is stationary. Numbers on relief works:—Shwebo 1,164; Ye-u 3,664; Sagaing 4,725; Lower Chindwin 2,534; Myingyan 1,623; Minbu 718; Magwe for week ending 16th January, 933; Meiktila 1,376; and Yamethin 2,078.

Assam.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—Rainfall *nil* except in Khas hills. Varying weather in different districts, being warm in Sylhet. Prospects of crops generally fair. Condition of cattle good. Water sufficient, but fodder growing scarce.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—MYSORE:—No rain and consequently no improvement in prospects. Ordinary public works started as relief works in parts of Bangalore district. No material change in prices.

COORG: Threshing of rice commenced. Picking of coffee almost completed. Slight fall in prices. Forage and water for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—BERAR:—Weather fair and cool. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowari* continues. *Rabi* crops poor in three districts. Fodder in one taluk and water in another insufficient. Prices somewhat high.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues; standing *rabi* crops are in fair condition. Scarcity of fodder and water for cattle is being felt in almost all taluks. Prices:—wheat 9, coarse rice 8¼, white *juar* 14, yellow *juar* 15¼ and *tur* 11⅜ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—Slight rain during week in Neemuch district and Bundlekhand. Condition of pasturage in Neemuch good. No other changes since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—Slight rain in seven States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Standing crops thriving well, much benefited by recent rains. One-third area cultivated in Ajmere; good outturn expected in Bhurtpore and Sirohi. Cattle poor in six States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Pasturage or fodder scarce in seven States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Prices steady in eight States and at Ajmere and Kherwara, rising in four, and fluctuating in one. Three-hundred and fifty immigrants and 1,087 cattle entered Kotah; 17,684 labourers on relief works in Ajmere-Merwara,* 2,978 gratuitously treated; Jeypore relief labourers 4,311; Kishengurh 1,143, gratuitous relief 106; in Marwar 2,666 labourers on relief works, 2,130 gratuitously treated, 57 emigrants during the week; 2,710 persons on relief works, and 1,133 gratuitously treated in Bikaneer.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Weather cloudy. Potato planting in progress. Prices rising slightly.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

* The number of labourers in Merwara during week ending 27th January was 7,061. The decrease is attributed to heavy showers on twenty-second and twenty-third.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1891.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 4	11 5	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	9 11	7 5
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	14 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	10 15½	10 15½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	*	§	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	125 0	18 8	18 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	11 14	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 6	7 13	13 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 15	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 15	6 1	8 5	6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 13	8 5	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 13	6 15	10 9	6 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	215 8	193 3	14 3	18 14
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	7 4	10 10	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 10	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	*	8 6	...	...	7 12	8 4	8 12	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	28 3	28 3	...	...	245 0	245 0	12 4	12 4
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 2	8 12	...	...	7 1	7 5	7 5	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 8	17 2	8 13	8 13	68 0	68 0	19 0	17 14
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	17 4	14 14	22 11	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 6	25 13
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 11	12 0	12 13	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	*b*	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	24 0	24 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	145 0	145 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	10 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	11 0	11 0
Cachar	9 8	9 0	...	...	12 8	11 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 4	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 3
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	7 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	11 3	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	12 8†	15 0	80 0	100 0	10 8	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	8 0
Chittagong	9 12	9 12	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	10 8	11 0	26 0	21 0	12 0	12 4	14 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 0	...	..	13 0	13 4	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 4
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8
24-Pergunnahs	10 10	10 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	15 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Howrah	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 0	11 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	11 2	11 3	19 0	16 14	8 7	8 11	12 12	12 8	16 0	...	12 8	11 9	...	...	10 6	12 8	15 12	15 12	16 13	17 11	14 4	15 2	95 0	95 0	11 4	11 0
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nuddea (Krishnaghur)	12 13	13 10	22 14	26 10½	10 0	10 5	13 1	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6¼	18 13	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 8½	10 10½
Jessore	10 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	*160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	13 0	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8
Burdwan	10 1½	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13¾	18 8	...	...	15 5½	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Beerbhoom	12 8	11 4	...	...	13 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	13 5	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	12 0	13 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	26 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	12 12	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	9 0	10 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 12
Rajshahye	10 8	12 0	26 4	26 4	12 0	9 12	12 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	19 13	20 5	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 5	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 4
Dinagepore	12 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	10 0	10 12	12 8	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	8 8	8 2	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2‡	12 0‡	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	8 8	7 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7‡	13 2‡	...	...	17 1	16 7	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhoom	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhoom	11 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	18 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Lohardugga	8 2 to 10 8	7 4 to 9 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	14 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 16 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	12 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 18 8	150 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hazáribágh	11 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0

* Not procurable. (*a*) Not stated. † Khesari, husked. ‡ Kalai. § Not sold. *b* Rı-4-0 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1891 - *continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TÓLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal —*continued.*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	13 10½	13 10	20 0	20 8	10 8	10 8	12 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	20 0	20 8	21 0	...	15 12	16 4	145 0	148 0	10 8	10 8
Gya	12 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 4	15 4	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	26 0	27 0	11 8	11 8	17 8	18 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 12
Shahabad	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 8	22 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Behar, north																										
Purneah	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	9 8 to 11 6	10 0 to 11 6	11 0 to 13 4	12 0 to 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	84 0	84 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 4	13 14	22 11	24 0	10 11 to 11 6	11 6 to 13 4	12 0 to 12 10	12 10 to 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	20 3	21 7	16 6	16 6	164 0	164 0	10 11	10 11
Durbhunga	14 4	13 3	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	13 3	13 12	...	...	...	...	19 12	21 0	...	...	20 14	18 11	21 0	22 0	16 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sarun	12 12	13 2	26 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	13 9	13 11	...	...	16 0	...	23 8	23 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	23 8	23 4	17 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 12
Chumparun	12 0	13 8	21 0	22 0	9 0	10 0	16 8	12 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces —																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	11 11	11 11	16 10½	16 13	8 15	8 15	11 2	11 6½	17 5½	18 2½	16 10¾	16 0	18 2½	18 2½	11 8½	11 8½	17 9½	17 9	20 9½	20 5½	18 2½	18 4½	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 12
Ghazipur	12 14	12 14	17 6	17 6	7 1	7 1	12 3	12 3	20 10	20 10	17 6	17 6	...	...	10 5	10 5	20 0	18 10	19 5	19 5	18 0	18 0	154 10	154 10	9 0	9 0
Jaunpur	11 8	12 0	18 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 8
Allahabad	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	23 8	24 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 4	20 4	...	...	18 8	18 12	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 8
Central—																										
Bánda	17 0	16 8	20 0	19 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	26 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	15 8	14 8	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	13 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	12 12	14 0	24 0	26 0	20 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	20 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	17 0	17 0	19 8	21 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	23 0	25 8	20 0	21 14	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 12	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 0
Cawnpore	13 12	13 8	19 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	18 8	19 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 8	22 8	22 8	18 8	19 0	130 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	13 8	13 6	18 8	18 4	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 4	19 0	19 4	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	12 13	12 12	17 0	17 0	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	17 4	18 0	15 12	15 12	18 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	18 8	19 4	18 8	18 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	13 12	14 0	18 0	18 0	4 8	4 8	12 0	12 0	16 8	17 12	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 8	18 8	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	13 12	14 2	18 12	20 4	7 8	7 8	10 12	13 8	16 12	19 4	16 4	16 4	21 12	22 4	10 4	10 4	20 8	20 8	19 8	21 4	14 0	14 4	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 4	16 4	19 15½	21 15	9 4	8 8	13 12	13 7½	20 4	20 0	17 10½	18 4	...	...	...	...	19 2	18 14½	23 2½	22 7½	19 4	19 10	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	12 4	12 0	19 0	20 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	18 8	19 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	14 8	14 0	17 8	19 0	19 8	19 8	13 8	13 8	90 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	12 8	12 8	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4
Aligarh	13 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	5 4	5 4	10 4	10 4	18 8	18 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	21 0	21 0	95 0	105 0	11 0	12 4
Bulandshahr	13 12	13 14	18 8	18 0	6 0	6 0	9 12	10 0	18 8	18 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 12	17 8	16 12	17 0	14 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Submontane—																										
Ballia	14 12	14 12	21 2	20 8	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 4	21 0	20 8	19 4	19 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 8	20 8	21 2	21 2	17 12	17 12	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	12 4	13 4	16 4	17 0	8 14	8 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	10 8	10 8	17 12	17 12	17 12	17 12	12 8	12 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Goruckpur	11 3	12 0	19 12	20 10	9 7	9 0	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 12	15 4	14 6	21 0	21 0	20 10	20 10	17 1	17 1	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	28 0§	28 0§	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 0	14 0	19 8	19 8	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	18 0	9 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	12 0	...	17 0	16 8	21 8	22 0	18 8	18 8	140 0	120 0	11 4	11 4½
Budaun	13 8	14 4	17 4	18 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 8	15 0	16 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 4	17 12	17 0	17 0	18 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 4
Rohtak	13 6	14 6	19 4	20 0	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	18 12	...	15 10	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	20 6	20 0	21 4	...	...	150 0	130 0	11 3	10 15
Bareilly	12 0¾	12 1¾	17 0¾	17 9¾	7 0¾	7 0¾	11 11½	12 5½	15 12½	17 9½	14 1	16 1½	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 4	16 6½	16 6½	16 6½	17 0½	17 8	128 0	125 0	10 9	10 8
Moradabad	14 0	13 12	18 0	18 0	8 4	9 0	12 0	13 12	18 12	18 12	16 3	17 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 4	120 0	120 0	11 3	10 8
Tarái	15 0	15 0	17 8	15 0	8 12	10 0	12 8	13 2	18 12	18 12	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 14	17 8	21 4	18 12	22 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bijnor	13 4	13 12	18 0	18 0	10 2	9 0	11 4	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 7	16 14	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	13 7	13 3	17 10	17 9	6 9	6 9	11 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	15 6	15 6	9 14	11 0	6 9	6 9	18 0	18 6	16 8	16 8	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	12 8	13 0	18 8	19 8	5 0	6 0	11 0	13 0	17 8	17 8	15 8	14 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 4	17 0	18 8	19 8	18 8	86 0	100 0	10 8	11 8
Saháranpur	13 0	13 12	17 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	19 0	18 0	15 12	15 12	12 12	12 12	16 12	16 12	18 0	19 0	18 0	17 12	13 12	13 12	120 0	120 0	11 4	17 12
Dehra Dún	13 4	13 4	19 0	19 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kumaun	10 8	10 12	12 8	12 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0§	...	...	8 0†	8 0†	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4
Sultanpur	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	25 8	25 8	21 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	14 8	14 8	19 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	14 0	14 0	24 0	26 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	20 0§	16 0	18 0	20 0	21 0§	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	20 8	21 0	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 4	13 4	19 8	18 8	6 0	6 0	12 4	12 8	20 0	21 0	18 8	19 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	21 2	21 8	18 4	18 12	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Hardoi	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	12 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	140 0	160 0	11 8	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabád	12 0	12 0	18 12	18 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	14 8	15 0	19 4	18 0	24 8	24 8	17 8	17 8	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Bárabanki	12 12	12 12	16 0	16 0	7 8	8 0	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 8	18 8	17 8	20 8	21 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	125 0	11 4	11 0
Gonda	13 4	13 7	17 8	17 8	12 8	12 8	15 12	15 0	26 4	27 12	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	20 4	19 11	28 8	28 10	20 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	10 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	29 0	31 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	14 8	14 8	22 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	20 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 0	23 0	26 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	24 8	26 0	21 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	11 4	12 8	12 8	15 10	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 12	11 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 10	18 2	18 12	...	25 0	...	...	15 13	15 11
Bánswára	13 12	13 8	17 8	17 8	8 12	8 12	15 0	15 0	23 12	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	25 0	30 0	30 0	21 4	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 11
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 8½	10 8½	14 7½	14 7½	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	9 6	15 10	15 10	10 15	Nil	Nil	Nil	13 4½	13 4½	13 4½	13 4½	15 10	15 10	8 15½	8 15½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	10 0	9 8	15 0	16 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	...	16 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 12	10 12	14 0	13 14	...	...	14 6	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 5	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	11 13	12 0	15 3	15 3	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 13	15 13	...	...	85 0	85 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 8	9 8	13 8	13 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 8	14 8	15 12	15 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 12	16 0	14 0	13 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	16 12	15 8	16 4	‡	‡	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	17 12	16 8	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 8	27 0	26 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Kotah	17 0	17 0	18 8	18 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	14 13½	15 4½	22 12	21 3	7 13½	10 3	24 13	26 1	16 3	17 1	...	...	26 9	26 9	16 3	16 9½	25 8½	26 2	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	10 1	9 9
Tonk	14 2	14 10	18 8	19 0	8 8	8 0	10 8	9 0	20 0	19 8	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	85 0	85 0	12 2	11 14
Jeypore	13 0	12 12	17 8	17 4	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	17 12	17 0	15 4	15 4	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	17–0 to 17 4	17 0	19 0	18 8	21 0	21 0	115 0	115 0	12 8	12 8
Kerowlee	14 1	15 0	18 12	18 12	11 4	10 0	11 8	11 4	19 1	18 12	16 4	16 6	...	...	13 12	13 4	18 12	18 12	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	11 9	11 4
Dholpur	13 2½	13 14½	19 11½	19 5½	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	17 13½	18 8½	16 9½	17 1	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 1½	17 4	...	...	20 6½	20 9½	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhurtpore	14 2	14 6	19 8	19 12	7 12	7 12	8 8	8 8	19 8	19 4	16 2	16 5	...	...	11 12	11 12	18 8	18 8	18 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	14 5	14 1	19 12	19 14	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	20 2	20 8	16 9	16 8	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 3	19 0	20 2	20 0	21 12	21 12	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	14 3½	14 6	16 3	16 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	18 3½	18 1½	16 8	16 5½	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 0	12 0	15 8	15 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	13 5½	13 0	‡	‡	‡	17 2½	17 0	16 0	15 0	10 8	10 8	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	17 0	17 0	11 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	‖	¶	11 0	11 0
Bámer	10 3	9 6	...	...	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	10 4	10 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	14 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0 8
Shahpoora	12 4	11 13½	15 4	14 12	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 8	16 8	15 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	10 8
Western—																										
Jodhpore	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 12	11 14 to 12 8	11 14	...	...	...	...	14 11	15 0	14 6	14 1	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 0	8 4	10 6	10 12	9 10	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 4	10 1	...	...	2 14	2 14	6 4	6 4	...	...	10 5	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 9	9 0	9 0	17 8	17 0	15 8	14 8	‡	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	12 8	12 8	18 8	18 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	15 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 4	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Goona	17 8	17 4	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	17 4	24 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 0½	14 11½	17 12½	17 0	6 14½	7 7	9 4½	9 9	20 3	18 1	17 8½	17 0	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 15	13 13	18 15½	18 9½	13 0½	12 4	170 0	170 0	11 15	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six and a half pies per bundle. ¶ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1891 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firkwood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	..	11 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Ferozepore	14 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	15 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	12 0	12 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	300 0	300 0	11 8	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	15 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	9 12
Lahore	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	13 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	21 0	23 0	21 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Jullundur	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	14 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 4
Amritsar	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	†	†	12 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	65 0	65 0	9 0	9 8
Kángra	14 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	13 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	95 0	95 0	13 12	13 12
Gujrát	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	‡	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	*	*	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpiadi	14 0	14 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	*	*	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	80 0	78 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	13 0	13 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	†	†	‡	‡	15 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	14 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	14 0	†	†	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	40 0	40 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	21 0	23 0	†	†	102 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	13 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 8
Mooltan	11 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	13 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	15 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	41 0	38 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	21 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	9 12	9 8	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	8 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	11 0	10 12	16 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	10 13	10 6	17 0	16 6	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 4	14 4	14 10	16 7	17 12	...	...	...	...	14 15	14 10	...	...	9 0	8 0	160 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 10	10 10	16 0	14 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 6	11 0	16 0	16 8	5 0	5 4	6 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	8 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	13 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	*	*	11 0	11 0	*	*	10 0	10 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	...	...	9 5	9 5	11 14	11 14	13 10	13 10	12 4	12 14	18 13	18 13	...	...	11 3	10 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Bombay	8 5	8 6	12 1	13 5	6 11	6 9	10 0	10 8	14 5	14 12	12 4	12 3	14 5	15 0	13 2	12 10	12 4	12 13	14 9	14 5	8 15	8 13	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 13	*	...	7 3	6 7	8 3	7 8	*	...	12 0	12 0	16 13½	16 13½	*	...	11 7	11 7	*	...	9 4	9 4	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	7 4	8 2	*	*	7 12	7 12	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	14 3	14 3	17 4	17 4	*	*	8 0	8 0	*	*	15 0	13 2	80 0	80 0	7 0	10 5
Belgaum	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	10 4	10 8	*	*	8 8	8 8	89 0	92 8	14 8	14 8
Sátara	7 7	7 7	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	12 10	11 7	12 4	11 5	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	9 2	9 2	15 2	15 2	8 15	8 15	108 0	108 0	12 2	11 10
Sholapur	9 6	9 13	*	*	8 5	8 5	8 13	8 13	16 3	16 3	14 9	15 0	*	*	*	*	10 7	10 0	*	*	9 5	9 12	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	7 5	7 12	*	*	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	14 0	14 0	15 12	5 12	*	*	9 0	9 0	7 5	7 5	*	*	7 4	7 4	100 0	100 0	9 10	9 10
Poona (City)	8 1	8 1	10 3	12 14	7 6	7 7	7 15	7 15	14 2	14 2	11 8	11 8	16 6	16 6	...	...	10 15	11 8	...	...	10 13	10 13	67 7	67 7	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	9 0	9 3	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	13 1	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	13 3	13 2	91 0	80 0	12 3	11 0
Násik	10 12	10 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 1	15 1	21 6	21 6	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	19 9	19 9	16 5	16 5	*	*	*	*	10 9	10 9	*	*	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	9 0	9 7	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 10	...	...	15 0	15 0	85 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	9 6	9 6	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	*	*	16 12	15 4	20 0	20 0	*	*	13 5	12 12	*	*	*	*	107 0	107 0	13 4	13 4
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 0	8 0	12 9	12 9	6 14	6 14	8 0	8 0	14 4½	14 4½	15 7	15 7	17 2	17 2	*	*	9 11½	9 11½	*	*	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	9 0	9 8	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 4	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	16 4	17 0	22 0	21 0	13 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	9 13½	10 6	*	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	15 13½	13 10½	14 0	14 0	*	...	*	...	13 13½	13 8	*	...	12 0	12 0	150 0	145 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	10 0	10 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	17 8	16 0	13 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	...	...	9 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	44 0	50 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	10 11	11 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	10 4	10 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	10 8	10 5	...	...	7 7	8 3	9 6	10 0	15 7	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 6	...	...	10 5	12 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	...	...	10 4	10 4	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Chhindwára	10 6	11 11	...	...	7 8	8 1	8 14	10 15	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 6	10 0	10 10	11 4	21 4	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	11 12	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 15	10 15	13 5	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 12	...	...	14 6	14 6	126 0	126 0	9 9	9 6
Damoh	15 4	16 0	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	200 0	200 0	9 9	9 9
Jubbulpore	12 8	12 4	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 8	13 0	18 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 4	...	...	10 8	10 4	120 0	115 0	9 9	9 9
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	15 0	15 4	24 8	22 0½	8 0	16 8	16 0	8 0	23 0	...	...	17 8	...	...	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	20 8	20 0	152 0	160 0	10 8	10 10
Mandla	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 9
Seoni	12 7	12 7	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	17 15	...	...	13 9	13 0	190 0	190 0	9 8	9 2
Bálaghát	14 7	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	12 8	12 8	136 0	136 0	9 8	9 8
Bhandára	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	190 0	190 0	9 9	9 0
Chanda	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	...	...	11 4	11 4	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	14 7	14 7	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	21 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 3	11 6	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	...	...	12 2	13 2	64 0	64 0	9 9	9 8
Sambalpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	15 12	18 6	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 10	9 8
Berar—																										
Buldána	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 0
Básim	3 0	14 2	...	...	9 0	8 5	11 0	10 13	23 8	25 2	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 13	...	...	13 8	14 0	80 0	80 0	9 9	9 58
Akola	10 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	9 8
Ellichpur	9 8	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 8	...	...	17 0	16 8	128 0	128 0	10 8	11 0 0
Amraoti	10 5	9 4	...	...	7 13	7 4	9 11	8 12	21 10	20 8	14 2	11 12	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 12	...	...	13 0	12 8	67 0	67 8	10 0	10 0 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	180 0	60 0	9 0	10
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 11	9 11	*	*	6 10	6 10	8 1	8 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	15 8	15 15	*	*	10 14	11 1	*	*	12 7	12 3	145 0	150 0	9 2	9 0
Boláram	9 14	10 3	*	*	7 0	7 0	7 9	8 2	13 6	13 12	*	*	...	*	*	*	11 12	12 3	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 58
Chadarghat	7 8	7 8	*	*	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	*	*	11 8	12 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 9	9 58

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1891—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholai, kadalai or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or tur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 14	10 14	12 3	12 3	* *	* *	20 6	20 6	13 0	12 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	12 0	13 2	13 2	* *	* *	14 10	17 8	...	...	8 6	8 12	...	...	12 3	12 9	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	7 *	8 3	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	12 3	12 3	* *	* *	14 13	14 13	12 3	12 5	7 12	8 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 13	7 3	8 0	8 0	11 14	11 14	15 14	15 14	12 13	12 13	8 8	8 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	12 3	12 3	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 6	9 6	11 6	11 6	11 3	10 11	12 13	12 13	8 8	8 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	221 2	221 2	13 8	12 14
Central—																										
Bellary	7 3	6 11	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 10	8 10	13 10	13 6	* *	* *	14 2	14 2	9 5	9 6	8 14	9 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	97 3	97 3	14 6	14 6
Anantapur	6 3	6 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 2	13 6	13 14	12 5	12 5	15 8	15 8	10 5	10 5	9 2	9 6	...	...	10 0	10 0	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Cuddapah	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 14	7 14	12 10	12 10	12 5	12 5	12 13	13 *	8 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 3	8 3	12 5	11 11	11 14	10 14	* *	* *	8 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	5 5	7 2	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	* *	* *	* *	* *	18 3	21 13	13 3	12 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	119 2	119 2	10 11	10 11
Vizagapatam	6 0	9 0	...	...	7 13	8 6	9 0	9 0	14 0	16 3	15 13	15 13	15 3	16 3	13 7	13 0	9 6	12 0	...	...	12 5	12 8	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 8	14 0	16 5	17 10	17 10	14 10	14 10	13 8	13 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 8	6 8	...	...	9 5	9 13	9 14	10 0	12 10	12 10	* *	* *	15 14	15 14	10 8	10 8	8 5	8 10	...	...	12 10	12 11	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	16 6	17 3	11 0	11 0	8 6	8 6	...	...	11 13	12 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 * 5	8 0	...	...	8 10	8 10	8 14	9 5	13 3	13 2	* *	* *	12 11	12 11	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 4	...	...	12 11	12 11	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	6 13	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	13 11	13 14	13 11	13 11	12 5	12 5	8 0	8 0	6 7	6 6	...	...	12 5	12 6	136 2	136 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	13 11	13 11	15 14	15 14	12 13	12 13	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 5	10 13	11 11	12 5	15 14	15 14	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 10	10 0	10 0	8 6	8 6	...	...	15 14	15 14	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 6	12 8	12 8	17 6	17 6	14 6	14 6	10 6	10 5	8 13	8 10	...	...	14 6	14 6	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 14	7 10	...	...	8 13	9 3	9 6	9 6	11 6	11 6	14 10	14 10	14 6	14 6	9 6	9 6	7 12	8 0	...	...	14 6	14 6	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 0	10 0	13 0	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	14 6	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	6 3	6 3	...	...	9 11	10 2	10 2	10 10	13 0	14 0	16 3	16 3	15 8	15 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 3	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	5 12	5 8	6 0	5 4	6 12	6 4	7 4	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 12
Bangalore	7 0	6 1	6 9	6 7	6 2	6 1	7 1	6 13	11 14	11 14	12 8	12 8	13 7	13 0	8 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 9	12 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 4	8 0	8 3	7 3	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 4
Tumkúr	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	340 0	340 0	9 0	8 0
Hassan	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	17 5	15 12	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	5 0	5 0	7 0	6 5	6 5	6 5	7 0	6 13	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	5 12	5 4	7 0	6 5	6 8	6 8	7 0	6 13	15 12	14 11	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 10	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	9 7	8 8
Chitaldroog	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 5	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	...	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLI of 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	Week ending 24th January, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 23rd January, 1892. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 24th January, 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 23rd January, 1892.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
23rd Jan., 1892	East Indian	539	1,526	9,20,068	603	1,525	9,10,599	597	3,43,93,977	3,93,82,953	49,88,976	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	10,664	187	57	9,884	173	4,26,904	4,56,920	30,016	...
Ditto	Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R.	156	323	59,014	183	338	39,460	117	18,68,412	18,36,635	...	31,777
Ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	8,444	60	199	13,558	68	3,46,551	4,14,638	68,087	...
Ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	585	75,754	129	831	1,41,101	170	21,51,160	47,83,028	26,31,868	...
Ditto	Indian Midland (*a*)	90	752	97,463	130	752	1,00,230	133	27,83,467	38,38,471	10,55,004	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	4,41,483	264	1,672	4,44,000	266	1,39,08,758	1,70,53,927	31,45,169	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	76,860	74	1,044	93,055	89	36,87,851	38,40,016	1,52,165	...
Ditto	South Indian (*b*)	166	779	1,32,253	170	948	1,16,464	123	53,66,365	57,42,406	3,76,041	...
	TOTAL	232	6,879	18,22,003	265	7,366	18,68,351	254	6,49,33,445	7,73,48,994	1,24,15,549	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
23rd Jan., 1892	North Western (*c*)	219	2,395	4,86,486	203	2,424	5,16,198	213	2,16,59,391	2,66,99,377	50,39,986	...
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,46,204	211	692	1,72,159	249	56,42,533	68,99,544	12,57,011	...
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	777	2,37,250	05	777	1,75,710	220	95,20,910	96,72,731	1,51,821	...
Ditto	Bengal Central (*d*)	103	125	14,709	118	125	12,850	102	5,46,121	6,11,505	65,384	...
Ditto	Nalhátí	71	27	1,734	64	27	1,860	69	78,047	71,460	...	6,587
Ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	521	65	8	424	53	15,431	14,500	...	931
Ditto	Jorhát	44	28	1,265	45	28	891	32	50,246	53,709	3,463	...
Ditto	Burma (*e*)	190	556	1,37,328	247	609	1,72,570	283	42,18,136	44,53,689	2,35,553	...
	TOTAL	220	4,608	10,25,557	223	4,690	10,52,662	224	4,17,30,815	4,84,76,515	67 45,700	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
23rd Jan., 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	505	1,492	9,72,948	652	1,492	7,81,329	524	3,06,71,711	3,42,85,027	36,13,316	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	2,73,173	593	461	2,63,000	570	1,02,93,366	1,11,07,452	8,14,086	...
Ditto	Madras	218	840	1,77,419	211	840	1,63,119	194	79,36,227	75,61,303	...	3,74,924
	TOTAL	424	2,793	14,23,540	510	2,793	12,07,448	432	4,89,01,304	5,29,53,782	40,52,478	...
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	265	14,280	42,71,100	299	14,840	41,28,461	278	15,55,65,564	17,87,79,291	2,32,13,727	...
	Assisted Companies.											
23rd Jan., 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	...	162	17,264	107	...	8,72,973	8,72,973	...
Ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	5,792	263	22	5,841	265	2,24,631	2,31,475	6,844	...
Ditto	Bengal and North-Western (Company's section)	113	376	44,337	118	401	44,860	112	17,38,407	19,93,433	2,55,026	...
Ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	4,381	65	67	4,194	63	2,70,255	3,13,809	43,554	...
Ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	8,036	103	78	9,612	123	4,19,617	4,07,115	...	12,502
	TOTAL	118	543	62,546	115	730	81,771	112	26,52,910	38,18,805	11,65,895	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
23rd Jan., 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	140	354	50,586	143	354	66,297	187	20,41,328	22,72,221	2,30,893	...
Ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	21,576	73	311	22,286	72	10,08,949	10,99,318	90,369	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	3,241	45	72	3,330	46	1,62,993	1,58,769	...	4,224
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	27	1,587	59	93	4,120	44	51,272	1,65,222	1,13,950	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	996	77	13	1,010	78	(*g*)35,318	49,938	14,620	...
Ditto	Kolhápur	...	...	...	...	29	1,038	36	...	(*h*)61,520	61,520	...
	TOTAL	104	762	77,986	102	872	98,081	112	32,99,860	38,06,988	5,07,128	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
23rd Jan., 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	12,597	117	108	9,053	84	4,10,266	5,03,158	92,892	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
23rd Jan., 1892	Jodhpore-Bikanir	58	124	6,323	51	292	22,300	76	3,02,289	5,64,840	2,62,551	...
Ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	28,819	86	334	25,622	77	12,43,189	11,34,131	...	1,09,058
Ditto	Morvi	60	94	5,684	60	94	4,873	52	2,55,213	2,52,483	...	2,730
	TOTAL	78	552	40,826	74	720	52,795	73	18,00,691	19,51,454	1,50,763	...
	GRAND TOTAL	246	10,245	44,65,055	275	17,279	43,70,161	253	16,37,29,291	18,88,59,696	2,51,30,405	...

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itárasi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 24th January, 1891.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 23rd January, 1892.

CALCUTTA, *the 5th February, 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA, DURING THE YEAR 1890-91.

No. $\frac{2 \text{ Education}}{57-68}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Calcutta, the 9th February 1892.

READ—

The several Reports on the progress of Education in India during the year 1890-91, with the orders passed on them by Local Governments and Administrations.

RESOLUTION.

THE statistics of Education in British India during the year 1889-90 were published in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1 \text{ Education}}{37-48}$, dated the 11th February 1891. As intimated in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{2}{79-89}$, dated the 11th February 1889, the state and progress of Education in India will be reviewed at length every fifth year. This was last done for the year 1886-87, and in publishing for general information the educational statistics for the year 1890-91, the Governor General in Council desires merely to call attention to their most prominent features, reserving detailed criticism for the next quinquennial review which will be issued after the receipt of the figures for the current year ending 31st March 1892.

2. The total number of Public and Private Institutions to which the Educational Reports relate rose from 134,710 in 1889-90 to 138,054 in 1890-91, but the increase was entirely confined to the former class of institutions, which increased from 94,163 to 99,775, while the latter decreased from 40,547 to

38,279. There was an increase in the number of public institutions for boys from 89,318 to 94,690 but a decrease in the number of private institutions from from 39,465 to 36,967. Both classes of institutions for girls increased, the former from 4,845 to 5,085, and the latter from 1,082 to 1,312. There were in all 3,368,930 boys at school and college during the year, as compared with 3,331,933 boys in 1889-90. The number of girls at school and college was in 1890-91, 313,777 and in 1889-90, 294,457.

3. The percentage of scholars on the total population of school-going age was 10·7 as compared with 11·4 in 1889-90. The percentage of male and female scholars on the male and female population of school-going age was, respectively, 19·3 and 1·8, as compared with 20·7 and 1·9 in the previous year. The decrease is however nominal; as the percentages for the year under review have in the case of most Provinces been calculated on the increased figures of population as ascertained in the census of 1891. There were 3,682,707 pupils under instruction in the educational institutions of all classes at the close of the official year 1890-91, as compared with 3,626,390 at the close of 1889-90. The number attending public institutions increased from 3,091,504 in 1889-90 to 3,199,212 in 1890-91, while the number attending private institutions fell from 534,886 in the previous year to 483,495 in the year under report. From the statement given in the margin, which shows the average monthly attendance at the several classes of public institutions during the year, it will be seen that there was an increase in the monthly average number of pupils present at these institutions from 2,913,077 in 1889-90 to 3,022,308 in 1890-91. Statistics showing the average attendance at private institutions are not available. On the 31st March 1891 there were 12,165 scholars on the rolls of the Arts Colleges, as compared with 11,219 on the corresponding date in 1890. The number on the rolls of the Colleges or Departments of Colleges in professional training also increased from 3,049 at the end of the previous year to 3,424 at the end of 1890-91. There was a slight falling off in the number of pupils at secondary schools (468,536), as compared with the previous year (469,153); but there was a substantial increase (106,992) in the number on the rolls of primary schools, which rose from 2,587,694 at the close of 1889-90 to 2,694,686 at the close of 1890-91. The number of pupils in training schools (5,022), which had showed an increase of 49 at the end of 1889-90, as compared with the number at the end of 1888-89, decreased by 36 in the year under notice; but the number attending other special schools (15,451) was somewhat higher than at the close of 1889-90 (15,403).

Public Institutions.		Average monthly attendance. 1889-90.	1890-91.
Maintained by the Department.	Colleges	5,767	6,100
	Secondary Schools	53,048	52,365
	Primary Schools	50,979	52,652
	Schools for special instruction	11,248	11,571
Maintained by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.	Colleges	126	179
	Secondary Schools	97,093	98,948
	Primary Schools	653,692	680,723
	Schools for special instruction	1,809	2,205
Maintained by Native States.	Colleges	110	82
	Secondary Schools	6,368	6,380
	Primary Schools	113,482	118,730
	Schools for special instruction	218	287
Aided by the Department, or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.	Colleges	4,320	5,101
	Secondary Schools	217,758	229,663
	Primary Schools	1,289,069	1,313,557
	Schools for special instruction	4,449	4,462
Unaided	Colleges	3,773	3,637
	Secondary Schools	78,026	74,714
	Primary Schools	320,247	338,338
	Schools for special instruction	1,555	1,614
	Total	2,913,077	3,022,308

4. The number of scholars on the 31st March 1891 studying English was 353,515 as compared with 352,356 on the 31st March 1890. In secondary schools there were 284,572 pupils learning English, and in primary schools 44,611, as compared with 287,122 and 43,910, respectively, at the close of 1889-90. The total number of scholars studying a classical language was 508,130 in 1890-91, against 536,551 in 1889-90: the numbers studying a vernacular in those years were, respectively, 3,338,019 and 3,226,537. There was a considerable decrease in the number of students at private institutions who were studying a classical language as well as of those who were studying a vernacular; but at public institutions the numbers were larger than in the previous year, the increase (123,306) in the number learning a vernacular being very marked.

5. The race and religion of the pupils and the proportion of each class to the total number during the past two years may be thus compared:—

Race and Religion.	1889-90. Number.	1889-90. Proportion to total number.	1890-91. Number.	1890-91. Proportion to total number.
Hindus	2,458,448	67·80 per cent.	2,512,916	68·24 per cent.
Muhammadans	854,498	23·56 ,,	836,389	22·71 ,,
Europeans and Eurasians	25,082	·69 ,,	25,568	·69 ,,
Native Christians	81,780	2·26 ,,	86,314	2·34 ,,
Miscellaneous races or religions.	206,397	5·69 ,,	221,520	6·02 ,,
Total	*3,626,205	100·00 per cent.	3,682,707	100·00 per cent.

* Exclusive of 185 pupils of the St. Xavier's College in Calcutta regarding whom details have not been furnished.

6. The total expenditure (direct and indirect) on Education rose from ₹2,76,58,697 in 1889-90 to ₹2,88,81,963 in the year under review. The direct expenditure, which was ₹2,21,80,378 in the preceding year, increased to ₹2,28,94,192. This increase was mainly due to increased expenditure on secondary and primary education, the amounts spent under these heads in 1890-91 having been ₹94,02,372 and ₹91,43,637, respectively, as compared with ₹92,89,874 and ₹86,76,796 in 1889-90. Of the total amount directly expended on Education, ₹19,56,886 were spent on Arts Colleges for males and ₹4,724 on Arts Colleges for female students, as compared with ₹19,62,361 and ₹11,164 the previous year. The cost of training schools was ₹5,94,506 in 1889-90, and ₹6,28,777 in 1890-91. The cost of maintaining other special schools in those years was ₹9,53,911 and ₹9,72,634, respectively. The indirect expenditure on Education, which covers the cost of direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and miscellaneous items, and which in 1889-90 was ₹54,78,319, reached ₹59,87,771 in 1890-91. The largest increase occurred under the heads "Buildings" and "Inspection."

7. Of the total expenditure on Education during 1890-91, ₹81,61,391 were paid from Provincial Revenues, ₹50,50,315 from Local Funds, ₹13,36,350 from Municipal Funds, and ₹83,55,644 from fees, the balance being met from miscellaneous sources, such as subscriptions, endowments, etc. The following statement compares the sums paid from each of these sources and the proportion of each sum to the total cost of Education in 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

Sources from which Expenditure on Education is met.	1889-90. Amount.	1889-90. Proportion to total cost.	1890-91. Amount.	1890-91. Proportion to total cost.
	₹		₹	
Provincial Revenues	75,97,606	27·47 per cent.	81,61,391	28·26 per cent
Local Funds	48,78,784	17·64 ,,	50,50,315	17·48 ,,
Municipal Funds	12,81,830	4·63 ,,	13,36,350	4·63 ,,
Fees	81,23,800	29·37 ,,	83,55,644	28·93 ,,
Miscellaneous	57,76,677	20·89 ,,	59,78,263	20·70 ,,
Total	2,76,58,697	100·00 per cent.	2,88,81,963	100·00 per cent.

8. The summary of the statistics relating to Education in 1890-91 given above shows that the results have been generally satisfactory, but the Governor

General in Council desires again to call attention to the small proportion of the expenditure contributed from Municipal Funds; and he is constrained to record his opinion, derived from a perusal of the various Municipal and Local Fund Reports, that the support given by these bodies to primary education is in many cases altogether inadequate. The expenditure on Education met from miscellaneous sources shows an increase over the figures of 1889-90, but its proportion to the total cost during the year is somewhat lower than in the preceding year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information. Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the Official year 1890-91.

(For Details, see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.					PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of	REMARKS.
					UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.		Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Institutions—For Males	102	31	4,521	89,504	121	411	94,690	5,490	31,477	131,657	Institutions to number of Towns and Villages. *22·8	
				Institutions—For Females	3	...	449	4,590	35	8	5,085	...	1,312	6,397	Institutions to number of Towns and Villages. *1·1	
	Towns . *1,360		Males	116,058,887												
				TOTAL .	105	31	4,970	94,094	156	419	99,775	5,490	32,789	138,054	... *23·9	
1,057,673	Villages . *574,125		Females	112,042,488												
	TOTAL . *575,485		TOTAL	*228,101,375‡												
				Scholars—Males	12,130	3,383	433,499	2,451,586	4,170	14,998	2,919,766	66,348	382,816	3,368,930	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 19·3	
				Scholars—Females	35	41	35,037	243,100	780	453	279,446	393	33,938	313,777	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·8	
				TOTAL .	12,165	3,424	468,536	2,694,686	4,950	15,451	3,199,212	66,741	416,754	3,682,707	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.† 10·7	

* Exclusive of Upper Burma.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
‡ The population of Punjab, Burma and Coorg is shown in the Provincial Reports according to the Census of 1881.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the Official year 1890-91.

(For Details, see General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
1. Institutions . For males	19,56,886	7,85,162	79,88,153	81,94,081	5,18,081	9,57,752	2,04,00,115	4,91,268	3,33,829	18,61,862	7,11,507	16,62,526	1,61,471	7,65,308	59,87,771	2,88,81,963	
For females	4,724	...	14,14,219	9,49,556	1,10,696	14,882	24,94,077										
TOTAL	19,61,610	7,85,162	94,02,372	91,43,637	6,28,777	9,72,634	2,28,94,192	4,91,268	3,33,829	18,61,862	7,11,507	16,62,526	1,61,471	7,65,308	59,87,771	2,88,81,963	
2. (*a*)—Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction	10·9	7·5	20·1	15·7	4·9	6·5	65·6	0·4	4·1	14·5	5·1	7·8	0·5	2·0	34·4	100·0	
(*b*)—Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction	0·2	0·1	15·7	55·0	2·7	0·9	74·6	.....	.....	11·8	2·1	7·7	0·8	3·0	25·4	100·0	
(*c*)—Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction	2·2	0·1	40·5	41·2	0·3	2·4	86·7	.....	.....	1·6	2·6	5·4	0·7	3·0	13·3	100·0	
(*d*)—Percentages of Total expenditure on columns 2—17 to Total expenditure on Public Instruction	6·8	2·7	32·5	31·7	2·2	3·4	79·3	1·7	1·1	6·4	2·5	5·8	0·6	2·6	20·7	100·0	
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.										
Departmental Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	172 7 2	286 1 10	11 13 2	2 15 8	118 7 10	51 5 0	23 3 2										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 7 4	1 11 6	3 12 1	2 0 8	27 5 2	3 0 8	3 5 6										
TOTAL COST	246 13 6	354 9 9	32 4 11	6 0 6	146 10 11	70 12 4	38 14 0										
Local Fund Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	0 9 1	0 14 8	33 13 11	10 6 9	0 15 2										
Cost to Local Funds	.....	.....	4 10 7	3 2 6	56 10 8	17 3 0	3 6 7										
TOTAL COST	.....	.....	8 1 5	4 9 2	96 9 11	58 3 6	5 2 3										
Municipal Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues	36 3 7	.....	1 2 3	1 4 9	15 3 4	3 7 8	1 4 11										
Cost to Municipal Funds	31 9 7	.....	9 1 0	3 5 1	11 15 4	26 15 1	4 13 5										
TOTAL COST	132 1 5	.....	19 11 7	6 4 0	42 6 0	31 14 2	9 13 1										
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues	349 1 6	.....	21 6 3	3 11 9	159 13 8	58 8 6	5 1 3										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	.....	.....	1 3 2	0 7 8	.....	1 4 8	0 8 3										
TOTAL COST	410 14 5	.....	30 10 11	4 14 7	161 11 7	59 14 5	6 11 4										
Aided Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	40 9 8	11 0 7	4 4 1	0 5 5	40 5 1	19 11 8	1 1 4										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	6 3 3	.....	2 2 0	0 11 9	0 10 6	7 14 9	0 15 5										
TOTAL COST	157 6 7	33 8 4	23 8 2	3 4 2	111 12 5	72 1 0	6 12 10										
Unaided Institutions . . TOTAL COST	56 11 5	23 9 1	14 15 1	1 10 7	33 7 9	17 1 11	4 8 2										
All Institutions Cost to Provincial Revenues	74 12 4	190 9 8	3 9 9	0 8 1	79 12 0	35 2 2	1 12 3										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	3 2 10	1 2 3	2 15 1	1 5 0	28 11 0	5 3 6	1 10 0										
TOTAL COST	165 1 10	243 14 7	20 12 0	3 9 8	126 15 2	64 0 9	7 9 3										

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III.

Return of Colleges, Schools and scholars in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the Official year 1890-91.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH, LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.					REMARKS.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.														
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.											
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	European and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																															
Arts Colleges.																															
English	24	3,458	3,536	3,106	5	226	179	152	2	80	82	75	44	4,883	4,730	4,100	26	2,899	2,773	1,799	101	11,546	11,476	8,173	2,157	150	340	10,038	684	334	
Oriental	2	458	428	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	161	152	123	...	...	...	...	4	619	95	612	33	...	...	512	107	...	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																															
Law	11	926	896	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	255	219	153	8	975	864	556	21	2,156	2,156	...	...	12	40	1,898	146	60	
Medicine	4	686	676	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	686	686	...	...	179	55	354	37	61	
Engineering	4	532	516	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	532	532	...	...	112	3	380	29	8	
Teaching	1	21	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	21	...	...	1	...	20	...	...	
Agriculture	1	29	30	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	29	...	...	1	...	26	2	...	
TOTAL	47	6,110	6,100	5,391	5	226	179	152	2	80	82	75	48	5,299	5,101	4,376	34	3,874	3,637	2,355	136	15,589	14,995	8,785	2,190	455	438	13,228	1,005	463	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																															
Secondary Schools.																															
For Boys { English	215	42,697	41,448	33,794	324	32,867	33,260	26,997	75	6,373	6,092	5,094	1,387	146,016	142,647	113,340	535	68,567	65,835	51,828	2,536	296,520	258,089	95,056	218,538	10,973	13,326	224,776	37,399	10,046	
For Boys { Vernacular	97	8,195	7,814	6,046	739	67,636	64,397	50,716	4	273	271	182	1,002	53,402	50,721	38,989	143	8,485	8,005	6,101	1,985	137,991	8,771	8,942	137,342	3	553	109,228	26,109	2,098	
For Girls { English	8	825	802	683	3	149	173	131	1	19	17	14	223	17,488	16,690	14,151	11	744	746	625	246	19,225	16,902	1,705	8,841	10,535	5,298	2,338	26	1,026	
For Girls { Vernacular	28	2,435	2,301	1,790	17	1,188	1,118	773	...	...	...	...	153	11,043	10,605	8,119	5	134	128	111	203	14,800	810	81	14,818	4	3,387	10,370	922	117	
TOTAL	348	54,152	52,365	42,313	1,083	101,840	98,948	78,617	80	6,665	6,380	5,290	2,765	227,949	220,663	174,598	694	77,930	74,714	58,665	4,970	468,536	284,572	105,784	379,539	21,515	22,564	346,712	64,458	13,287	
Primary Schools.																															
For Boys	956	49,109	47,990	34,547	14,562	676,556	649,965	492,029	1,919	112,901	108,449	80,069	52,828	1,361,984	1,264,543	1,037,570	19,289	352,652	329,844	289,461	89,504	2,553,202	41,959	147,473	2,546,689	1,708	49,881	1,839,581	505,583	156,449	
For Girls	111	4,950	4,662	3,302	831	32,795	30,758	20,854	173	11,047	10,281	6,273	3,083	83,802	79,014	59,370	392	8,890	8,494	6,600	4,590	141,484	2,652	4,155	140,674	1,231	8,600	102,284	21,616	7,753	
TOTAL	1,067	54,059	52,652	37,849	15,393	709,351	680,723	512,883	2,092	123,948	118,730	86,342	55,911	1,445,786	1,343,557	1,096,940	19,681	361,542	338,338	296,061	94,094	2,694,686	44,611	151,628	2,687,363	2,939	58,481	1,941,865	527,199	164,202	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																															
Schools for Special Instruction.																															
Training Schools for Masters	50	2,622	2,486	2,214	50	913	1,082	939	2	83	92	78	16	530	494	435	3	42	43	28	121	4,190	532	1,705	4,477	1	457	2,897	526	309	
Ditto for Mistresses	8	216	216	189	5	60	53	49	2	25	26	22	17	415	420	397	3	44	41	39	35	760	221	2	677	41	448	201	37	33	
Schools of Art	4	973	928	634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	973	140	...	401	46	72	727	95	33	
Law Schools	2	89	84	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	173	164	...	9	1	...	150	18	4	
Medical Schools	10	1,487	1,468	1,439	2	33	33	32	...	...	...	...	1	65	49	37	2	19	19	17	17	1,865	608	...	1,065	59	145	1,323	299	39	
Engineering and Surveying Schools	22	1,094	1,068	896	2	34	33	27	...	...	...	...	1	9	9	9	4	336	338	233	25	1,136	310	...	810	45	44	491	102	454	
Industrial Schools	15	573	563	410	15	892	873	643	3	165	155	110	33	1,922	1,800	1,483	5	159	143	116	71	3,711	375	7	2,587	214	768	1,821	690	218	
Agricultural Schools	1	29	34	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	...	1	27	1	...	
Other Schools	246	4,588	4,724	3,341	6	131	131	99	...	16	14	8	23	1,777	1,682	1,378	21	1,052	1,030	783	296	7,564	1,272	3,370	4,225	138	37	3,989	3,279	121	
TOTAL	358	11,671	11,571	9,211	80	2,063	2,205	1,789	7	289	287	218	92	4,726	4,462	3,647	38	1,652	1,614	1,216	575	20,401	3,622	5,084	14,251	545	1,972	11,626	5,047	1,211	
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,820	125,992	122,688	94,764	16,561	813,480	782,055	593,441	2,181	130,982	125,479	91,925	58,816	1,683,760	1,573,783	1,279,561	20,397	444,998	418,303	358,297	99,775	3,199,212	347,800	271,281	3,083,343	25,454	83,455	2,313,491	597,709	179,163	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS																															
1. ADVANCED TEACHING—																															
(a) Arabic or Persian																					3,042	38,019	61	37,711	1,302	...	...	7,067	30,943	7	
(b) Sanskrit																					2,430	28,044	36	27,867	344	...	36	27,992	4	12	
(c) Any other Oriental Classic																					17	664	...	664	...	...	...	400	114	150	
2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING A VERNACULAR ONLY OR MAINLY																					For Boy 19,295	242,007	4,434	41,410	217,296	...	1,806	153,191	48,330	38,679	
																					For Girls 940	4,188	156	749	3,682	...	190	1,642	1,198	1,158	
3. DITTO THE KORAN ONLY																					For Boys* 11,471	142,778	...	116,231	16,794	...	...	1,117	141,318	338	
																					For Girls 1,024	11,757	...	10,867	600	...	...	45	11,712	...	
OTHER SCHOOLS NOT CONFORMING TO DEPARTMENTAL STANDARDS																					For Boys 712	14,574	877	1,641	13,857	6	772	7,150	4,677	1,909	
																					For Girls 48	1,469	157	9	1,371	47	55	831	882	104	
TOTAL																					38,279	483,495	5,715	227,149	254,676	114	2,859	199,485	238,690	42,357	
GRAND TOTAL																					138,054	3,682,707	353,515	498,430	3,338,019	25,568	86,314	2,512,976	836,389	221,520	

* Includes "Girls" for the Province of Bengal.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the Official year 1890-91.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Objects of Expenditure.	Under Public Management.																			Under Private Management.												Total Expenditure from					Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.							Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Arts Colleges.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
University Education: English	6,69,515	1,721	100	2,53,938	2	38,674	9,63,950	6,485	...	5,657	8,665	..	2,837	23,644	28,626	...	...	4,029	...	1,039	33,694	1,85,897	7,055	22,388	2,38,331	53,933	2,40,072	7,42,676	86,383	9,652	61,232	1,57,267	8,61,897	8,776	28,145	5,86,346	4,36,067	19,21,231	
Oriental	14,073	...	...	...	...	486	14,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,339	204	642	462	951	11,222	25,820	...	...	...	...	26,412	204	642	462	12,659	40,379	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																																						
Law	−11,515	...	...	54,860	...	2,706	46,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,418	...	...	3,907	...	1,017	7,342	19,971	...	394	20,365	−9,097	...	...	78,738	4,117	73,758	
Medicine	3,04,920	1,917	1,704	49,830	...	2,400	3,60,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,04,920	1,917	1,704	49,830	2,400	3,60,771	
Engineering	2,90,904	...	60	19,656	...	10,526	3,21,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,90,904	...	60	19,656	10,526	3,21,146	
Teaching	8,723	...	...	...	...	31	8,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,723	...	...	...	31	8,754	
Agriculture	18,109	...	...	276	...	2,348	20,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,109	...	...	276	2,348	20,733	
Total	12,94,729	3,638	1,864	3,78,560	2	57,171	17,35,964	6,485	...	5,657	8,665	...	2,837	23,644	28,626	...	...	4,029	...	1,039	33,694	2,00,654	7,259	23,030	2,37,700	54,884	2,52,311	7,75,838	1,06,354	9,652	61,626	1,77,632	15,01,868	10,897	30,551	7,35,308	4,69,148	27,46,772	
	Secondary Schools.																																					
School Education, General: For Boys English	5,16,352	1,39,855	45,358	7,11,652	7,694	1,16,938	15,37,849	66,939	65,463	2,80,774	3,47,829	11,939	8,285	7,81,229	1,32,830	5,780	270	46,160	275	4,901	1,90,216	5,86,444	2,17,838	1,30,475	3	3,59,508	6,38,252	35,24,390	7,28,516	1,53,716	*1,80,439	10,62,671	11,69,735	4,23,156	4,56,732	34,26,030	16,20,702	70,96,355	
For Boys Vernacular	32,829	...	10,527	16,585	1,039	259	61,239	6,493	2,75,286	26,640	89,268	5,897	894	4,04,478	1,404	1,503	...	45	...	72	3,114	49,513	81,846	15,687	1,35,590	88,802	8,954	3,80,392	17,024	15,876	9,675	42,575	88,835	3,57,132	52,854	2,58,512	1,34,465	8,91,798	
For Girls English	49,038	...	682	7,852	1,397	11,329	70,298	136	...	6,831	1,259	...	...	8,226	2,230	...	...	211	...	...	2,441	2,46,939	9,654	10,213	4,75,378	49,741	3,42,520	11,34,445	2,318	224	6,152	9,399	2,96,113	9,654	17,726	4,87,013	4,14,293	12,24,799	
For Girls Vernacular	21,048	...	313	1,152	51	12	23,576	2,772	2,116	10,599	45	...	...	15,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,008	437	3,285	8,437	24,241	55,764	1,49,172	33	544	1,563	2,140	90,328	2,553	14,197	9,667	82,175	1,89,420	
Total	6,19,267	1,39,855	56,880	7,37,241	10,181	1,28,538	16,01,962	76,340	3,42,865	3,24,844	4,38,401	17,836	9,179	12,09,465	1,36,464	7,373	270	46,416	275	4,973	1,95,771	9,39,904	3,09,775	1,59,660	22,11,278	5,22,292	10,45,490	51,88,399	7,47,886	1,71,460	1,97,829	11,16,775	16,35,511	7,92,495	5,41,509	41,81,222	22,51,635	94,02,372	
	Primary Schools.																																					
For Boys	1,34,087	78,719	20,888	43,251	3,243	4,093	2,84,276	6,34,184	17,95,006	2,77,198	3,76,463	7,216	9,710	30,99,777	3,93,822	51,730	2,326	61,900	1,517	15,137	5,26,432	3,06,144	17,80,340	1,46,621	17,62,673	1,99,600	5,46,229	37,41,607	3,97,587	28,397	1,16,005	5,41,989	10,74,415	26,54,001	4,44,702	26,41,874	13,79,089	81,94,081	
For Girls	23,007	5,534	2,627	1,393	414	386	33,361	32,854	73,658	83,368	1,910	562	1,400	1,93,742	49,886	3,406	...	11	75	3,778	57,156	1,53,773	45,042	19,432	39,347	1,62,112	2,23,818	6,43,524	1,561	10,334	9,878	21,773	2,09,834	1,24,234	1,05,417	44,222	4,66,049	9,49,756	
Total	1,57,094	84,253	23,510	44,644	3,657	4,479	3,17,637	6,67,038	18,68,664	3,60,566	3,78,373	7,778	11,110	32,93,519	4,43,708	55,136	2,326	61,911	1,592	18,915	5,83,588	4,59,917	8,25,382	1,66,053	18,03,020	3,61,712	7,70,047	43,85,131	3,99,148	38,731	1,25,883	5,63,762	12,84,049	27,78,235	5,50,119	26,86,096	18,45,138	91,43,637	
	Schools for Special Instruction.																																					
School Education, Special: Training Schools for Masters	2,79,135	70,446	330	875	...	1,419	3,52,205	36,436	61,897	4,089	...	...	1,443	1,03,864	12,405	...	...	83	...	...	12,488	18,936	600	...	441	7,567	22,040	49,584	...	...	...	...	3,34,507	1,32,943	4,389	1,369	44,873	5,18,081	
Training Schools for Mistresses	41,033	3,062	...	19	...	30	44,144	1,564	1,426	287	18	...	1,235	4,530	6,458	...	...	...	...	168	6,626	17,919	...	...	2,511	11,382	20,771	52,583	...	1,878	935	2,813	60,516	4,488	287	2,548	42,857	1,10,696	
Schools of Art	1,90,626	8	434	9,249	36	16,583	1,26,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,626	8	434	9,249	16,619	1,26,936	
Law Schools	1,851	...	...	1,479	...	30	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools	1,81,865	8,196	3,211	21,650	2,660	920	2,18,502	...	1,512	1,100	...	...	2,717	5,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,402	56	183	2,919	271	2,350	7,181	1,580	...	...	1,580	3,253	56	183	5,978	2,651	12,121	
Engineering and Surveying Schools	55,204	...	...	15,621	...	153	70,978	...	...	1,285	264	...	...	1,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	800	7,403	...	831	8,234	1,81,865	10,208	4,311	29,053	7,128	2,32,565	
Industrial Schools	7,701	...	24	...	...	8,351	16,076	7,981	9,893	8,627	318	200	14,808	41,827	9,892	219	...	...	...	13	10,124	61,251	7,639	13,675	19,218	18,878	94,127	2,08,848	15	277	256	548	57,204	1,722	1,286	15,945	153	76,309	
Agricultural Schools	2,159	...	...	...	...	...	2,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,933	17,532	21,326	19,551	1,42,061	2,77,423	
Other Schools	1,05,703	12,579	2,560	22,990	555	45,292	1,89,679	500	1,079	702	...	...	1,944	4,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,357	4,168	1,176	12,334	4,119	8,223	35,380	1,767	1,374	12,696	15,837	2,159	...	...	...	...	2,159	
Total	7,75,277	94,291	6,559	71,883	3,251	72,778	10,24,039	49,481	75,507	16,060	600	200	22,146	1,61,294	28,755	219	...	83	...	181	29,203	1,06,665	14,675	14,034	37,483	37,217	2,67,856	3,57,858	10,765	3,529	14,718	29,012	1,11,560	17,816	4,438	37,091	74,216	2,45,121	
																																	9,28,623	1,84,773	36,653	1,20,784	3,30,378	16,01,411	
Buildings	2,90,492	72,627	3,405	268	39,174	19,567	4,15,533	55,853	2,78,201	60,969	6,549	11,199	2,778	4,15,549	70,315	748	...	...	...	529	71,592	3,00,127	37,582	7,741	2,781	77,311	3,25,651	7,52,193	96	118	7,445	7,659	6,37,222	3,88,410	72,115	10,694	5,54,085	16,62,526	
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only).	16,599	3,011	554	9,988	894	6,232	37,278	3,234	30,986	7,299	12,930	2,243	246	56,978	1,006	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	23,467	4,411	1,942	1,223	13,500	19,403	63,945	50	10	2,114	2,174	43,700	38,408	9,795	24,190	45,378	1,61,471	
Total	2,97,091	75,638	3,959	10,256	40,068	25,799	4,52,811	59,087	3,09,187	68,268	19,479	13,482	3,024	4,72,527	71,411	748	...	...	...	529	72,688	3,23,594	41,993	9,683	5,003	90,811	3,45,054	8,16,138	146	128	‡9,559	9,833	6,80,922	4,26,818	81,910	34,884	5,99,463	16,33,897	
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,915	2,568	...	3,97,484	56,301	4,91,268	
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,32,689	...	...	1,140	...	3,33,829	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,83,441	5,96,778	21,591	13,176	46,891	18,61,882	
Scholarships held in: Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,288	418	2,645	3,223	67,667	2,23,261	
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,862	1,100	1,490	...	13,977	66,429	
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,273	89,403	22,149	3,181	42,174	2,92,180	
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,883	5,769	2,134	111	11,847	40,744	
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,337	9,040	5,751	...	14,765	88,893	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,730	1,53,026	39,948	1,79,035	2,29,669	7,66,308	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,30,418	8,57,097	95,608	5,97,350	4,63,301	41,43,774	
GRAND TOTAL	31,43,458	3,97,675	92,772	12,43,584	57,159	2,33,765	53,22,413	8,55,431	25,96,523	7,75,385	8,45,518	39,296	48,296	51,60,449	7,08,984	63,476	2,326	1,15,476	2,267	38,627	9,14,949	20,30,994	711,20,094	3,73,460	43,03,494	10,66,916	25,60,499	1,15,23,364	12,64,299	2,23,100	$4,09,615	18,97,014	81,61,391	50,50,315	13,36,350	53,55,644	59,78,263	2,88,81,963	

* Includes for the Province of Assam Municipal contribution amounting to ₹125.
† Includes for the Bombay Presidency ₹246 received from other sources.
‡ Includes for the Province of Bengal ₹1,150 received from Provincial Revenues.
§ Includes for Bengal ₹1,150 received from Provincial Revenues, and for Assam ₹125 received from Municipal Funds.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the Official year 1890-91.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						TOTAL.			REMARKS.
												Reading Printed Books.			Not reading printed Books.						
			1			2			3			4			5						
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—																					
For Boys. Departmental	English	215	42,697	13,338	...	13,338	15,208	...	15,208	7,130	...	7,130	6,011	1	6,012	1,005	4	1,009	42,692	5	42,697	
	Vernacular	97	8,195	3	...	3	1,324	1	1,325	1,500	...	1,500	3,423	7	3,430	1,919	18	1,937	8,169	26	8,195	
Local Fund	English	127	8,330	294	...	294	3,613	7	3,620	1,722	24	1,746	2,289	90	2,379	254	37	291	8,172	158	8,330	
	Vernacular	673	58,672	...	...	...	11,670	3	11,673	11,806	9	11,815	27,535	116	27,651	7,319	214	7,533	58,330	342	58,672	
Municipal	English	197	24,537	2,460	...	2,460	8,704	...	8,704	5,909	1	5,910	7,164	3	7,167	296	...	296	24,533	4	24,537	
	Vernacular	66	8,964	...	...	...	1,838	...	1,838	1,690	...	1,690	4,906	21	4,927	497	12	509	8,931	33	8,964	
Native States	English	75	6,373	2,283	...	2,283	4,090	...	4,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,373	...	6,373	
	Vernacular	4	273	...	...	...	74	...	74	39	...	39	48	...	48	112	...	112	273	...	273	
Aided	English	1,386	145,967	20,926	57	20,983	43,575	307	43,882	31,000	374	31,374	44,601	1,158	45,759	3,804	165	3,969	143,906	2,061	145,967	
	Vernacular	1,003	53,451	63	...	63	9,707	4	9,711	13,361	46	13,407	23,881	453	24,334	5,712	224	5,936	52,724	727	53,451	
Unaided	English	535	68,567	16,512	1	16,513	21,761	21	21,782	13,657	29	13,686	15,108	91	15,199	1,296	40	1,336	68,334*	182	68,516*	
	Vernacular	143	8,485	1	...	1	1,440	1	1,441	2,098	4	2,102	3,703	23	3,726	1,203	12	1,215	8,445	40	8,485	
TOTAL		4,521	434,511	55,880	58	55,938	123,004	344	123,348	89,912	487	90,399	138,669	1,963	140,632	23,417	726	24,143	430,882*	3,578	434,460*	
For Girls. Departmental	English	8	825	...	101	101	...	215	215	...	166	166	13	297	310	7	26	33	20	805	825	
	Vernacular	28	2,435	...	...	...	..	139	139	...	171	171	11	2,035	2,046	...	79	79	11	2,424	2,435	
Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vernacular	6	345	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	35	35	...	267	267	...	9	9	...	345	345	
Municipal	English	3	149	...	2	2	...	31	31	5	14	19	29	68	97	...	...	...	34	115	149	
	Vernacular	11	843	...	...	...	...	65	65	...	59	59	...	698	698	...	21	21	...	843	843	
Native States	English	1	19	...	1	1	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided	English	223	17,488	6	641	647	81	3,800	3,881	216	2,995	3,211	1,266	6,878	8,144	428	1,177	1,605	1,997	15,491	17,488	
	Vernacular	153	11,043	...	...	...	2	1,020	1,022	19	1,077	1,096	53	8,668	8,721	9	195	204	88	10,960	11,043	
Unaided	English	11	744	...	21	21	2	136	138	27	106	133	37	265	302	46	104	150	112	632	744	
	Vernacular	5	134	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	13	13	...	96	96	...	11	11	...	134	134	
TOTAL		449	34,025	6	766	772	85	5,472	5,557	267	4,636	4,903	1,409	19,272	20,681	490	1,622	2,112	2,257	31,768	34,025	
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS		4,970	468,536	55,886	824	56,710	123,089	5,816	128,905	90,179	5,123	95,302	140,078	21,235	161,313	23,907	2,348	26,255	433,139*	35,346	468,485*	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—																						
For Boys. Departmental		956	49,109	...	...	...	1,205	...	1,205	12,613	106	12,719	16,293	351	16,644	18,070	471	18,541	48,181	928	49,109	
Local Fund		13,602	582,245	...	...	...	7	...	7	112,298	833	113,131	337,703	11,524	349,227	107,065	12,815	119,880	557,073	25,172	582,245	
Municipal		960	94,311	...	...	...	25	...	25	27,673	95	27,768	44,185	875	45,060	20,379	1,079	21,458	92,262	2,049	94,311	
Native States		1,919	112,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,302	51	34,353	45,618	300	45,918	31,624	1,006	32,630	111,544	1,357	112,901	
Aided		52,828	1,361,984	...	...	...	234	5	239	55,953	1,069	57,022	870,048	38,850	908,898	371,206	24,619	395,825	1,297,441	64,543	1,361,984	
Unaided		19,240	352,677	...	...	...	32	...	32	4,015	35	4,050	191,984	7,401	199,385	142,771	6,439	149,210	338,802	13,875	352,677	
TOTAL		† 89,505	† 2,553,227	...	...	...	1,503	5	1,508	246,854	2,189	249,043	1,505,831	59,301	1,565,132	691,115	46,429	737,544	2,445,303	107,924	2,553,227	
For Girls. Departmental		111	4,950	...	...	...	...	25	25	6	369	375	50	2,780	2,830	31	1,689	1,720	87	4,863	4,950	
Local Fund		526	16,445	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,167	1,167	125	9,973	10,098	22	5,157	5,179	147	16,298	16,445	
Municipal		305	16,350	...	...	...	...	13	13	8	1,946	1,954	78	7,878	7,956	34	6,393	6,427	120	16,230	16,350	
Native States		173	11,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,610	1,610	...	3,940	3,940	4	5,493	5,497	4	11,043	11,047	
Aided		3,083	83,802	...	...	...	20	55	75	259	5,204	5,463	2,621	52,273	54,894	1,225	22,145	23,370	4,125	79,677	83,802	
Unaided		392	8,890	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	75	76	293	5,396	5,689	268	2,856	3,124	562	8,328	8,890	
TOTAL		4,590	141,484	...	...	...	20	95	115	274	10,371	10,645	3,167	82,240	85,407	1,584	43,733	45,317	5,045	136,439	141,484	
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		† 94,095	† 2,694,711	...	...	...	1,523	100	1,623	247,128	12,560	259,688	1,508,998	141,541	1,650,539	692,699	90,162	782,861	2,450,348	244,363	2,694,711	
GRAND TOTAL		99,065	3,163,247	55,886	824	56,710	124,612	5,916	130,528	337,307	17,683	354,990	1,649,076	162,776	1,811,852	716,606	92,510	809,116	2,883,487*	279,709	3,163,196*	

* No returns of 51 boys from the Armenian Collegiate School in Bengal.

† These do not agree with the figures shown against "Primary Schools" in columns 22 and 23, respectively, of General Table III, owing to one Industrial School with 25 scholars being included under "Primary Education" in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Table No. V.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the Official year 1890-91.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.					Remarks.
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
ARTS COLLEGES.																				
Master of Arts	10	8	1	19	75	34	7	59	175	40	13	2	24	79	3*	1*	18*	*	*	
Bachelor of Arts	20	24	11	55	580	611	338	230	1,759	291	264	95	86	736	3*	21*	412*	32*	34*	
Bachelor of Science	4	1	...	5	8	1	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	
First B. A.	8	12	4	24	316	464	74	90	944	169	279	48	32	528	5	46	438	9	30	
First B. Sc.	2	3	...	5	12	5	...	...	17	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	
First Arts and equivalent Examinations.	30	49	34	113	1,327	2,005	1,383	599	5,314	587	784	466	122	1,959	30*	66*	1,049*	77*	44*	
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.																				
Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	5	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	3	1	...	
Honours in Sanskrit	1	3	2	6	70	4	3	2	79	45	3	2	1	51	...	...	51	...	...	
Ditto Arabic	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	
Ditto Persian	...	4	...	4	...	6	...	4	10	...	3	...	3	6	...	...	...	6	...	
High Proficiency in Sanskrit	3	6	5	14	104	13	13	6	136	60	7	10	5	82	...	...	82	...	...	
Ditto ditto Arabic	...	2	1	3	...	12	3	...	15	...	9	1	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	
Ditto ditto Persian	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	2	6	...	4	...	2	6	...	...	1	5	...	
Proficiency in Sanskrit	3	11	11	25	56	34	40	14	144	26	17	20	3	66	...	...	66	...	...	
Ditto Arabic	1	4	3	8	4	12	6	1	23	2	7	2	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	
Ditto Persian	...	2	...	2	...	10	...	2	12	...	5	...	2	7	...	...	...	7	...	
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TEACHING.																				
Law.																				
Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Honours in Law	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bachelor of Law	11	2	8	21	272	7	171	...	450	114	2	107	...	223	1*	5*	79*	1*	9*	
Medicine.																				
M. D.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	*	*	*	*	*	
M. B.	2	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	
Second M. B.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	3	*	*	*	*	*	
First M. B.	3	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	5	(a)6	...	...	...	(a)6	*	*	2*	1*	*	
Honours in Medicine and Surgery	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	*	*	*	*	*	
L. M. S.	3	...	...	3	68	...	...	...	68	20	...	...	...	20	1	1	12	...	6	
Second L. M. S.	2	...	...	2	81	...	...	...	81	43	...	...	...	43	2*	3*	11*	*	14*	
First L. M. S.	4	...	...	4	179	...	...	...	179	77	...	...	...	77	7*	5*	44*	4*	10*	
Preliminary Scientific	2	...	...	2	71	...	...	...	71	44	...	...	...	44	1*	*	1*	*	*	
Engineering.																				
M. C. E.	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	15	11	...	4	...	...	
B. C. E.	3	...	...	3	37	...	...	...	37	26	...	...	...	26	18*	*	6*	*	*	
L. C. E.	3	...	...	3	109	...	...	...	109	67	...	...	...	67	1*	*	52*	6*	5*	
Second L. C. E.	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	
First L. C. E.	2	...	...	2	272	...	...	...	272	95	...	...	...	95	22	1	61	11	...	
First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	4	*	*	*	*	*	
Teaching.																				
Licentiate in Teaching	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	4	19	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	
Agriculture.																				
Examination in Agriculture	2	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.																				
Matriculation { Boys(b)	186	356	255	797	3,610	5,280	4,654	3,710	17,254	1,686	1,815	1,515	361	5,377	172*	187*	2,796*	265*	160*	
Matriculation { Girls	3	29	4	36	8	112	9	13	142	5	65	4	5	79	45	4	1	...	9	
Upper Secondary Examination	4	10	...	14	29	63	...	47	139	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	
Middle School Examination. { Boys	1,053	1,706	563	3,322	11,029	11,972	5,794	8,440	37,235	6,277	6,300	2,739	3,622	18,938	374	673	15,495	2,198	198	
Middle School Examination. { Girls	15	106	25	146	70	581	168	54	873	37	312	89	22	460	271	152	24	4	9	
Upper Primary Examination. { Boys	8,721	4,357	324	13,402	57,547	16,788	1,414	345	76,089	31,842	8,887	743	156	41,628	403	592	32,672	6,310	1,651	
Upper Primary Examination. { Girls	381	276	8	665	1,059	1,450	38	3	2,550	670	918	19	2	1,609	386	233	680	161	149	
Lower Primary Examination. { Boys	18,899	14,149	924	27,772	107,968	62,065	1,490	311	171,834	66,597	28,179	908	212	95,896	505	1,002	75,514	14,692	4,183	
Lower Primary Examination. { Girls	654	671	15	1,340	3,485	6,858	54	2	9,899	2,062	2,431	39	2	4,534	301	550	2,407	699	577	
University School Final Examination { Boys	19	14	8	41	189	159	48	421	817	114	111	19	86	330	...	3	323	1	3	
University School Final Examination { Girls	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Public Service Certificate Examination { English (c)	837	50	91	978	3,297*	343*	196*	1,576*	22,038	1,226*	133*	64*	370*	14,053	91	1,231	11,966	763	2	
Public Service Certificate Examination { Vernacular	52	1	...	53	614	3	...	15	632	344	2	...	12	358	2	...	331	25	...	
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																				
Training School Examination for Masters. { Upper (d)	45	5	...	50	1,487	41	6	331	1,864	1,250	81	4	150	1,435	*	1*	654*	71*	18*	
Training School Examination for Masters. { Lower	29	5	10	44	549	34	18	260	861	332	20	6	99	457	*	7*	220*	88*	33*	
Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Upper (e)	7	10	...	17	119	60	...	35	214	96	36	...	23	155	7*	21*	47*	22*	1*	
Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Lower	5	3	1	9	39	72	1	34	146	18	27	1	10	56	*	*	2*	*	15*	
School of Arts Examination	110	24	36	170	1,946*	265*	335*	26*	2,794	252*	36*	34*	3*	453	6*	7*	290*	10*	12*	
Medical Examination	12	...	...	12	362	...	...	4	366	284	...	...	3	287	*	11*	58*	37*	2*	
Engineering and Surveying	37	3	26	66	755	9	46	207	1,017	342	7	15	42	406	*	1*	50*	7*	213*	
Industrial School Examination	1	3	8	12	27*	113*	41*	*	279	9*	94*	15*	*	202	*	97*	18*	3*	*	
Veterinary Examination	2	...	...	2	71	...	...	...	71	48	...	...	...	48	*	*	10*	27*	*	
Law Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agricultural Examination	9	...	...	9	103	...	...	...	103	73	...	...	...	73	...	1	70	1	1	

* Defective.

(a) Includes one who passed the combined M.B. examination in Bengal.

(b) Includes "Girls" for the Province of Madras, the figures of which are not shown separately.

(c) Includes "Vernacular" for the Provinces of Madras and Bombay, the figures of which are not shown separately.

(d) Includes "Lower" for Bombay, Bengal, and the Central Provinces, the figures of which are not separately shown.

(e) Includes "Lower" for Bombay and the Central Provinces, the figures of which are not separately shown.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the Official year 1890-91.

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															Remarks.
	In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions maintained by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public Instruction.	In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions maintained by			Total Municipal expenditure on public Instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Fund grants.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University Education.																																
Arts Colleges.					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,721	...	7,055	8,776	5	226	179	152	6,485	5,657	...	8,665	...	2,837	23,644	100	...	22,388	28,115	36,921	
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	642	846	
Professional Colleges.																																
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,917	...	...	1,917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,704	...	...	1,704	3,621	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	60	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,638	...	7,259	10,897	5	226	179	152	6,485	5,657	...	8,665	...	2,837	23,644	1,864	...	23,030	30,551	41,448	
Secondary Schools.																																
For Boys — English	127	8,330	8,059	6,574	28,525	39,778	1,296	91,006	3,194	1,790	1,65,589	1,39,855	25,685	2,17,838	4,23,156	197	24,537	25,201	20,423	38,414	2,79,478	25,685	2,56,823	8,745	6,495	6,15,640	45,358	1,296	1,30,600	4,56,732	8,79,888	
For Boys — Vernacular	673	58,672	55,427	43,412	6,373	2,56,140	5,080	73,401	5,897	861	3,47,752	...	19,146	81,846	3,57,132	66	8,964	8,970	7,304	120	21,560	19,146	15,807	...	33	56,726	10,527	5,080	15,687	52,854	4,09,986	
For Girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,654	9,654	3	149	173	131	136	6,831	...	1,259	...	...	8,226	682	...	13,213	17,726	27,380	
For Girls — Vernacular	6	345	322	242	1,337	1,636	8	...	...	...	2,981	...	480	437	2,553	11	843	796	631	1,435	10,591	480	45	...	...	13,551	313	8	3,325	14,197	16,750	
Total	806	67,347	63,808	50,228	36,235	2,97,554	6,384	1,64,407	9,091	2,651	5,16,322	1,39,855	45,311	3,00,775	7,92,495	277	34,493	35,140	28,389	40,105	3,18,460	45,311	2,73,994	8,745	6,528	6,93,143	56,880	6,384	1,59,765	5,41,509	13,34,004	
Primary Schools.																																
For Boys	13,602	582,245	558,913	422,288	5,15,795	17,45,550	5,980	2,64,556	6,793	7,130	25,45,804	73,439*	49,456	7,80,276	20,48,721*	960	94,311	91,052	69,741	1,18,389	2,71,218	49,456	1,11,907	423	2,580	5,53,973	20,883	5,980	1,46,681	4,44,702	30,93,423	
For Girls	526	16,445	15,301	10,988	12,873	66,973	1,022	209	445	163	81,684	5,634	6,685	45,042	1,24,234	305	16,350	15,457	9,866	19,981	82,336	6,685	1,702	117	1,237	1,12,058	2,627	1,022	19,432	1,05,417	2,29,651	
Total	14,128	598,690	574,214	433,276	5,28,668	18,12,523	7,002	2,64,764	7,238	7,293	26,27,488	73,973*	56,141	8,25,318	27,72,955*	1,265	110,661	106,509	79,607	1,38,370	3,53,554	56,141	1,13,609	540	3,817	6,66,031	23,510	7,002	1,66,113	5,50,119	33,23,074	
Schools for Special Instruction.																																
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	50	913	1,082	939	36,436	61,897	4,059	...	...	1,442	1,03,834	70,446	...	600	1,32,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	4,059	...	4,389	1,37,332	
Training Schools for Mistresses	4	29	29	27	1,199	1,061	...	18	...	1,235	3,513	3,062	365	...	4,488	1	31	24	22	365	287	365	...	...	...	1,017	...	...	...	287	4,775	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	...	...	434	442	
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	183	239	
Medical Schools	2	33	33	32	...	1,512	1,100	...	...	2,717	5,329	8,196	...	500	10,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,211	1,100	...	4,311	14,519	
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,722	1,722	2	34	33	27	...	1,285	...	264	...	...	1,549	...	...	...	1,285	3,007	
Industrial Schools	8	636	624	469	6,640	9,183	...	304	200	14,464	30,791	...	710	7,639	17,532	7	256	249	174	1,341	8,627	710	14	...	344	11,036	24	...	12,675	21,326	38,858	
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools	3	33	28	25	500	1,079	240	...	...	1,944	3,763	12,579	...	4,158	17,816	3	98	103	74	...	462	...	...	...	...	462	2,560	240	1,176	4,438	22,254	
Total	67	1,644	1,796	1,462	44,775	74,732	5,399	322	200	21,802	1,47,230	94,291	1,075	14,675	1,84,773	13	419	409	297	1,706	10,661	1,075	278	...	344	14,064	6,559	5,399	14,034	36,053	2,21,426	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	39,177	2,62,042	869	6,549	7,779	2,683	3,19,099	72,627	16,159	37,582	3,86,410	...	...	...	...	16,676	60,100	16,159	...	3,420	95	96,450	3,405	869	7,741	72,115	4,60,525	
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	2,952	30,405	240	12,197	2,283	15	48,092	2,011	581	4,411	38,408	...	...	...	...	282	7,059	581	733	...	231	8,886	554	240	1,942	9,795	48,203	
Total	...	...	...	...	42,129	2,92,447	1,109	18,746	10,062	2,698	3,67,191	75,638	16,740	41,993	4,26,818	...	...	...	...	16,958	67,159	16,740	733	3,420	326	1,05,336	3,959	1,109	9,683	81,910	5,08,728	
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,568	
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,96,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,591	6,18,364	
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,645	3,063	
Scholarships held in Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,490	2,590	
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,149	1,11,552	
Scholarships held in Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,134	7,903	
Scholarships held in Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,751	14,791	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,88,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,948	1,91,874	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,97,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,609	9,53,705	
GRAND TOTAL	15,001	667,551	639,818	484,966	6,81,807	24,77,256	13,904	4,48,239	26,591	34,444	36,55,231	4 3,23,394	1,19,267	11,85,026	50,48,1654	2,267	145,289	142,301	102,445	3,03,624	7,05,621	3,15,797	2,97,279	12,705	15,963	15,03,218	62,772	13,904	3,73,695	18,36,380	68,91,385	

* Exclusive of R5,280 received in Coorg from "Plough Tax" which was finally transferred to be a Local Cess.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLII OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	Week ending 31st January, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 30th January, 1892. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 31st January, 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 30th January, 1892.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
30th Jan., 1892	East Indian	539	1,526	9,93,317	651	1,535	9,71,706	633	3,53,87,294	4,03,34,062	49,46,768	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	14,375	252	57	14,439	253	4,41,279	4,73,386	32,107	...
Ditto	Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R.	156	323	50,814	157	338	40,350	119	19,19,226	18,75,956	...	43,270
Ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	8,927	63	199	14,941	75	3,55,478	4,32,010	76,532	...
	Bengal-Nágpur	101	585	76,308	130	831	1,53,602	185	22,27,468	49,34,410	27,06,942	...
Ditto	Indian Midland (*a*)	90	752	91,645	122	752	1,01,543	135	28,75,112	39,41,957	10,66,845	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	4,39,843	263	1,672	4,41,000	264	1,43,48,601	1,75,18,040	31,69,439	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	75,001	72	1,044	72,991	70	37,62,852	39,13,007	1,50,155	...
Ditto	South Indian (*b*)	166	779	1,29,229	166	948	1,23,345	130	54,95,594	58,65,751	3,70,157	...
	TOTAL	232	6,879	18,79,459	273	7,376	19,33,917	262	6,68,12,904	7,92,88,579	1,24,75,675	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
30th Jan., 1892	North Western (*c*)	219	2,395	5,41,439	226	2,424	5,53,223	228	2,22,00,830	2,72,33,179	50,32,349	...
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,41,687	205	692	1,68,484	243	57,84,220	70,51,499	12,67,279	...
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	777	3,08,820	397	777	2,24,910	289	98,29,730	98,98,202	68,472	...
Ditto	Bengal Central (*d*)	103	125	15,126	121	125	13,300	106	5,61,247	6,24,890	63,643	...
Ditto	Nalháti	71	27	2,310	86	27	2,390	89	80,357	74,154	...	6,203
Ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	483	60	8	460	57	15,914	14,960	...	954
Ditto	Jorhát	44	28	1,129	40	28	1,099	39	51,375	54,813	3,438	...
Ditto	Burma (*e*)	190	556	1,60,553	289	609	1,78,980	294	43,78,689	46,15,918	2,37,229	...
	TOTAL	220	4,608	11,71,547	254	4,690	11,42,846	244	4,29,02,362	4,95,67,615	66,65,253	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
30th Jan., 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	505	1,492	9,23,308	623	1,492	8,65,076	580	3,16,01,019	3,52,10,311	36,09,292	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	2,65,039	575	461	2,71,000	588	1,05,58,405	1,13,84,620	8,26,215	...
Ditto	Madras	218	840	1,82,335	217	840	1,72,032	205	81,18,562	77,41,534	...	3,77,028
	TOTAL	424	2,793	13,76,682	493	2,793	13,08,108	468	5,02,77,986	5,43,36,465	40,58,479	...
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	265	14,280	44,27,688	310	14,859	43,84,871	295	15,99,93,252	18,31,92,659	2,31,99,407	...
	Assisted Companies.											
30th Jan., 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	...	162	17,739	109	...	8,91,579	8,91,579	...
Ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	5,295	241	22	5,189	236	2,29,926	2,35,986	6,060	...
Ditto	Bengal and North-Western (Company's section)	113	376	45,934	122	401	48,890	122	17,84,341	20,41,742	2,57,401	...
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	4,311	64	67	3,916	58	2,74,566	3,19,842	45,276	...
Ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	8,364	107	78	9,156	117	4,27,981	4,16,271	...	11,710
	TOTAL	118	543	63,964	118	730	84,890	116	27,16,814	39,05,420	11,88,606	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
30th Jan., 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	140	354	62,182	176	354	63,901	180	21,03,510	23,34,479	2,30,969	...
Ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	23,724	80	311	21,241	68	10,32,673	11,20,559	87,886	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	3,494	49	72	4,020	56	1,66,487	1,63,971	...	2,516
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	27	1,373	51	93	4,420	48	52,645	1,70,558	1,17,913	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	961	74	13	920	71	(*g*)36,279	51,219	14,940	...
Ditto	Kolhápur	...	...	...	...	29	1,143	39	...	(*h*)62,663	62,663	...
	TOTAL	104	762	91,734	120	872	95,645	110	33,91,594	39,03,449	5,11,855	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
30th Jan., 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	12,597	117	108	9,053	84	4,22,863	5,12,211	89,348	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
30th Jan., 1892	Jodhpore-Bikanir	58	124	8,379	68	291	24,400	84	3,10,668	5,92,774	2,82,106	...
Ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	336	29,772	89	334	25,178	75	12,72,961	11,59,730	...	1,13,231
Ditto	Morvi	60	94	5,973	64	94	4,751	51	2,61,186	2,57,914	...	3,272
	TOTAL	78	552	44,124	80	719	54,329	76	18,44,815	20,10,418	1,65,603	...
	GRAND TOTAL	246	16,245	46,40,047	286	17,288	46,28,788	268	16,83,69,338	19,35,24,157	2,51,54,819	...

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 31st January, 1891.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 30th January, 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 12th February, 1892.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 30th, 1892.

The depression which occasioned the general rainfall over North-Western India during last week had disappeared before the commencement of the week under review, but its influence on the weather was still slightly felt on the 24th, when showers were reported from parts of the North-West Provinces and Behar. By the morning of the 25th this slight disturbance had disappeared, and strongly marked anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed with fine weather until the close of the week.

On the 24th the barometer was rising except in Burma and North Bengal. Readings were high (30·25″ and above) over the Punjab and Rajputana, and strongly marked anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed throughout India. Showers were reported from the North-Western Provinces, Behar and the Carnatic, but elsewhere the weather was fine. On the 25th the barometer was generally falling except over the Peninsula, but the general conditions were unchanged, readings decreasing from a high pressure area in the north-west to a low pressure area in the extreme south. The winds were almost everywhere light and maintained the anti-cyclonic circulation noticed on the 24th. Light showers were reported from Nowgong, Salem, and Cuddalore. On the 26th the barometer continued to fall, but except that gradients became slighter, there occurred no change in the general distribution. The winds were practically unaltered, and the only rainfall reported was a light shower at Sibsagar and Colombo. On the 27th a very feeble depression was shown advancing across the Indus Valley in the neighbourhood of Multan, while the area of highest pressure had deserted North-Western India and passed eastward to Rajputana, the central parts of the country and Behar. The winds were almost everywhere light. The only rainfall reported was at Dhubri and Darjeeling. The chart of the 28th showed that the depression had advanced eastward to the neighbourhood of Sirsa and Jeypore. The disturbance was exceedingly slight and the barometer was rising almost everywhere. The distribution had returned to its former condition, readings being highest again in the extreme north-west. The winds in Rajputana, Central India, and the Punjab were slightly affected by the depression, but elsewhere the general directions were unaltered. On the 29th there was no important change, and the only noticeable feature in the weather was the slight rain at Jeypore, Neemuch, and Negapatam. On the 30th the barometer was unusually uniform throughout the Indian region, though still somewhat higher in the north than in the south. Light rain was reported from Neemuch and Nowgong, but with this exception there was nothing worthy of note in the weather.

Temperature.—Owing probably to the continued absence of rain, the mean temperature has been high throughout almost the whole of India during the week under review.

The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

Province.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	−0·7	+0·1	+0·5	−0·3	−0·1	+0·1	−0·4	−0·1
Bengal and Assam	+2·9	+4·4	+4·5	+2·6	+2·3	+2·6	+2·6	+3·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·8	+2·8	+3·3	+2·0	+1·9	+3·9	+3·1	+2·5
Punjab	+3·6	+4·0	+5·3	+5·7	+4·8	+5·4	+5·6	+5·0
Bombay	+0·7	+3·3	+3·7	+4·5	+3·5	+3·8	+3·1	+3·2
Berar and Central Provinces	+1·5	+4·0	+3·8	+4·3	+4·2	+4·0	+4·8	+3·7
Guzerat and Central India	−4·1	−0·3	+3·6	+5·0	+6·9	+8·7	+6·0	+3·7
Sind and Rajputana	−4·2	−0·7	+1·8	+2·7	+4·8	+7·7	+6·3	+2·6
Madras	+1·7	+1·3	+0·4	+0·7	+0·3	+0·6	+0·4	+0·8
Mean for whole India	+0·2	+2·2	+3·0	+3·0	+3·2	+4·1	+3·5	+2·7

For the whole of India there was an average daily excess of over 2½°, the warmest day being the 29th when there was an average excess of 4° and the coolest the 24th when the excess was only 0°·2. In the provincial variations Burma is the only province which shows that the mean temperature of the week was below the normal. The greatest heat relatively to the average was experienced in the Punjab where the excess was as much as 5°. On the 29th the excess of temperature in Guzerat and Central India was as much as 8°·7 and in Sind and Rajputana 7°·7, but these excessive temperatures at the close of the week were partly balanced by the relatively low temperatures which prevailed at the commencement of the week,—a result of the rainfall described in the preceding summary.

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the week under review has been everywhere unimportant. The concluding table shows that rain occurred during the week only in twelve of the rainfall divisions, leaving thirty-nine divisions entirely without rain. Of the twelve divisions which received rain, only three had an average fall for the week equalling one-tenth of an inch. In every division in India the average fall was less than the normal, and the final columns of the table show that the rainfall for the month has been either *nil* or very largely deficient over nearly the whole of the Indian region.

The record of maximum falls during the week, though generally giving very small amounts, shows that in some districts fair rainfall was received. Thus:—

			Inch.
The Sudder Station,	Gowhati	received	0·65
Gungapur	Benares	„	0·51
Mirzapur	Mirzapur	„	0·52
Sikandrabad	Aligarh	„	0·80
Puranpur	Pilibhit	„	0·70
Sironj	Bhopal	„	1·00
Sudder	S. Arcot	„	0·62

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 30th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 3rd to January 30th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 3rd to January 30th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0·06	−100
	Central ditto	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0.02	−100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arrakan	0	0 04	− 0 04	0	0·05	−100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·19	−0·19	0	0·52	−100
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·25	−0.25	0·19	0·71	−77
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·14	0 32	−0·18	0 68	0·88	−23
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·17	−0·17	0	0·43	−100
	Central ditto	0	0·14	−0·14	0	0·39	−100
	North ditto	0·03	0·18	−0·15	0·03	0 44	−93
	Orissa	0	0·16	−0·16	0	0·29	−100
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·23	−0·23	0	0·58	−100
	Behar (South)	0	0·20	−0 20	0·15	0·55	−73
	Ditto (North)	0	0·22	−0·22	0·01	0·56	−98
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·14	0·18	−0·04	0·31	0·53	−42
	Oudh (South)	0·02	0·29	−0·27	0·10	0·69	−86
	Ditto (North)	0	0·41	−0·41	0·04	0·73	−95
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·17	−0·17	0·65	0·53	+23
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·06	0·19	−0·13	0·55	0·51	+8
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·03	0·41	−0·38	0·08	1·06	−92
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·17	−0·17	0·57	0·50	+14
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·20	−0·20	0·58	0·56	+4
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·41	−0·41	0·38	1·27	−70
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·94	−0·94	0·44	2·95	−85
	Ditto (North-West)	0	0·53	−0·53	0·33	1·44	−77
	Ditto (West)	0	0·19	−0·19	0·11	0·48	−77
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·73	−100
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·11	−0·11	0	0·30	−100
	Coorg	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0 04	−100
	Mysore	0	0	0	0	0·07	−100
	Konkan	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·08	−100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0	0	0	0·06	−100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·11	−100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·41	−100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·17	−0·17	0·13	0·45	−71
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·14	−0·14	0 33	0·50	−34
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·16	−0·16	0	0 40	−100
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·06	−0·06	0·01	0·07	−86
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·01	−100
	Sind	0·01	0·10	−0·09	0·17	0·27	−37
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·07	0·07	0	0·53	0·38	+39
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·04	0·07	−0·03	0·88	0·21	+319
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·29	0·29	0
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·22	−100
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·12	−100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·09	−100
	East Coast (Central)	0·01	0·06	−0·05	0·01	0·34	−97
	Ditto (South)	0·10	0·19	−0·09	0·11	0·79	−86
	Madras (South)	0·01	0·21	−0·20	0·09	0·77	−88

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 4th February, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th February.*—Agricultural prospects unchanged. Harvest proceeding; southern districts' outturn only moderate, in affected area scanty. Crops nearly all harvested or withered. Want of fodder and water for cattle in many parts, and sufferings of cattle continue to increase. Prices show little change, rather easier in Deccan and north coast districts. Numbers on works:—East coast—men 593, women 618, children 183, return incomplete; South Central—men 1,132, women 2,719, children 756; Deccan—men 6,038, women 8,467, children 3,822; besides 146, details unknown; total 24,474 against 26,481 last week. On gratuitous relief:—South Central—men 34, women 89, children 137; Deccan—men 122, women 201, children 679; total 1,262 against 1,039 last week. Loans disbursed for construction and repair of wells:—East coast—R6,07,586; South Central—R2,51,028; Deccan—R1,16,333. Wells constructed 2,096, 230 (revised), and 78; and under construction 3,746, 1,270, and 1,081 in respective blocks. Amount disbursed under Agriculturists' Loans Act, R33,477, 73,038, and 20,841, respectively.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th February.*—Slight rain in parts of Poona and Kathiawar. Standing crops suffering for want of moisture in parts of Upper Sind, Deccan, and Karnatak. Cotton in Dharwar blighted, wheat and cotton in one *taluka* of Ahmedabad injured by cloudy weather and crops generally in one *taluka* of Kolaba by insects. Fodder scarce in parts of Sind and seven districts of Deccan and Karnatak. Water insufficient and cattle being removed to other places in parts of four districts. Prices rising in parts of four districts; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of late crops progressing in eight and cotton-picking in six districts. Numbers on relief works in Belgaum 945; children receiving relief 377.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th February.*—No rain during the week with the exception of a slight drizzle in parts of the Patna Division on the 8th instant. Except in Orissa and parts of Eastern Bengal, the prospects of the *rabi* crops are poor owing to want of rain, and in the unirrigated tracts of Behar the outturn is expected to be very meagre. Some of the earlier *rabi* crops are, however, reported to be fair, and mustard is giving a twelve-anna outturn in many districts. Sugarcane is being cut and pressed, and is a fine crop all round. Tobacco prospects are fair. Poppy promises well except in the unirrigated lands. Extraction of opium has begun in Monghyr and Gya. Spring rice is still being transplanted, but rain is required for this crop in some districts and for the cultivation of the autumn crops in the Rajshahye Division. Prices are rising slowly in the Patna Division generally and in some other districts. Cattle are generally doing well, and there is ample supply of fodder and water. The reports now furnished from the Patna Division show that there will be little need for relief works before April. All the District Officers are still of opinion that they will be able to deal with the distress locally, but that funds may have to be advanced by Government in Gya, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga. In this division the very gradual rise in the price of food-grains and the absence of any unusual demand for labour show that the people have resources, and up to date there are no signs of scarcity. In the Bhagulpore Division arrangements are said to have been made to start suitable relief works wherever necessary. In the Northern Bengal districts the situation is practically unchanged.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th February.*—Report not received.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th February.*—Slight rain has fallen in the Rawalpindi district only. Prices rising in two districts, falling in four others; stationary elsewhere. Irrigation of *rabi* crops in progress, extra *rabi* crops being sown in Dera Ismail Khan. Rain badly wanted throughout the province. Prospects of standing crops are reported good in three districts and fair in three others; their condition is bad in five districts. Condition of cattle is improving in Hissar but is worse in Sialkot, it is bad in Shahpur and good elsewhere. Fodder scarce in six districts; sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th February.*—Slight fall of rain in some districts. Weather generally cloudy and is reported to be damaging standing crops in Raipur. Reaping of linseed and pulse continues. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices unchanged.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th February.*—LOWER BURMA:—Reaping is practically completed; threshing and winnowing in progress. UPPER BURMA:—Mandalay—standing crops in good condition. Bhamo and Katha—*kaukkyi* paddy nearly all reaped and *mayin* paddy being sown in Katha; prospects of the *mayin* crop are good, but the area sown is less than last year. Shwebo—*mayin* cultivation progressing in the south. Ye-u—*mayin* cultivation progressing favourably in all townships. Sagaing—wheat, gram, *pegyi*, and *mayin* progressing in Sagaing sub-division; in Ava reaping of paddy, sesamum, and *jowar* completed; peas and *mayin* crops progressing; reaping completed in Myinmu. Upper Chindwin—wheat thriving and *mayin* planting in progress. Lower Chindwin—reaping of paddy, *jowari*, and sesamum completed nearly all over the district; in the eastern sub-division standing pea crops very bad, but fair in western sub-division. Myingyan—in Pagan *jowari* and late sesamum reaped, beans being reaped in Sale; on the mainland beans have been reaped; beans and tobacco in flower on the islands. Pakokku—prospects of dry-weather crop good. Minbu—no change in crop prospects since last week. Magwe—paddy and *lu* being threshed, *jowari* being reaped; island crops progressing favourably. Kyaukse—reaping of *kaukkyi* paddy completed, *mayin* being planted. Meiktila—*kaukkyi* and *jowar* being reaped, a good crop of wheat and gram expected. Yamethin—reaping in progress or completed. Pyinmana—paddy being threshed. Numbers on relief works:—Yamethin 2,656; Shwebo 1,181; Ye-u 2,940; Sagaing 2,543; Lower Chindwin 2,469; Myingyan 2,239; Minbu 494 (excluding one work for which report not received); Magwe 1,334; Meiktila 1,334. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Prome, Bassein, Thongwa, Henzada, Shwegyin, Tounghoo, Katha, Pakokku (largely), and Pyinmana.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th February.*—Report not received.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th February.*—MYSORE:—Crops generally withering and no improvement in prospects. Public works started and relief works in affected parts are in progress. Prices fallen slightly in one district.

COORG:—Threshing of rice and *ragi* continues. Coffee-picking nearly completed. Prices of food-grains stationary. Forage and water-supply for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th February.*—BERAR:—Weather fair and cold. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowari* continues. *Rabi* crop poor in three districts. Fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient. Prices high in three districts.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Standing *rabi* crops are in fair condition except in one taluk, where owing to want of water sowing operations are not carried out. Scarcity of water and fodder for cattle is being felt in almost all taluks and especially in Ambarpett taluk, and tanks in some places are getting dried up. Prices:—wheat 9, coarse rice $8\frac{3}{4}$, white *juar* $14\frac{1}{2}$, yellow *juar* $15\frac{3}{4}$, and *tur* 12 seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th February.*—Some rain during week in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Western Malwa. Prices of food-grains rising in Goona and high in Neemuch. Weather cloudy and warm in Indore.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th February.*—Slight rain in Pertabgarh only. Standing crops in good condition everywhere. Good outturn expected in Sirohi and Dholepore. Cattle poor in six States and at Kherwara and Ajmere; satisfactory elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder scarce in seven States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Water-difficulty for cattle has been removed by recent rains in Todgurh, but water scarce in Ajmere. Prices steady in eight States and at Ajmere, rising in one State and at Kherwara, fluctuating in one, and falling in three States. One hundred and three persons emigrated from Marwar; 369 emigrants and 1,687 cattle entered Kotah. In Marwar 2,942 persons employed on relief works and 1,542 gratuitously treated; in Ajmere 19,151 persons on relief works and 3,193 gratuitously treated; in Jeypore 4,743; in Kishengarh 1,143 on relief works and 106 gratuitously treated; in Bikanir 2,913 on relief works and 1,351 receiving gratuitous relief.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Weather fine. State and prospects of crops fair.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Post Office.

REVIEWING THE REPORT ON THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR 1890-91.

No. 688, dated Calcutta, the 17th February 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1890-91.

RESOLUTION.—The principal modifications, all in the direction of progress and improvement, made in the year in the working of the Inland Post were the following:—

(1) An accelerated railway mail service between Calcutta, Bombay, and Northern India, and between Madras and Central and Northern India, was introduced.

(2) The system of paying revenue by money orders was extended to certain districts of the Madras Presidency and the Punjab.

(3) The system of payment of rent by money orders was extended in Bengal.

(4) An experimental system of receiving payment at the Post Office for salt supplied to purchasers from the Rajputana sources and the Punjab mines was introduced.

All these measures have worked successfully.

2. The principal changes in the working of the Foreign Post were the following:—

(5) The rate of postage on letters from India to the United Kingdom was reduced from 4½ annas to 2½ annas per half-ounce.

(6) The rate of postage between India and Aden was reduced to the inland rate.

(7) An exchange of money orders between the Indian Post Office and Mombasa was effected.

(8) A direct money order exchange between India and Malta, and

(9) the value-payable post between India and Ceylon, were introduced, as well as

(10) an exchange of parcels with South Australia.

3. The progress which has been the rule in the operations of the Post Office was maintained during the year. The transactions of the Imperial Post Office during the last two years compare as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase per cent.
Number of Post Offices	8,102	8,394	3·6
„ Letter boxes	11,218	11,999	0·96
„ Letters and Post-cards issued for delivery	271,359,394	280,740,412	3·45
„ Newspapers issued for delivery	23,286,544	24,935,368	7·08
„ Parcels „ „	1,882,265	1,901,547	1·02
„ Packets „ „	8,700,791	10,375,319	19·24
„ Letters and Parcels insured	237,473	262,727	10·63
„ Inland Money Orders issued	6,759,116	7,326,065	8·38
Value of Inland Money Orders issued	₹14,65,32,147	₹15,77,70,303	7·67
Commission realised on Inland Money Orders issued	₹17,95,350	₹19,37,598	7·92
Number of Telegraphic Money Orders issued	71,929	84,975	18·13
Value of „ „ „ „	₹76,65,846	₹92,57,635	20·76
Commission realised on Telegraphic Money Orders issued	₹78,575	₹94,724	20·55
Number of Foreign Money Orders issued by India	45,641	52,295	14·58
Value of Foreign Money Orders issued by India	£162,945	£196,730	20·73
Number of Foreign Money Orders paid in India	23 193	22,649	—2·34
Value of Foreign Money Orders paid in India	£195,505	£185,580	—5·07
Mileage of Mail Lines:—			
Railway	15,720	16,514	5·05
Mail Carts	3,980	4,126	3·66
Runners and Boats	39,204	41,476	5·79
Steamers	12,224	12,277	0·43

4. The total number of articles (including money orders) sent out for delivery was upwards of 325 millions, of which about 316½ millions were actually delivered, the percentage of deliveries being 97·31 against 98·26 in the previous year. There is a steady decline in the number of unpaid letters and a constantly growing demand for post-cards.

5. The declared value of insured articles during 1890-91 was ₹7,99,16,217 against ₹8,98,75,023 in the previous year, and the insurance fees realised amounted to ₹2,10,873 against ₹2,29,659, the decrease being due to the limitation from the 1st May 1890 to ₹1,000 of the value for which an article

can be insured. There was, however, an increase of 8,644 in the number of letters, and of 16,610 in the number of parcels, insured during the year as compared with the previous year, and the operation of the new rule has not interfered with the legitimate insurance business of the Post Office.

6. Of Inland Money Orders 7,326,065 were issued during the year for a value of over 15¾ crores of rupees, the commission realised being nearly ₹15½ lakhs. The following figures shew the progress of this branch of postal business during the last five years:—

	Total number of orders issued.	Total value of orders issued. ₹	Commission realised. ₹
1886-87	4,821,117	10,68,49,151	13,37,820
1887-88	5,512,395	11,84,43,573	14,94,381
1888-89	6,136,790	12,99,06,864	16,57,761
1889-90	6,759,116	14,65,32,147	17,95,350
1890-91	7,326,065	15,77,70,303	19,37,598

7. The operations of the Postal Savings Banks during the year compare thus with those of the two previous years:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Number of Banks	6,056	6,350	6,455
„ accounts at the close of the year	311,001	358,272	408,544
Deposits during the year	₹4,33,51,982	₹3,27,83,155	₹3,47,55,976
Withdrawals	₹3,69,63,000	₹3,50,51,000	₹3,21,70,000
Value of deposits at the close of the year	₹5,88,64,681	₹5,86,96,755	₹6,34,67,408

In 1889-90, the deposits were reduced in consequence of the reduction of the maximum limit for deposits made in a year from ₹500 to ₹200; but they are increasing again.

8. The number of complaints made by the public against the Post Office was 8,188, but more than 42 per cent. were found to be groundless.

9. The following statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office in the last three years:—

	1888-89. ₹	1889-90. ₹	1890-91. ₹
Revenue	1,28,15,399	1,30,13,621	1,40,27,482
Expenditure	1,34,24,524	1,37,65,939	1,39,65,357
—Deficit or +Surplus	—6,09,125	—7,52,318	+62,125

Making the same adjustments as in previous years the results are:—

	1888-89. ₹	1889-90. ₹	1890-91. ₹
Deficit or surplus according to Statement XI of the Report (purely postal transactions including exchange)	—6,09,125	—7,52,318	+62,125
Add—			
Indirect expenditure	—7,53,041	—8,02,832	—10,60,522
	—13,62,166	—15,55,150	—9,98,397
Deduct—			
District post charges	11,24,591	11,37,893	11,23,210
Resulting deficit or surplus	—2,37,575	—4,17,257	+1,24,813

10. The Governor General in Council is glad to notice the names of the officers of whom favourable mention is made in paragraph 60 of the Report.

ORDERED, that copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Resolution and the Report be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA
FOR THE YEAR
1890-91.

No. 10784, dated the 15th January 1892.

From—A. U. FANSHAWE, Esq., *Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the official year 1890-91.

Principal events, Inland Post.

2. There were no changes of first rate importance under the head of Inland Post, but the year was one of continued progress in all branches of postal business; some special steps were taken to improve through mail communications by railway; and there was a further exemplification of the growing tendency on the part of other branches of the Government service to employ the Post Office for various purposes for which special agencies have previously been used. The year, too, was remarkable for a forgery of the one rupee postage stamp of which an account will be found in the appropriate section of this report. With the constant growth of the Railway system in India, the arrangement of through mail services has become an intricate and difficult class of work, and a special Railway Conference was held on the subject at Cawnpore in September 1890 under the presidency of an Officer of the Department, the result of which was the introduction of the fastest mail service that has yet been seen in this country between Calcutta, Bombay and Northern India, and an important acceleration of the mail transit between Madras and Central and Northern India. A system of dropping and picking up the mails by means of special apparatus, for which the Post Office has been pressing for some time past, was also introduced successfully at small stations on the East India Railway. The Nagpur and Bengal Railway was opened for through traffic towards the end of the year, but it is not probable that it will be used as a through mail line for some time to come. The Revenue Money Order system was for the first time made applicable, with the approval of the Local Government, to certain districts of the Madras Presidency, and was also introduced in the Punjab in the districts of Delhi, Ferozepore, Sealkot and Lahore with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor. The system of payment of rent by means of money orders, which had been tried experimentally in the districts comprising the Burdwan Commissionership, having proved a success, was extended with the sanction of the Bengal Government, to the Presidency, Dacca and Rajshahye divisions of the Lower Provinces with effect from the 1st July 1890. It was stated in last year's report that it had been decided that the agency of the Post Office should be used for summoning Army reservists, and during the year now under report the work of recalling sepoys on leave has also been transferred from the district authorities to the Post Office. The duty of receiving money on behalf of the Salt Department for the purchase of salt, under the through traffic system, from salt depôts was also

undertaken as an experiment, from the beginning of the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab. There were various small expeditions during the year for which field post offices had to be opened. The Zhob field force started in September 1890; in January 1891 the Postmaster General, Punjab, was called upon to organize a postal service for the Miranzai and Hazara field forces; and the Deputy Postmaster General, Burma, had to make special arrangements for the postal communications in connection with the Wuntho expedition. The close of these various expeditions, and the arrangements for the Manipur field force do not fall within the scope of the present report but it may be stated that in every case the work done by the Post Office secured the unqualified approval of the Military authorities.

Principal events, Foreign Post.

3. The following were the principal events of the Foreign Post:—Arrangements were made with effect from the 1st September 1890 for an exchange of money orders between the Indian Post Office and the Post Office of the Imperial British East Africa Company with its head-quarters at Mombassa, and a direct exchange of money orders was introduced from the 1st November 1890 between India and Malta. The agreement with South Australia for a direct exchange of parcels which was reported last year, was brought into operation from the 1st April 1890, and a number of British colonies and possessions, and of foreign union countries were added to the list of places to which parcels can be sent from India through the United Kingdom. The postage on letters from India to the United Kingdom was reduced with effect from the 1st January 1891 to 2½ annas per half ounce or fraction of half an ounce, and in the absence of a 2½-anna stamp the immediate requirements of the public were provided for by overprinting the stocks of 4½-anna stamps and envelopes with the lower postage rate. At the same time the opportunity was taken to effect a reform, which has been urged by me for some years past, by reducing the postage rates between India and Aden to ordinary inland rates, and thereby recognizing, in a practical way, its position as an integral part of British India. The Value-Payable post was introduced experimentally between India and Ceylon from the 1st January 1891, and has already proved a success; and it may be added that during the official year the Postal Administration of British North Borneo and the German Postal Agencies opened at Bagomoyo and Dar-es-Salaam on the East Coast of Africa entered the Postal Union.

Working of the P. & O. Contract.

4. Until about the middle of January 1890, the English mails were due in Bombay, according to the contract time allowed for the voyage, at noon on Monday of each week, but since then, owing to a change in the hour of departure from Brindisi, they have been due at 8 A.M. on Monday. During the year under report, the P. & O. Company's mail steamers arrived in Bombay on five occasions after contract time, the vessel being 18 hours 3 minutes late on one occasion, 15 hours 5 minutes on another occasion, and less than 12 hours late on the other three occasions. These delays were due in two instances to the detention of the steamers in the Suez Canal; in two instances to detention at Brindisi owing to bad weather and the late arrival of the mail train, and in one instance to severe weather which the steamer carrying the mails encountered after leaving Aden. On three occasions the steamer arrived on Saturday more than 36 hours before contract time, on twenty-three occasions on Sunday, and on twenty-five occasions on Monday. The average time occupied by the English mails during the year was 16 days 10 hours 5 minutes homewards, and 16 days 1 hour 46 minutes outwards.

Charge of the Post Office.

5. The administration of the Department was in the hands of Mr. H. M. Kisch during the greater part of the year. I held charge from the 1st April to the 18th May 1890, and during my absence on furlough for the remainder of the year, Mr. Kisch officiated as Director General.

Section I.—Post Offices, Letter-Boxes, and Village Postmen.

Post Office receptacles and rural delivery.

6. Appendix I compares the number of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen of the Imperial Post in each circle on the 31st March 1891 with the number at the close of the previous year, and in the marginal abstract will be found the figures of the past two years for the whole of India for both the Imperial and District Post separately and together. It will be seen that 295 new post offices were opened, 948 new letter-boxes established, and 37 additional village postmen entertained during the year under report. The majority of the 295 new post offices opened were placed in charge of schoolmasters and others, who receive a small allowance from the Department and are not regular servants of the Post Office. In every circle, there was an increase in the number of letter-boxes, the greatest, 302, being in the North-Western Provinces circle, where the subject of the collection of letters in villages received special attention. Besides the post offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen of the Imperial Post shown in Appendix I, there were at the close of the year 1,025 post offices, 2,310 letter-boxes, and 2,544 village postmen of the District Post.

	Imperial Post.		District Post.		Total.		Increase.
	Number at close of 1889-90.	Number at close of 1890-91.	Number at close of 1889-90.	Number at close of 1890-91.	Number at close of 1889-90.	Number at close of 1890-91.	
Post Offices	8,102	8,394	1,022	1,025	9,124	9,419	295
Letter-Boxes	11,218	11,999	2,143	2,310	13,361	14,309	948
Village Postmen.	3,690	3,707	2,524	2,544	6,214	6,251	37

Section II.—Postal Lines.

Postal communications.

7. Appendix II contains statistics according to postal circles of the different classes of Imperial postal lines over which mails were carried during the year; and it will be seen from the abstract in the margin that there was an increase under every head. The increase in the railway mileage was due to the opening of new sections of railway in various parts of the country, and to the utilization, for the conveyance of mails, of 49¾ miles of railway which had not previously been used for this purpose. The largest sections of new railway lines opened during the year, and used for postal purposes, were on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, the South Indian Railway, the Southern Mahratta Railway, the Delhi, Umballa and Kalka Railway, and the Tirhoot State Railway. The increase in railway communications was followed by the closing of various runner lines, and of one or two mail cart services, the most notable of which was the service between Umballa and Kalka. But a considerable number of new runner lines were established during the year, principally in Madras, where, owing to the conversion of District Post establishments into Imperial, 1,623 miles of foot line were added to the Imperial Post, and there were several new mail cart lines chiefly in the Punjab. In addition to the Imperial mail lines shown above, there were 34,839 miles of District Post mail lines, so that the total length of the lines over which mails were conveyed was 109,232 miles at the close of the year under report, as compared with 107,086 miles at the close of the the previous year.

Imperial Mail Lines.	Total mileage in 1889-90.	Total mileage in 1890-91.	Increase.
Railway	15,720	16,514	794
Mail Cart	3,980	4,126	146
Runners and Boats	39,204	41,476	2,272
Steamers	12,224	12,277	53
Total	71,128	74,393	3,265

General results.

Section III.—Correspondence and Parcels.

8. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds that were issued for delivery during the year was nearly 318 millions, or about 13 millions in excess of the number issued during the previous year. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles will be found in Appendix III, and a general summary of the figures for the whole of India is given in the statement at the end of this paragraph. It will be seen that, except as regards unpaid letters, there was an increase in the total number of articles issued for delivery under every head. The largest proportional increase, 11·35 per cent., was in the Burma Circle, Oudh stands next with an increase of 7·65 per cent., then Madras with an increase of 7·45 per cent., and then Eastern Bengal with an increase of 6·80 per cent., while in the remaining circles, the increase was below 5 per cent. A reference to Appendix III will show that the falling off in unpaid letters was 633,640, or 2·34 per cent. out of nearly 27 millions, and for the last three years now there has been a steady decline in the number of unpaid letters. They are still most numerous in Burma, though the proportion is not quite as high as one-half of the whole as it has been in former years, and in Oudh and Behar, both of which provinces have a large emigrant population, among whom the belief that a letter is more certain of delivery, if posted unpaid, seems to die hard. In paid letters, there was an increase of more than 3 millions, in single post-cards of more than 6½ millions, in registered letters of 121,920, and both in newspapers and in unregistered ordinary book and pattern packets of more than 1½ millions. The most noticeable feature is the constantly growing popularity of post-cards among the Natives of the country.

Year.	Post-cards.	Letters paid.	Letters unpaid.	Letters registered.	Total of letters and post-cards.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Book and pattern packets.	Grand total (all postal articles except money orders).
	No.	No.	No.	o.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1889-90 . .	94,437,915	144,135,576	26,084,006	5,711,887	271,369,394	23,286,544	1,883,265	8,700,791	305,328,994
1890-91 . .	101,062,176	147,494,063	26,350,366	5,833,807	280,740,412	24,935,368	1,991,547	10,375,319	317,992,646
Increase or Decrease . .	6,624,261	3,358,487	...	121,920	9,381,018	1,648,824	107,282	1,674,528	11,723,652
	...	...	633,640	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of Increase . .	7·01	2·36	...	2·13	3·45	7·08	7·02	19·2	4·16
Percentage of Decrease . .	...	...	2·34	...	...	...	...	...	...

Average number of letters and post-cards to each person.

9. A new Census was taken in February 1891, and though the final returns are not yet ready, I have obtained provisional figures by the courtesy of the Census Commissioner, from which the following comparative table has been prepared, showing the average number of letters and post-cards per head of population in the different postal circles in 1881 and in 1891. For the purposes of the present comparison these figures are believed to be sufficiently accurate, and it is interesting to note that, however backward India may be according to a European standard, the percentage of letters to each person has undoubtedly increased, during the last decade, for every province. Now, as in 1881, the Bombay Presidency including Sind stands first with a present average of something over 2 letters for each person, and it will be noticed that in three other provinces, Bengal, Burma and the Punjab, an average of rather more than 1 letter for each person has been reached.

Comparative Statement showing the average number of letters and other articles per head of population as ascertained by Census of February 1891, and of February 1881.

POSTAL CIRCLES.	POPULATION.		LETTERS AND POST-CARDS GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY.				ARTICLES OTHER THAN LETTERS AND POST-CARDS GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY.				TOTAL.			
			NUMBER.		AVERAGE PER INDIVIDUAL.		NUMBER.		AVERAGE PER INDIVIDUAL.		NUMBER.		AVERAGE PER INDIVIDUAL.	
	Per Census of February 1891.	Per Census of February 1881.	During 1890-91.	During 1881-82.	During 1890-91.	During 1881-82.	During 1890-91.	During 1881-82.	During 1890-91.	During 1881-82.	During 1890-91.	During 1881-82.	During 1890-91.	During 1881-82.
Bengal (*a*)	40,719,360	38,282,204	40,970,755	24,085,255	1·01	·63	7,908,436	2,897,161	·19	·08	48,879,191	26 982,416	1·20	·71
Bombay (*b*)	26,478,300	23,166,845	54,095,945	28,913,475	2·04	1·25	6,226,491	2,777,363	·23	·12	60,322,436	31,690,838	2·27	1·37
Madras (*c*)	55,875,420	48,382,151	51,120,180	25,353,787	·91	·53	7,929,506	3,508,692	·14	·07	59,049,686	28,862,479	1·05	·60
N.-W. Provinces (*d*) . . .	35,077,440	33,461,878	32,708,248	18,825,214	·93	·56	5,249,449	2,244,228	·15	·07	37.957,697	21,069,442	1·08	·63
Punjab (*e*)	27,574,790	22,712 120	31,386,768	19,486,151	1·14	·86	4,737,586	2,502,831	·17	·11	36,124,354	21,988,982	1·31	·97
Assam (*f*)	5,424,190	4,881,426	4,276,288	2,709,134	·79	·56	1,392,341	557,329	·25	·11	5,668,629	3,266,463	1·04	·67
Behar	23,471,520	22,416,656	11,794,272	6,834,521	·50	·30	1,764,300	795,257	·07	·04	13,558,572	7,629,778	·57	·34
Burma	7,554,410	3,736,771	9,234,360	1,961,796	1·23	·52	2,697,016	546,797	·35	·15	11,981,376	2,508,593	1·58	·67
Central India	10,139,570	9,261,907	3,168,056	2,669,531	·31	·29	553,235	361,846	·05	·04	3,721,331	3,031,377	·36	·33
Central Provinces (*g*) . . .	15,829,000	14,221,184	11,637,738	6,820,599	·73	·48	1,798,568	653,949	·11	·05	13,436,306	7,474,548	·84	·53
Eastern Bengal	10,162,440	8,838,001	9,869,130	3,513,464	·97	·40	1,395,257	430,179	·13	·05	11,264,427	3,943,643	1·10	·45
Oudh	12,652,730	11,387,741	7,307,248	4,234,287	·58	·37	1,092,323	674,807	·08	·06	8,399,571	4,909,094	·66	·43
Rajputana (*h*)	12,842,040	10,729,114	6,701,712	3,513,751	·52	·33	658,316	324,615	·05	·03	7,360,028	3,838,366	·57	·36
Sind (*j*)	2,895,750(*i*)	2,413 823(*i*)	6,419,672	3,375,311	2·21	1·39	1,135,435	336,921	·39	·14	7,555,107	3,712,232	2·60	1·53
TOTAL	286,696,960	253,891,821	280,740,412	152,296,276	·98	·60	44,538,299	18,611,975	·15	·07	325,278,711	170,908,251	1·13	·67

Notes for 1891.

(*a*) Including Andamans (Port Blair).
(*b*) Including Baroda and Native States and Aden and Perim.
(*c*) Including Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Coorg and Laccadive Islands.
(*d*) Including Rampur and Garhwal.
(*e*) Including Native States.
(*f*) Excluding Manipur.
(*g*) Including Berar.
(*h*) Including Ajmere.
(*i*) This denotes the population of Sind Proper and Quetta with its outlying cantonments and railway premises.

Notes for 1881.

(*b*) Including Baroda and Native States.
(*c*) Including Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, and Coorg.
(*d*) Including Rampur and Native Garhwal.
(*e*) Including Native States and Khyber troops.
(*g*) Including Berar.
(*h*) Including Ajmere.
(*i*) Excluding Baluchistan.
(*j*) As no census figures are available for Baluchistan, the correspondence returns relating to that province have been omitted.

Foreign correspondence including that with United Kingdom.

10. The figures in Appendix III include the foreign correspondence received in India for delivery, but a special table is given at the end of this paragraph showing separately the amount of correspondence in each direction between India and the United Kingdom, and between India and foreign countries. Last year there was a slight decrease in the number of letters and post-cards received from the United Kingdom which has been more than counterbalanced by an increase of nearly 7 per cent. in the figures for the year under report. So far as the correspondence sent home is concerned, the reduced letter postage rate, which was in force for three months of the year, can hardly be said to have had any effect. But it is probable that the reduction would be more quickly and more largely taken advantage of in the United Kingdom than in this country, and the increase of nearly 7 per cent., already referred to, may be due, in part, to this. It is too early, however, to form any trustworthy conclusions as to the effect of the reduction of the letter postage rate on the number of letters. Statistics of correspondence with foreign countries are taken only once in three years, alternately in May and November, and the figures given in the table are those of May 1890, so that no remarks are called for regarding them.

	Class.	Estimated aggregate number. [The figures relating to the United Kingdom do not represent the actual number of letters, newspapers, packets, and books but the number of rates of postage.]		Percentage of		Remarks.
		1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom	Letters including post-cards	3,243,652	3,339,682	2·96	...	These figures are based on the monthly accounts between India and the United Kingdom.
	Newspapers	427,999	437,410	2·19	...	
	Books, &c.	808,046	851,616	5·39	...	
Received in India from the United Kingdom	Letters including post-cards	3,231,945	3,458,151	6·99	...	
	Newspapers	2,855,209	3,002,956	5·17	...	
	Books, &c.	2,529,317	2,730,027	7·93	...	
Grand total of all correspondence exchanged with United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	6,475,597	6,797,833	4·97	...	
	Newspapers	3,283,208	3,440,366	4·78	...	
	Books, &c.	3,337,363	3,581,643	7·31	...	
Despatched from India to Foreign countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	1,446,332	1,446,332	...	...	Under the system prescribed by the Universal Postal Union, statistics are taken once every three years; for this reason the figures shown in the report for the year 1889-90 are here repeated; they are based on statistics recorded in May 1890.
	Other articles	571,520	571,520	...	...	
Received in India from Foreign countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	1,436,752	1,436,752	...	...	
	Other articles	1,364,180	1,364,180	...	...	
Grand total of correspondence exchanged with Foreign countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	2,883,084	2,883,084	...	...	
	Other articles	1,935,700	1,935,700	...	...	

Foreign Parcels.

11. The following statement gives details of the foreign parcel traffic both to and from India during the last two years:—

Parcel Exchange.	Total Number of parcels.		Average Weight of each parcel.		Net Revenue of the Indian Post Office.*	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
With United Kingdom. (1st—through London Post Office.)	No.	No.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	₹	₹
To India	70,567	77,979	2 9·26	2 11·31	51,362	59,701
From India	48,805	52,298	2 2·20	2 2·70	34,599	37,521
Total	119,372	130,277	2 6·37	2 7·86	85,961	96,822
(2nd—through Peninsular and Oriental Company.)						
To India	37,167	37,784	3 7·99	4 5·08	43,299	36,790
From India	1,711	1,775	16 13·48	15 15·91	9,911	10,351
Total	38,878	39,559	4 1·39	4 13·46	53,210	47,141
Total number of parcels through both Agencies (London Post Office and Peninsular and Oriental Company)	158,250	169,836	2 13·15	3 0·61	139,171	143,963
With Continent of Europe.						
To India	3,375	3,521	5 13·53	6 3·27	6,469	6,856
From India	4,480	4,494	3 8·01	3 4·86	5,608	5,255
Total	7,855	8,015	4 8·13	4 9·25	12,077	12,111
With other countries.						
To India	4,846	6,037	2 10·24	2 15·54	2,343	3,747
From India	6,259	7,825	2 15·95	3 0·60	6,950	9,031
Total	11,105	13,862	2 13·46	3 0·14	9,293	12,778
GRAND TOTAL	177,210	191,713	2 14·24	3 1·61	1,60,541	1,68,852

* Net revenue is calculated after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and London Post Office.

General results of Foreign Parcel Post.

12. More than 88 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic is with the United Kingdom. There was an increase of 10,905 parcels exchanged through the British Post Office, and of 681 in the number exchanged through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, or, altogether, an increase of 11,586, or 7·32 per cent., in the number of parcels in both directions between India and the United Kingdom. The parcels carried to India by the Peninsular and Oriental Agency chiefly consist of book parcels at the special rate of 6*d.* a pound; not less than 32,833 out of the total of 37,784 were parcels of this character; but in future, owing to the reduction of the postage rates on book packets, this business may be expected to fall off. During its continuance it has been a distinct advantage to the public. In the parcel traffic with other countries, there was an increase, but the transactions are yet not of much importance, though it may be added that the number of parcels from Egypt has doubled in the year. The total number has now reached 1,431, most of which are believed to contain cigarettes. The steady and continuous progress of the foreign parcel traffic as a whole since 1873-74 will be seen from the table in the margin.

Year.	Number of parcels.	Year.	Number of parcels.
1873-74	21,923	1882-83	88,684
1874-75	25,563	1883-84	98,296
1875-76	35,819	1884-85	110,590
1876-77	45,357	1885-86	133,054
1877-78	59,183	1886-87	141,453
1878-79	69,763	1887-88	158,792
1879-80	73,211	1888-89	163,989
1880-81	80,257	1889-90	177,210
1881-82	88,840	1890-91	191,713

Delivery work of the year.

13. The figures given in paragraph 8 of this report show that 317,952,646 letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets and parcels were issued for delivery during the year. These figures are only approximate, being calculated from actual enumerations made for a week at a time twice during the year, and represent the delivery of the mails properly so called. In order, however, to ascertain the entire delivery work of the year, it is necessary to add the number of money orders which are also now delivered and paid by postmen. The entire delivery work is shown by the following figures:—

Sent out for delivery (including 7,380,101 money orders) .	325,332,747
Received back undelivered	8,745,595
Balance actually delivered	316,587,152
Sent to Dead-Letter Offices	3,205,707
	319,792,859

These figures show that the percentage of articles delivered to the whole number sent out for delivery was 97·31 as compared with 98·26 in the previous year.

Dead-Letter Offices.

14. The total number of letters, post-cards and other articles, excluding money orders, that reached the various Dead-Letter Offices of which there are eleven in number, was 4,267,016 as compared with 4,214,448 received in those offices in the previous year. The distribution of these articles among the different Dead-Letter Offices, and the way in which they were disposed of, are shown in detail in Appendix IV of which a summary is given at the end of this paragraph. Of the total number of articles, 377,953 were successfully disposed of by being re-issued to corrected addresses, while 1,711,749 were returned to the senders, and 759,703 were found to be unreturnable. As an illustration of the character of the work that our Dead-Letter Offices are, at times, called upon to perform, it may be mentioned that over 1,100 unpaid articles, all posted at the Akola railway station in Berar for delivery at Bodvad in Khandesh, were received in the Bombay Dead-Letter Office as undeliverable, having been refused, with one consent, by the persons to whom they were addressed. Each cover when opened was found to contain only a piece of blank paper, and it was ascertained on enquiry that the sender of these letters was a person of unsound mind who was in the habit of travelling from place to place, and had posted all these letters, chiefly to officials, during the month of May.

		Number.		Percentage.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Total number of articles received in Dead-Letter Offices		4,214,448	4,267,016		
Deduct—	1889-90. 1890-91.				
Articles issued by Dead-Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable . .	231,498 246,907				
Articles transferred to other Dead-Letter Offices . . .	1,139,388 1,170,704				
		1,370,886	1,417,611		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead-Letter Offices		2,843,562	2,849,405	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead-Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undeliverable.	Disposed of by redirection to addressees . .	346,108	377,953	12·17	13·27
	Disposed of by return to senders .	1,720,852	1,711,749	60·52	60·07
Articles undisposable		776,602	759,703	27·31	26·66

Special incidents in Dead-Letter Office work.

15. A large amount of valuable property was found, as usual, in letters and other articles, posted without addresses, or with addresses so incorrect and incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. The total value of such property, including cheques, bills of exchange, currency notes and jewellery, amounted to ₹2,12,263 in the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, all of which, with the exception of articles of the value of ₹17,725, was duly delivered. There was an increase in the number of articles posted without any address at all, and it is estimated that 3,400 letters and postcards, 10,700 newspapers and 2,500 book packets of this description were received in the Dead Letter Office, Calcutta, as having been posted in the Lower Provinces. A large proportion of these consist of trade circulars and notices, issued by the thousand, some number of which always reach the Post Office with blank faces. Six currency notes of the value of ₹50 each were found in a letter without any address in the Bombay Dead Letter Office, and it was afterwards ascertained that they had been stolen by a postal official from a letter posted with a proper address, and disposed of in this way, because the thief was afraid of detection in passing them. The number of foreign newspapers and book packets received in the Bombay Dead Letter Office without wrappers was 6,987 as compared with 6,573 in the previous year, but the total newspaper and packet mail from the United Kingdom alone amounted to nearly six million articles. On the whole, with the exception of the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, there has been nothing very remarkable in the year's experience of Dead Letter Office work.

Sale of Postage Stamps, &c.

16. Particulars regarding the sale of post-cards, postage stamps and embossed envelopes will be found in Appendix V, and similar information regarding service post-cards and postage stamps in appendix VI. A statement compiled from these appendices, showing the sales of each class of post-card, postage stamp and embossed envelope is given on the next page. Altogether there was an increase of ₹2,47,933 in the value of ordinary stamps, and of ₹88,124 in the value of service stamps sold during the year. The largest sales of ordinary stamps were in the Bombay Circle, where they reached the sum of nearly 18½ lakhs of rupees, while in Madras the sales amounted to more than 17 lakhs, and in Bengal to about 17 lakhs of rupees. The inland post-card with a ½-anna impressed stamp has now for the third year maintained an undisputed pre-eminence in popularity. The total number sold was 73⅝ millions, or more than five millions in excess of the number sold in the previous year. The small half-anna envelope, which is sold for the nominal value of the embossed stamp, comes next with a sale of over 62 millions, but there has practically been no advance on the sale of last year, while the ½-anna postage stamp occupies the third place with a sale of over 41⅛ millions. There was a falling off in the sales of Foreign post-cards, both single and reply, and of 1-anna envelopes, for which no special explanation can be given, but the decrease in the sales of the 4½-anna envelopes and of the 4-anna and 4½-anna postage stamps is due to the reduction of the letter postage to the United Kingdom and Aden with effect from 1st January 1891. As stated elsewhere in this report, the stocks of 4½-anna stamps and envelopes were overprinted with the 2½-anna postage rate to meet immediate requirements, and the sales of these amounted to ₹36,814 and ₹11,185 respectively. There was an increase in the sales of service post-cards and postage stamps of all denominations except in the case of the special envelopes for soldiers. Apart from the sales of postage stamps, 1-anna revenue or receipt stamps of the aggregate value of ₹2,21,013 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office, and in Burma, general stamps of the value of ₹33,574 were sold by postmasters on behalf of Government. It may be added that the registration envelopes and the square embossed envelopes, for which a charge is made on account of stationery, have begun to command an increased sale. The total number of the small registration envelopes sold during the year was 3½ lakhs, or about a lakh in advance of the sales two years ago. The square ½-anna and 1-anna envelopes are chiefly in demand among the European community, and as they become better known they will no doubt secure a greater popularity. Special steps have been taken year by year to bring them before the public, but it has been found by experience that it requires a long time and much iteration to make the public in this country realise what the Post Office provides in this respect.

Postage Labels.

[The figures represent issues from Treasuries to Postmasters and Licensed Vendors for sale to the public.]

Ordinary Postage Labels.	½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Enve-lopes.	½-anna Enve-lopes, square.	1-anna Enve-lopes.	1-anna Enve-lopes, square.	2-anna Registration Enve-lopes, small size.	2-anna Registration Enve-lopes, large size.	2½-anna Enve-lopes.	4½-anna Enve-lopes.	¼-anna Labels.	9-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	1½-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	2½-anna Labels.	3-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	4½-anna Labels.	6-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	12-anna Labels.	1-rupee Labels.	Gross Value.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1889-90. Value of each kind of stamp sold	10,65,337	2,04,465	10,447	1,440	19,41,230	11,090	3,902	4,586	38,750	2,419	...	87,864	12,51,903	28,485	4,50,451	38,577	5,44,992	...	1,81,718	5,30,639	2,57,296	58,745	5,79,741	1,88,312	13,07,079	87,89,468
1889-90. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	12·12	2·33	·12	·02	22·09	·13	·04	·05	·44	·03	...	1·00	14·24	·32	5·12	·44	6·20	...	2·07	6·04	2·93	·67	6·59	2·14	14·87	100
1890-91. Value of each kind of stamp sold	11,52,640	2,21,574	9,877	700	19,41,934	12,861	2,110	5,634	47,429	3,016	11,185	65,475	13,63,070	30,794	4,55,237	40,133	5,99,376	36,814	1,91,728	5,07,903	2,07,238	59,884	5,93,307	2,26,616	13,10,866	90,37,401
1890-91. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	13·11	2·52	·11	·01	22·09	·15	·02	·06	·54	·03	·13	·75	14·83	·35	5·18	·46	6·82	·42	2·18	5·78	2·36	·68	6·75	2·58	14·91	102·82

Service Postage Labels.	½-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	¼-anna Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	Gross Value.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1889-90. Value of each kind of stamp sold	19,583	4,599	3,37,415	10,71,085	1,60,141	1,82,724	1,67,901	19,43,448
1889-90. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	1·01	·24	17·36	55·11	8·24	9·40	8·64	100
1890-91. Value of each kind of stamp sold	21,627	3,698	3,47,217	11,17,446	1,68,251	1,88,401	1,84,932	20,31,572
1890-91. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	1·11	·19	17·87	57·50	8·66	9·69	9·51	104·53

Forgery of the one-rupee postage stamp.

17. During the year it was discovered that a counterfeit one-rupee stamp was in use. The discovery was made in the first instance by a Post Office Examiner in the Punjab, and immediately afterwards information was received from the Home Authorities that a stamp dealer in England had drawn attention to the counterfeit stamp. As these stamps appeared to have been used in the Bombay post office immediate enquiries were set on foot there, and the Bombay Police were successful in tracing and arresting the forger, who turned out to be a Poona Brahmin of the name of Kondu Sakharam, who had been at one time employed in the Trigonometrical Survey of India. The appliances used by him in producing the counterfeit stamps were of the simplest character, and the following short description of his method will be found interesting. He had prepared a die of the one-rupee stamp in white stone which was set in wood, and thirty-nine of these dies had been made from time to time before he succeeded in producing a sufficiently accurate representation of the original stamp. This die was thoroughly cleaned with kokam or mangosteen, and then covered with an oily substance or ink, of the colour of the one-rupee stamp, which was carefully spread over it by the forger's finger. A piece of paper was then placed on the die and rubbed with a shell, and on being removed was found to bear a wonderfully close representation of the genuine stamp. The stamp so produced was then placed with its face down on a piece of metal, moistened with water, and had a water-mark die, that had been separately prepared, gently hammered upon it. It was afterwards put upon a small square of tin, of the same size as the genuine stamp, marked with the correct number of holes for the purpose of perforation, and carefully perforated with a small needle-like instrument. The whole process occupied about ten minutes. The number of counterfeit stamps successfully passed by the forger and his accomplices was about 1,000, and so tedious a process as that described could never have been extensively employed. He and his chief accomplice, a stamp vendor, were prosecuted in the Bombay High Court, and sentenced to ten years' transportation each. Some few of the counterfeit stamps found their way into the Bombay post office through the complicity of some of the clerks, and one of these committed suicide when the forger was arrested. A new one-rupee stamp combining two colours has now been introduced.

Section IV.—District Post.

Scope and management of the District Post.

18. There has been no change of any consequence during the year in the conditions of the District Post or in its administration. The sources of revenue from which District Post establishments are maintained, vary in different provinces, as will be seen from columns 6 and 7 of the statement on the next page, and from the notes at foot of that statement. The primary object of the District Post is to provide postal communication between the head-quarters of districts and revenue and police stations in the interior of the country, but its funds have been largely spent for many years past on rural delivery and the postal development of backward districts, where, in accordance with the rules governing its work, the Imperial Post Office could not ordinarily open ground. The actual management of the working of the District Post was in the hands of the heads of postal circles under the control of local Governments, though some small sums are still expended by district officers. During the year under report, a large number of remunerative District Post establishments in the Madras Circle were taken over by the Imperial Post, and similar steps will have to be taken before long in other parts of the country. Apart from this, however, there was no change of any importance during the year.

District Post.

Postal Circles.		Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Officers.	Number of District Post-Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter-boxes.	Length in miles of District Post Lines.	Local Cess.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of articles returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		No.	No.	No.	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	No.	No.	No.	
Bengal	1889-90	183	15	273	7,600	2,36,883(a)	...	2,22,721	1,307,581	1,192,794	45,488	3·47
	1890-91	184	17	327	7,053	2,15,879(a)	...	2,02,218	1,350,438	1,202,162	47,246	3·49
Bombay	1889-90	4	499	416	95	...	85,812	87,310	1,271,494	432,870	57,210	4·49
	1890-91	4	501	406	94	...	85,812	88,809	1,300,956	419,249	54,262	4·14
Madras	1889-90	86	768	560	3,119	...	1,15,858	1,14,334	2,709,582	1,355,910	142,662	5·26
	1890-91	93	780	581	1,750	...	1,15,800	1,04,616	2,707,605	1,283,492	154,908	5·70
North-Western Provinces	1889-90	306	530	300	6,712	1,40,117	...	1,38,733	2,368,142	1,749,243	97,659	4·12
	1890-91	307	529	368	6,665	1,41,117	...	1,40,112	2,388,397	1,755,383	85,731	3·50
Punjab	1889-90	31	373	46	4,282	52,052(g)	45,000	97,052	1,143,601	530,239	56,132	4·91
	1890-91	37	378	48	4,380	20,202(g)	79,803	1,00,006	1,190,717	533,433	61,038	5·12
Assam	1889-90	58	54	17	1,291(b)	38,249	...	36,971	273,650	214,659	16,822	6·14
	1890-91	57	55	20	1,290(b)	38,481	...	36,941	288,368	218,613	17,867	6·19
Behar	1889-90	92	...	63	3,319	1,05,010	...	1,01,867	657,750	657,564	53,160	8·08
	1890-91	92	...	65	3,327	1,02,636	...	1,00,782	661,850	633,168	49,806	7·52
Burma	1889-90	102	103	286	2,995	77,962	...	77,147	399,588	291,757	20,048	5·00
	1890-91	91	118	308	3,091	84,415	24,000	79,300	497,957	395,112	36,914	7·41
Central Provinces	1889-90	78	79	74	3,253(d)	52,776(f)	...	76,887	304,680	255,292	25,532	8·38
	1890-91	80	80	73	3,257(d)	55,371(f)	21,105	77,663	340,618	275,447	28,458	10·33
Eastern Bengal	1889-90	29	2	4	1,447	56,812(c)	...	52,664	397,488	404,544	15,054	4·01
	1890-91	30	...	4	1,451	69,299(c)	...	57,597	446,856	466,410	16,692	3·73
Oudh	1889-90	40	213	100	1,473	37,239	...	33,225	775,451	269,354	36,859	4·75
	1890-91	37	211	100	1,489	34,000	...	33,587	805,888	298,300	34,840	4·32
Rajputana	1889-90	10	5	4	189	840	3,454	4,183	32,995	24,467	1,752	5·30
	1890-91	10	6	4	192	814	3,435	4,153	35,841	28,968	1,728	4·82
Sind	1889-90	3	...	...	198	...	3,585(e)	3,585	2,604	3,239	21	·80
	1890-91	3	...	...	200	...	3,585(e)	3,585	3,136	3,080	66	2·10
Total	1889-90	1,022	2,641	2,143	35,973	7,07,940	2,77,709	10,46,679	11,644,606	7,392,932	569,299	4·88
	1890-91	1,025	2,675	2,310	34,839	7,62,214	3,09,540	10,29,369	12,027,627	7,482,817	589,616	4·90

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States.
(b) These are dry season distances: during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(c) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund, ₹4,728, and the State of Hill Tipperah, ₹300.
(d) Includes lines paid from the revenues of Feudatory States.
(e) Grant made available from Bombay District Post Funds.
(f) Includes contributions from Feudatory States, ₹8,000, in 1889-90 and ₹9,660 in 1890-91.
(g) Includes contribution of ₹4,800 from the Provincial Revenues for the maintenance of the Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawatni lines.

19. The statement on page 12 compares for the past two years, the establishments, income, expenditure, and operations of the District Post. The total income for the year was R10,71,754 and the expenditure R10,29,369. There was a slight increase in the number of District Post offices, postmen and village postmen, an increase of 167 in the number of letter-boxes, and a decrease of 1,134 miles in the length of the mail lines which was mainly caused by the transfers already referred to, of various District Post lines to the Imperial Post in the Madras Circle. There was an increase of 383,021 in the number of articles received for delivery through the agency of the District Post, and an increase of 91,885 in the number posted for despatch, while the percentage of articles returned as undeliverable rose from 4·88 to 4·90. Details of letters and other postal articles sent to and received from the District Post are given, according to Postal Circles, in Appendix VII. General results of the year.

Section V.—Money Orders.

20. The total number of money order offices at the close of the year was 9,542 as compared with 9,478 at the close of the previous year. The number of inland money orders issued was nearly 7⅓ millions, their aggregate value more than 15¾ crores of rupees, and the commission realized in excess of 19⅓ lakhs of rupees. The table in the margin shows the progress in this branch of business since the Post Office undertook the issue and payment of money order in 1880. The progress of the year is represented by an increase of Rs. 1,12,38,156 in the amount for which money orders were issued, and an increase of Rs. 1,42,248 in the actual amount of commission realized by the Department. The average value of a money order was R21-8-6, as compared with R21-10-10 in the previous year. Inland money orders. General results.

Inland Money Orders.	Total number of Money Orders issued.	Total value of Money Orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	₹	₹
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80, from which period the business commenced	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
" " 1881-82	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,073
" " 1882-83	2,565,904	6,46,84,183	7,70,958
" " 1883-84	3,034,894	7,31,24,179	8,84,925
" " 1884-85	3,550,257	8,20,88,559	11,06,226
" " 1885-86	4,163,078	9,38,27,375	11,63,830
" " 1886-87	4,821,117	10,68,49,151	13,37,820
" " 1887-88	5,512,395	11,84,43,573	14,94,381
" " 1888-89	6,136,790	12,99,06,864	16,57,761
" " 1889-90	6,759,116	14,65,32,147	17,95,350
" " 1890-91	7,326,065	15,77,70,303	19,37,598
Percentage of increase over the year 1889-90	8·38	7·67	7·92

The Post Office can now look back at a complete decade of money order business since the work was taken over from the Civil treasuries, and it may safely be said that no step ever taken by Government has proved more popular in this country than the provision of a safe means of remitting small sums of money through the ever-widening agency of the Department. Almost from the first the normal increase in the yearly number of orders has been about half a million, and now in 1890-91 the commission realized has amounted to 19⅓ lakhs as compared with 5⅓ lakhs in 1880-81. This branch of Post Office business, however, is not without its special anxieties. Funds have to be provided for the payment of money orders in every part of the Empire, and arrangements have to be made, sometimes in circumstances of no small difficulty, for the removal of the money paid in for the issue of money orders at many hundred post offices. The payment again of money orders at the doors of the persons to whom they are sent, a system which only a few European countries have yet adopted, necessarily involves much responsibility to post masters as well as to postmen, while the audit of this vast mass of money orders is a work of some magnitude and expense. But with the experience of this decade behind us, it

may fairly be claimed that the organization of the Post Office has proved to be not unequal to the task which it has undertaken.

Incidence of Inland money order work according to postal circles.

21. The following statement shows the distribution of the inland money order business among the several postal circles:—

Postal Circles.	Issues during 1890-91.		Payments during 1890-91.		Percentage to the whole.	
	Number of Money orders.	Value of Money orders.	Number of Money orders.	Value of Money orders.	Number of Money orders.	Amount of Money orders.
		₹		₹		
Bengal	1,840,546	3,26,81,346	1,798,755	3,36,84,403	24·85	21·05
North-Western Provinces	919,479	1,69,19,778	1,232 050	2,45,37,840	14·69	13·15
Madras	938,140	1,87,45,205	964,987	2,06,79,201	13·00	12 50
Bombay	719.449	1,61,77,360	845.568	1,96,17,525	10·69	11·35
Punjab	536,515	1,16,85,627	543,958	1,50,43,475	7·38	8·48
Behar	474,730	82,48,271	657,789	1,07.86,542	7·73	6·04
Burma	374,194	1,41,93,227	79.240	42,57,341	3·10	5·85
Eastern Bengal	384,038	94,02,796	365,964	74,96,159	5·12	5·36
Central Provinces	323,551	94,16,431	122,989	35,87,481	3·05	4 12
Oudh	171,584	32,55,067	428,673	75,74,060	4·10	3·43
Rajputana	127,006	35,05,493	110,672	43,48,036	1·62	2·49
Assam	222,777	51,24,483	73,983	25,73,801	2·03	2·44
Sind	168,732	49,91,399	59,769	21,34,723	1·56	2·26
Central India	125,324	34,23.820	32,437	12,28.361	1·08	1·48
Total for 1890-91	**7,326,065**	**15,77,70,303**	**7,316,834**	**15,75,48,948**	**100**	**100**
Total for 1889-90	6,759,116	14,65,32,147	6,745,873	14,61,26,231	...	...
Increase	566,949	1,12,38,156	570,961	1,14,22,717	...	...

The figures relating to the Bombay postal circle include transactions with the Portugese settlements of Goa and Damaon; the figures relating to the Punjab postal circle include transactions with the Native States of Patiala, Nabha, Jhind, Chamba and Faridkot,, and the figures relating to the Central India postal circle include transactions with the Native State of Gwalior.

As in previous years, the money order business of the Bengal circle was more extensive than that of any other circle. The remittances from Calcutta alone were 453,238 for a total sum of more than 83⅓ lakhs of rupees, while the number of money orders actually paid in Calcutta was 745,415 for a total amount of 143⅓ lakhs of rupees. The great disparity between the issues and payments was due, as explained in previous years' reports, to the enormous use made of the value-payable system by merchants and tradesmen in Calcutta. Of the total number of money orders paid by the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices, about 484,750, or 65 per cent., were value-payable money orders. In other respects the general flow of the money order business of the country shows no special change. In the North-Western Provinces, Behar and Oudh, with their large emigrant population, the number of money order payments is still largely in excess of the issues, whereas in Burma, the Central Provinces, Assam, Sind and Central India, the issues were far greater than the payments. As noticed in last year's report, the remittances from Burma were nearly five times as numerous as the payments in that province.

Revenue money orders.

22. The use of the money order system as a means of remitting land-revenue has again made steady progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Lower Provinces. In the first-named provinces the number of revenue money orders rose from 115,857 in 1889-90 to 120,029 during the year under report, the amount of revenue remitted in this way rose from ₹23,20,465 to ₹25,48,842, and the commission realized by the Post Office from ₹30,854 to ₹33,488. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the number of revenue money orders received for payment rose from ₹1,46,503 to ₹1,56,701, and the amount of revenue remitted from ₹11,39,444 to ₹15,70,847. The revenue money order

system was introduced experimentally on the 1st August 1890 in the following districts of the Madras Presidency, *viz.*, Tinnevelly, Madura, Tanjore, South Arcot, Chingleput and North Arcot, and the results of the first 8 months of the experiment show that 467 revenue money orders were issued of the aggregate value of ₹4,912, and that a commission of ₹84-8 was realized. As already stated the present action, taken, of course, with the concurrence of the Madras Government, is purely experimental, and owing to the character of the land-revenue system in that Presidency it is not expected that money orders will ever be largely used for revenue remittances. The system was also introduced tentatively from 1st November 1890 in the districts of Delhi, Lahore, Ferozepore and Sealkote in the Punjab, and during the five months that it was in force in those districts, 878 revenue money orders aggregating in value ₹71,115 were issued, on which the commission realized was ₹769.

Remittance of miscellaneous Government dues by money order.

23. There was also a further development of the system for the remittance by money order of miscellaneous Government dues in the Lower Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Lower Provinces, which include the Behar and Eastern Bengal postal circles, 53,216 official money orders aggregating in value ₹9,35,798 were paid during the year by book transfer as compared with 49,886 money orders aggregating in value ₹8,41,046 paid in the previous year; while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the number of such money orders issued during the year was 12,460, of an aggregate value of ₹2,39,744, as compared with 10,101, of the aggregate value of ₹1,86,233, issued during the previous year.

Rent money orders.

24. The number of rent money orders issued in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1890-91 was 55,036, and the aggregate value of the remittances ₹7,07,403 as compared with 53,126 orders for ₹6,97,994 issued in 1889-90. The average value of each money order was about ₹12⅞, and the commission realised from these orders was ₹11,276. A similar system was introduced from the 1st September 1889 in six districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, was extended from the 1st July 1889 to some other districts, and with effect from the 1st July of the year under report was further extended to all the districts in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is in force. The number of rent money orders issued, was 23,385 as compared with 5,001 issued in the previous year, and the amount of rent paid in this way was ₹2,66,869 as compared with ₹44,290 in the previous year. The average value of each rent money order issued in the Lower Provinces was ₹11⅜, and the total commission realized was ₹4,710, as compared with ₹890 realized in 1889-90.

Money order business with Native States.

25. The money order transactions with the Native States of India and with the Portuguese Settlements are shewn in the statement below. On the whole there has been an increase in the number of the money orders exchanged, and this class of business is slowly but steadily increasing with the Portuguese Settlements, and the Native States of Gwalior and Patiala:—

State or Settlement.	Issues in the State.		Payments in the State.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		₹		₹
Gwalior	38,161	9,41,991	12,299	3,71,611
Patiala	11,677	4,02,176	11,051	3,53 386
Portugese Settlements	7,406	2,53,397	2,885	68,112
Jhind	1,898	84,362	2,671	81,126
Nabha	1,784	58,753	2,269	79,714
Chamba	892	31,503	310	11,643
Faridkot	914	19,275	320	8,311
Total	62,732	17,91,457	31,805	9,73,903

Telegraphic money orders.

26. The following statement shows the transactions in telegraphic money orders in each circle during the year :—

Names of Postal Circles.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Commission realised.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		₹	₹ a.		₹
Bengal	8,818	11,09,780	11,690 4	12,087	16,54,375
Bombay	3,309	3,60,466	3,657 12	5,788	7,41,505
Madras	12,069	14,09,806	14,316 14	28,473	25,06,164
North-Western Provinces	3,225	2,96,264	3,016 9	8,141	7,08,312
Punjab	3,133	3,53,826	3,524 10	5,476	5,90,946
Assam	3,130	2,94,703	3,038 14	1,852	3,87 657
Behar	1,752	2,51,309	2,557 4	2,662	2,32,673
Burma	41,435	39,33,647	40,306 13	8,603	12,51,929
Central India	692	1,02 333	1,048 6	492	81,451
Central Provinces	1,698	1,93 489	1,968 14	1,325	1,13,178
Eastern Bengal	2,483	5,97,147	5,947 14	4,280	4,97,619
Oudh	564	62,358	647 14	3,059	2,03,896
Rajputana	500	60,806	618 14	761	88,456
Sind	2,267	2,31,701	2,382 12	1,109	1,60,236
Total	84,975	92,57,635	94,723 10	84,108	92,18,397
Total for 1889-90	71,929	76,65,846	78,574 9	71,319	76,00,395
Increase	13,046	15,91,789	16,149 1	12,789	16,18,002

The number of telegraphic money orders issued was 84,975, representing an aggregate value of over 92½ lakhs of rupees, as compared with 71,929 in the previous year aggregating in value over 76⅝ lakhs of rupees. The commission realized was ₹94,724 as compared with ₹78,575 realized in the previous year. As noticed in previous years' reports, it will be seen from the foregoing statement that nearly half the total number of telegraphic money orders were issued from Burma, most of which were for payment in the Madras Presidency. There is reason to believe that the greater part of these transactions are business remittances by contractors and others, and the average value of telegraphic money orders both from Burma and for India generally stands very high, the total average being not less than ₹108-15-1.

It may be of interest to add that, in accordance with a special arrangement introduced in 1885, 239 orders of the aggregate value of ₹29,886-7 were telegraphed to Bombay during the year to be advised to foreign countries, as against 187 of the aggregate value of ₹25,905-9 in the previous year. Of these orders 174 were for the United Kingdom, 28 for Goa, 13 for Germany, 10 for Italy, and the rest for other countries.

Money order frauds.

27. For several years past it has been necessary to refer to a special class of frauds to which the telegraphic money order system has given rise, and it is satisfactory to find that the steps which have been taken by the Post Office to secure that such orders shall not be paid until the payees have been identified by well known residents of the place where they may be, have had the effect of limiting, at any rate, these cases. In the Bombay Presidency alone there were seven cases of the kind in the year 1886-87 in which a sum of nearly ₹1,000 was obtained by swindlers, and it was then pointed out how readily the telegraphic money order system could be used in this country for purposes of swindling. "The common practice—it was said—of travelling, especially to make pilgrimages, among the well-to-do classes, the readiness with which travellers confide practiculars regarding their life and intentions to chance acquaintances, and the credulity with which new-comers at a place are accepted as being what they give themselves out, are favorable conditions for the commission of this kind of fraud, of which clever swindlers have not been slow to avail themselves." Since then, cases of this character have been falling off in number, and during the year under report, there are only two to be mentioned, involving a sum of

₹150. The first of these occurred at Sabarmati in the Ahmedabad district of the Bombay Presidency, where a swindler telegraphed in the name of an acquaintance to the latter's brother at Aligarh asking for ₹50. The money was at once sent in reply to the telegram, and the false personator afterwards absconded, and before he could be arrested committed suicide. The second case occurred at Gauhati in Assam and was of a similar nature. The false personator, however, was not traced and the postal officials in this instance paid the money without proper enquiry.

Foreign money orders in sterling.

28. Foreign money orders for the United Kingdom, for the Colonies, and for European countries and Egypt are issued in sterling, payments being made by the remitters at the rates of exchange fixed by the Post Office from time to time for this purpose. The method of determining the rate of exchange was under consideration during the year, as the accounts of 1889-90 showed that a small loss had occurred on the exchange with foreign countries and colonies other than the United Kingdom and countries served through it, and the procedure finally adopted will render such a case impossible in future. The average rate of exchange for the year was 1*s.* 6$\frac{1}{6}$*d.* per rupee as compared with 1*s.* 4$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* in 1889-90, but it is not the object of the Post Office to offer especially favourable rates for remitting to the public. Details of the sterling money order exchanges of the year are given in the table below:—

Countries of Exchange.	1889-90.				1890-91.			
	Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.		Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom	42,487	149,251 5 0	14,746	74,354 12 11	48,922	180,644 15 2	14,675	70,618 8 2
Egypt	217	1,284 0 10	4,064	76,218 7 2	260	1,030 5 3	4,063	75,593 14 0
Italy	442	2,976 11 5	334	6,173 0 1	502	4,259 1 0	309	5,589 13 10
France	481	1,432 8 11	593	9,886 1 6	439	1,573 18 7	532	7,672 3 7
Germany	1,389	4,700 12 8	415	2,287 14 10	1,392	4,973 17 10	524	3,883 18 6
New South Wales	120	551 19 8	679	7,553 4 0	141	569 10 9	637	6,424 4 9
Victoria	227	1,167 15 10	896	7,314 14 2	293	1,910 15 1	536	4,136 17 10
Queensland	42	243 3 4	516	4,177 14 0	49	283 8 6	470	3,529 2 4
South Australia	11	62 12 0	447	3,624 1 3	36	95 16 11	348	2,682 7 8
Malta	...	...	...	...	37	132 8 7	108	1,857 10 0
North Borneo	5	4 9 1	113	845 15 6	1	1 19 7	181	1,662 1 1
West Australia	12	176 0 0	216	1,835 12 6	6	19 13 11	139	1,174 1 0
Tasmania	26	114 19 9	128	891 0 7	25	121 15 3	89	579 12 7
Switzerland	139	554 9 8	23	68 19 0	145	592 17 10	24	51 19 2
Denmark	43	424 5 9	23	274 7 4	47	519 17 4	14	123 19 2
Total	45,641	162,944 13 11	23,193	195,505 4 10	52,295	196,730 1 7	22,649	185,579 13 8
Percentage of Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	...	+14·57	+20·73	−2·34	−5·07
Average amount of each order	...	3 11 4	...	8 8 7	...	3 15 2	...	8 3 10

The only really important exchange as yet is that with the United Kingdom, and the number of remittances sent home from India during the year under report, 48,922, is much larger than the numbers sent in any previous year. The total amount remitted is also the highest yet reached, although the average value of money orders to the mother country has been decreasing of late years. The orders paid in India show a slight decrease, and there seems to have been a falling off in the remittances from most of the countries with which these exchanges exist, but apart from the United Kingdom, Egypt is the only country that has hitherto sent any substantial sum to India by means of money orders. It may be added that money orders were, for the first time, exchanged during the year under report with Malta.

Foreign money orders in Indian currency.

29. There was one addition to the money order exchanges in Indian currency during the year, owing to the arrangements made with the Imperial British East Africa Company for the introduction of a money order system

between India and the post offices in the Company's territory through the Mombassa office with effect from 1st September 1890. The number and amount of remittances to and from each country will be found in the table below:—

Countries of Exchange.	1889-90. Orders issued by India. No.	Amount.	1889-90. Orders paid in India. No.	Amount.	1890-91. Orders issued by India. No.	Amount.	1890-91. Orders paid in India. No.	Amount.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Ceylon	1,535	58,693 15 0	16,907	7,60,105 14 0	1,634	68,559 11 0	20,507	8,74,080 5 0
Straits Settlements	222	9,211 9 0	6,507	3,87,364 10 0	297	17,780 13 0	9,251	5,36,500 1 0
China and Japan	130	12,124 12 0	654	55,008 7 0	135	9,893 0 0	807	67,482 13 0
Mauritius	48	3,832 1 0	603	35,281 13 0	44	3,253 1 0	586	31,718 14 0
Mombassa	...	...	...	...	2	175 0 0	236	16,001 7 0
Total	1,935	83,862 5 0	24,731	12,37,850 12 0	2,112	99,661 9 0	3,1387	15,25,783 8 0
Percentage of Increase	...	...	...	...	9·14	18·83	26·91	23·26
Average amount of each order	...	43 5 0	...	50 1 0	...	47 3 0	...	48 10 0

It will be seen from the above that the money order business with Ceylon, like all our postal relations with that country, is constantly growing in importance. The labour in Ceylon is drawn almost entirely from Southern India, and the remittances, made chiefly by coolies to their relations, have now reached the yearly total of ₹8,74,000. It will be further noticed that advantage has already been taken of the new exchange with Mombassa.

Forfeited or void money orders.

30. The usual statement of forfeited money orders is given below:—

Balance on the 31st March 1890. No.	Balance on the 31st March 1890. Value.	Void Money Orders for 1890-91. No.	Void Money Orders for 1890-91. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	Void Orders paid, repaid to remitters in Foreign Countries, renewed, and forfeited to the State during 1890-91. Paid and Repaid. No.	Paid and Repaid. Value.	Renewed. No.	Renewed. Value.	Forfeited to the State. No.	Forfeited to the State. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	Balance on the 31st March 1891. No.	Balance on the 31st March 1891. Value.
	₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
1,115	51,354 13*	8,003	2,51,821 8	9,118	3,03,176 5	5,407	1,72,220 1	1,601	77,189 2	422	4,728 14	7,430	2,54,138 1	1,688	49,038 4

* The balance shown last year was ₹51,456-1-0 or ₹101-6-0 more than the balance shown in this statement. This amount was subsequently charged in the accounts for 1889-90 by a journal-entry.

The actual amount which lapsed to Government during the year was ₹4,729 as compared with ₹3,386 in the previous year, and the total balance standing on the register of forfeited money orders at the end of the year was ₹49,038 against ₹51,456 standing at the close of the previous year.

Aggregate money order transactions, Inland and Foreign.

31. The following statement gives an abstract of the entire money order business of the Post Office in the year including inland and foreign money orders, both ordinary and telegraphic, the foreign sterling money orders being shown in Indian currency at the rates in force when the transactions took place:—

Money Orders, both Inland and Foreign (ordinary and telegraphic) for the year 1890-91.	Issues. Number.	Value.	Commission.	Payments. Number.	Value.
		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.
Inland Money Orders	7,326,065	15,77,70,303 2	19,37,597 12	7,316,834	15,75,48,948 10
Foreign Sterling Money Orders converted at the prevailing rates of exchange	52,295	25,81,747 15	25,820 0	22,649	24,61,329 6
Foreign Money Orders in Indian currency	2,112	99,661 9	1,094 10	31,387	15,25,783 8
Total	7,380,472	16,04,51,712 10	19,64,512 6	7,370,870	16,15,36,061 8
Total for the year 1889-90	6,806,692	14,90,00,612 10	18,18,064 9	6,793,797	15,02,15,169 3
Increase	573,780	1,14,51,100 0	1,46,447 13	577,073	1,13,20,892 5
Percentage of Increase	8·43	7·68	8·05	8·49	7·53

British Postal Orders.

32. The statement given in the margin shows that there was for the first time a substantial increase during the year under report in the sales of British postal orders. The total number of orders sold was 39,683 as compared with 22,643 in 1889-90, and the total value, including the poundage of the British Post Office, amounted to ₹277,608 as compared with ₹154,973 in the previous year. The most popular orders were, as usual, those for 20 shillings, 10 shillings and 5 shillings in the order in which they are here mentioned. The total commission of the Indian Post Office on the sales of British postal orders was ₹1,295 against ₹716 in the previous year. As the sales have been so insignificant in the past, it was found necessary during the year to return a large part of the reserve stock of these orders to London, and they are now only kept for sale at special offices where there seems some likelihood of their being in demand. Notwithstanding all that has been done in the way of directing public attention to these orders, it is the constant experience of postal officials that their existence is still very inadequately known, but now that there has been an increase of 17,000 in the year's sales better results may be looked for in future.

Denominations of British Postal Orders.	Number sold during 1889-90.	Number sold during 1890-91.	Increase.
From 1s. to 1s. 6d.	829	1,431	602
From 2s. to 10s. 6d.	9,823	15,923	6,100
From 15s. to 20s.	11,991	22,329	10,338
Total	22,643	39,683	17,040

Section VI.—Savings Banks.

General results of the year.

33. On the next page will be found a statement in which the Savings Bank transactions of 1890-91 are shown in detail according to postal circles, and the total transactions of the year are compared with those of the previous year. At the close of the year, there were 330 Head Banks and 6,125 Sub-Banks, or a total of 6,455 offices open for the transaction of Savings Bank business, against 6,350 in the preceding year, showing an increase during the year of 105 offices. The total number of accounts at the end of the year was 408,544 against 358,272 at the end of the previous year, the increase being 14·03 per cent. The reduction of the maximum limit for yearly deposits from ₹500 to ₹200 with effect from the 1st April 1889 had necessarily the effect of reducing the deposits during 1889-90, and in the result the total deposits fell from ₹433 lakhs in 1888-89 to ₹3,27,83,155 in that year. They have now risen again to ₹3,47,55,976 owing to the ordinary growth of Savings Bank business, while the withdrawals have fallen from ₹3,50,51,441 in 1889-90 to ₹3,21,69,668 for the year under report. Normal conditions may, therefore, be said to have been now re-established with the lower maximum limits. The balance at credit of depositors at the close of 1890-91 stood at ₹6,34,67,408 against ₹5,86,96,755 for the preceding year, showing an increase of 8·12 per cent. at the close of the year under report. The interest earned by depositors during 1890-91 was ₹21,84,345 against ₹21,00,360 during the previous year, and the average balance at credit of each depositor was ₹155·35 as compared with ₹163·83 in the previous year. Of the 408,544 active accounts at the end of the year, 20,131 were Public, Regimental, and Police accounts with a balance of ₹56,36,948 in their favour, and of the remaining 388,413 accounts, 48,109 were opened on behalf of minors by their parents and relatives, with a balance in their favour of ₹1,08,48,769. Of the entire number of accounts standing on the books of the Post Office at the close of the year 68 per cent. were for sum less than ₹100.

Statement showing the Post Office Savings Bank Transactions during 1890-91 compared with 1889-90.

[Arranged in the order of aggregate balances as shown in column 13.]

Circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	Number of Accounts. Opening balance.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.	Opening balance.	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Total.	Interest.	Balance.	Average number of depositors per Bank.	Average balance in each Bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	12	11	10	13	14	15	16
							R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R
Bombay .	25	898	78,653	24,367	12,763	90,257	1,81,22,021	76,68,817	67,16,307	2,64,84,703	6,93,865	1,97,68,396	3,610·28	7,90,735·84	219·02
Bengal . .	43	1,079	79,287	25,578	15,277	89,588	96,64,732	56,26,625	51,75,462	1,56,53,167	3,61,810	1,05,77,705	2,083·44	2,45,993·13	118·07
Madras . .	40	941	55,575	21,420	12,330	64,665	57,81,954	41,60,005	40,78,379	1,01,52,235	2,10,276	60,73,856	1,616·62	1,51,846·4	93·92
Punjab . .	42	487	23,532	15,504	11,385	27,671	51,11,315	37,74,664	34,28,133	90,77,927	1,91,948	56,49,794	658·83	1,34,518·9	204·17
North-Western Provinces.	40	678	31,750	13,499	9,807	35,442	51,85,725	32,31,763	31,95,280	86,05,309	1,87,821	54,10,029	886·05	1,35,250·72	152·64
Behar . .	19	404	15,326	6,464	4,139	17,651	22,64,885	15,34,162	13,51,139	38,83,847	84,800	25,32,708	929	1,33,300·42	143·48
Sind . . .	6	119	9,767	4,934	3,708	10,933	22,80,332	12,57,834	12,40,370	36,20,129	81,963	23,79,759	1,822·16	3,96,626·5	217·66
Eastern Bengal .	10	293	14,309	5,196	2,674	16,831	22,00,563	12,47,868	11,93,721	35,29,140	80,704	23,35,419	1,683·1	2,33,541·9	138·75
Central Provinces	28	399	12,617	5,089	3,483	14,223	21,26,722	12,74,717	11,68,274	34,79,230	77,811	23,10,976	507·96	82,534·85	162·48
Burma . .	36	116	13,516	11,376	10,501	14,391	19,15,165	22,59,199	22,66,643	42,34,021	59,657	19,67,378	399·75	54,649·38	136·70
Oudh . .	14	230	8,336	4,461	3,119	9,678	13,79,248	11,24,516	9,54,026	25,60,952	57,188	16,06,926	691·28	1,14,780·42	166·03
Assam . .	12	164	8,494	3,180	2,422	9,252	13,07,143	7,70,901	7,26,431	21,25,778	47,734	13,99,347	771	1,16,612·25	151·24
Rajputana . .	8	196	3,843	1,779	1,218	4,404	6,55,004	4,20,891	3,46,685	11,00,593	25,098	7,54,308	550·5	94,288·5	171·27
Central India .	7	121	3,307	1,817	1,566	3,558	7,01,941	4,04,014	4,28,818	11,29,625	23,670	7,00,807	508·28	1,00,115·28	196·96
Total of 1890-91	**330**	**6,125**	**358,272**	**144,664**	**94,392**	**408,544**	**5,86,96,755**	**3,47,55,976***	**3,21,69,668***	**9,56,37,076**	**21,84,345**	**6,34,67,408**	**1,238·01**	**1,92,325·48**	**155·35**
Total of 1889-90 .	334	6,016	311,001	137,516	90,245	358,272	5,88,64,681	3,27,83,155	3,50,51,441	9,37,48,196	21,00,360	5,86,96,755	1,072·67	1,75,738·78	163·83
Increase or Decrease in 1890-91	—4	+ 109	+ 47,271	+ 7,148	+ 4,147	+ 50,272	—167,926	+ 19,72,821	—28,81,773	+ 18,88,880	+ 83,985	+ 477,653	+ 165·34	+ 16,587·70	— 8·48
Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	—1·19	+ 1·81	+ 15·19	+ 5·19	+ 4·59	+ 14·03	—·28	+ 6·01	—8·22	+ 2·01	+ 3·99	+ 8·12	+ 15·41	+ 9·43	— 5·17

* Inclusive of R79,90,104, the aggregate balance of accounts transferred from one Post Office to another.

Incidence of Savings Bank work according to circles.

34. It will be seen from the preceding statement in which the Postal circles are arranged according to the total balances at the close of the year as shown in column 13, that the highest number of accounts open and the largest balance in favour of depositors at the close of the year was in the Bombay circle. The highest average balance for each account is still to be found in that circle, and in this respect Sind stands next to Bombay and then the Punjab. The lowest average balance at the credit of each depositor was, as noticed in last year's report, in Madras.

Depositors, Europeans and Natives of India.

35. The statement below shows the number and value of accounts held by Natives of India and by Europeans and Eurasians. Of the total number of accounts, 88·7 per cent. were held by Natives of the country. The number of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians was again highest in the Madras Circle where there were 9,626 such accounts, and Bengal comes next with 7,005 accounts:—

Circles.	Accounts of Native Depositors (including accounts of Local Native Institutions administered by Natives of India).			Accounts of European and Eurasian Depositors (including accounts of Local Institutions administered by Europeans and Eurasians).			Total.		
	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.
		R	R		R	R		R	R
Bombay .	83,298	1,82,07,869	6,38,687	6,959	15,60,527	55,178	90,257	1,97,68,396	6,93,865
Bengal . .	82,583	99,19,345	3,40,116	7,005	6,58,360	21,694	89,588	1,05,77,705	3,61,810
Madras . .	55,039	48,52,707	1,65,831	9,626	12,21,149	44,445	64,665	60,73,856	2,10,276
Punjab . .	22,779	47,67,668	1,60,937	4,892	8,82,128	31,011	27,671	56,49,794	1,91,948
North-Western Provinces.	30,277	46,14,940	1,58,693	5,165	7,95,189	29,128	35,442	54,10,029	1,87,821
Behar . .	16,359	22,86,907	75,993	1,292	2,45,801	8,807	17,651	25,32,708	84,800
Sind . . .	8,861	18,33,601	61,536	2,072	5,46,158	20,427	10,933	23,79,759	81,963
Eastern Bengal	16,679	22,97,872	79,330	152	37,547	1,374	16,831	23,35,419	80,704
Central Provinces.	11,957	18,88,974	63,244	2,266	4,22,002	14,567	14,223	23,10,976	77,811
Burma . .	10,827	12,47,178	36,050	3,564	7,20,200	23,607	14,391	19,67,378	59,657
Oudh . .	8,540	13,72,521	47,485	1,138	2,34,405	9,703	9,678	16,06,926	57,188
Assam . .	8,748	12,91,626	43,892	504	1,07,721	3,842	9,252	13,99,347	47,734
Rajputana .	3,561	5,72,625	18,617	853	1,81,683	6,481	4,404	7,54,308	25,098
Central India .	2,870	5,54,472	18,852	688	1,46,335	5,018	3,558	7,00,807	23,670
Total .	362,368	5,57,08,203	19,09,063	46,176	77,59,205	2,75,282	4,08,544	6,34,67,408	21,84,345

Depositors according to occupation.

36. The statement on the next page is a classification of depositors according to their professions. The highest number of accounts was held by the professional class, representing nearly 42 per cent. of the whole; while the number

held by depositors included under the head "Indefinite" stands next being 37 per cent. of the total. This classification does not pretend to any great accuracy, but so far as broad results are concerned, it is true that the great body of depositors in our bank consists of servants of Government, of servants of local bodies, and Railway Companies, and of pleaders and other professional classes of the country:—

Postal Circles.	Class I, Professional. A. Having fixed income.	Class I, Professional. B. Having variable income.	Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite.	Total.
Bombay	28,631	7,218	6,531	5,021	750	2,548	39,558	90,257
Bengal	26,297	10,751	7,203	3,264	1,466	2,277	38,240	89,588
Madras	23,002	5,500	7,521	3,572	1,739	2,138	21,193	64,665
North-Western Provinces	11,969	3,941	6,431	1,014	347	657	11,083	35,442
Punjab	9,412	2,065	6,372	883	105	563	8,211	27,671
Behar	6,444	1,594	1,742	448	482	147	6,794	17,651
Eastern Bengal	4,985	2,108	1,287	326	126	155	7,814	16,831
Burma	3,447	644	6,521	358	26	657	2,738	14,391
Central Provinces	6,321	711	1,882	318	118	203	4,600	14,223
Sind	3,091	714	2,662	246	25	493	3,702	10,933
Oudh	3,298	1,278	2,004	191	110	260	2,537	9,678
Assam	3,004	467	2,073	237	115	167	3,189	9,252
Rajputana	2,025	421	447	81	10	107	1,313	4,404
Central India	1,070	435	675	120	4	49	1,205	3,558
Total of 1890-91	**132,996**	**37,847**	**53,441**	**16,149**	**5,483**	**10,421**	**152,207**	**408,544**
Total of 1889-90	120,471	32,401	46,132	13,877	5,504	12,051	127,836	358,272
Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.	+12,525	+5,446	+7,309	+2,272	−21	−1,630	+24,371	+50,272
Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	+10·39	+16·80	+15·84	+16·37	−·38	−13·52	+19·06	+14·03

Investment in Government securities.

37. During the year, the total amount invested in Government securities by Savings Bank depositors through the agency of the Post Office was ₹2,26,200 as compared with ₹5,26,800 in the preceding year, and the balance of securities in the hands of the Comptroller General at the close of the year was ₹3,66,600 as compared with ₹4,39,500 on the 31st March 1890. The total number of transactions was 419 of which 366 were purchases and 53 were sales.

Section VII.—Insurance.

Insurance business.

38. The progress of the insurance business of the Post Office since it was first undertaken is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Letters. No.	Letters. Value.	Parcels. No	Parcels. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	Insurance fees.
	Details not available.	₹	Details not available.	₹	Details not available.	₹	₹
1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system		6,66,320		18,60,191		25,26,511	13,230
1878-79		89,71,775		2,81,21,219		3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879-80		1,63,35,058		5,34,34,161		6,97,69,219	1,97,799
1880-81		1,57,33,428		6,30,20,524		7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1881-82		1,79,09,808		5,85,53,413		7,65,23,221	1,90,980
1882-83		2,30,67,342		5,95,70,924		8,26,38,266	1,99,841
1883-84		2,21,16,868		6,04,08,142		8,25,25,010	2,06,839
1884-85		2,30,06,964		5,52,14,744		7,82,21,708	1,93,579
1885-86	83,985	2,21,78,613	150,260	4,75,99,870	234,245	6,97,78,483	1,69,945
1886-87	74,808	2,35,74,205	148,445	5,26,06,770	223,253	7,61,80,975	1,80,274
1887-88	76,237	2,43,93,295	149,109	5,29,89,932	225,346	7,73,83,227	1,83,494
1888-89	76,364	2,52,60,326	151,474	5,39,54,694	227,838	7,92,15,020	1,99,928
1889-90	77,245	2,49,65,787	160,228	6,46,09,230	237,473	8,98,75,023	2,20,689
1890-91	**85,889**	**2,31,91,674**	**176,838**	**5,67,24,543**	**262,727**	**7,99,16,217**	**2,10,873**
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−).	+11·19	−7·10	+10·36	−12·60	+10·63	−11·08	−8·18

It will be seen that there was an increase over the figures of 1889-90 of 8,644 in the number of letters, and of 16,610 in the number of parcels insured during the year under report, while the total value of the property insured fell off by about a crore of rupees or 11 per cent., and the amount of insurance fees by about ₹19,000 or eight per cent. The general result was due to the introduction, from the 1st May 1890, of a limit of ₹1,000 to the value for which a postal article can be insured. The circumstances which gave rise to the prescription of this limit were mentioned in the Annual Report for 1889-90 and need not be specially referred to here, but it may be said that the operation of the new rule, whether judged by the actual increase in the number of transactions, or by the average value of an insured article by post, has in no way interfered with the legitimate insurance business of the Post Office, while a ground of serious risk and anxiety has been removed. The heaviest transactions of the year were in the Bombay circle, where 62,535 articles were insured, of which 8,858 were letters, and 53,677 were parcels, of an aggregate value of ₹2,90,36,806. The great bulk of this business was done in the Bombay post office and its town sub-offices which dealt with more than 46,000 articles in all out of the total of 62,535; Madras stands next to Bombay with a total of 61,268 articles, of which 28,390 were letters and 32,878 parcels; while Bengal occupies the third place with a total of 44,913 articles, of which 22,685 were letters and 22,228 parcels. The average value for which each letter was insured during the year 1890-91 was ₹270 as compared with ₹323 in the previous year, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was ₹320 against ₹405 in 1889-90.

Claims for compensation.

39. There were 28 claims for compensation for the alleged loss of insured articles during the year as compared with 20 in 1889-90 and 29 in 1888-89, and in 21 out of the 28 cases the liability of Post Office was admitted. The increase in the number of these claims is partly accounted for by the fact that there were not less than five cases of highway robbery of the mail during the year in which insured articles were carried away, while there were no losses of the kind during the previous year. In 15 of the 21 cases in which responsibility was accepted, the loss occurred through fraud or neglect on the part of the servants of the Post Office, and in the remaining six cases through highway robberies. A statement of the cases in which compensation was paid during the last two years is given on the margin, and it will be seen that the payments by the Post Office in the year under report amounted to ₹7,484-5 or 3·55 per cent. of the total amount realized as insurance fees. Of the seven cases in which the Post Office declined to accept responsibility, two were cases of attempted fraud on the part of the senders of parcels, who actually enclosed stones in one instance and lead in the other, instead of the gold and precious stones declared to be the contents of the parcels. In both cases, the senders were prosecuted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. In three other cases, insured letters declared to contain currency notes were found on arrival at destination to have no enclosures, and it was established by the enquiry made that the senders had failed to enclose the notes in two instances, while in the third, there was reason to believe that a servant of the person addressed had

Cases in which compensation was paid.	1889-90. No.	1889-90. Amount.	1890-91. No.	1890-91. Amount.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Loss by accident or departmental neglect or fraud	12	4,444 2 0	15	5,935 9 0
Loss by highway robbery in British Territory	...	...	5	4,610 0 0
Loss by highway robbery in Native States	2	1,090 0 0	1	300 0 0
	14	5,534 2 0	21	10,845 9 0
Value of property recovered	...	3,702 6 0	...	3,361 4 0
	...	1,831 12 0	...	7,484 5 0
Claims not settled before close of year	.	569 0 0	...	...
Amount of compensation paid	...	1,262 12 0	...	7,484 5 0

received and made away with the notes, and the claim for compensation was not pressed. In the sixth case, an insured parcel was insecurely packed and some of the contents fell out during transit, and as it was discovered that the contents had not been truthfully declared for insurance, compensation was withheld. In the remaining case, the complaint of loss was not made till long after the expiration of the prescribed period, and the sender's claim was therefore disallowed.

Section VIII.—The Value-payable system.

Value payable Post.

40. The development of the value-payable business since its introduction in December 1877 is shown in the marginal table, from which it will be seen that the popularity of the system, which has been constantly growing in the past, was well sustained during the year under report. The number of articles sent by the value payable post had reached a million in 1889-90, and has increased during the year by more than 98,000; the total amount that the Post Office had to recover from the persons to whom these articles was sent, and to remit to the senders, was in excess of 116 lakhs of rupees; and the amount of commission realized on the transactions of the year was R2,12,200. The increase in the work has been fairly general, but there has been no material change in its distribution between the different parts of the country. As of late years, since the value payable system has grown into importance, nearly half this business of the year was transacted in Bengal, and chiefly in Calcutta, in which alone 484,753 value payable articles of all kinds were posted with a total declared value, to be recovered by the Post Office for payment to Calcutta tradesmen, of nearly 53 lakhs of rupees.

Year.	Article sent under the value payable system.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.
	No.	R	R
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877)—4 months. . .	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3 942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,359	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882-83	174,301	16,86.098	32,568
1883-84	287,377	28,08,873	53,450
1884-85	338,930	34,35,045	65,571
1885-86	436,115	45,32,803	85,530
1886-87	596,296	58.78,016	1,17,247
1887-88	775,928	76,02,734	1,50,708
1888-89	999.731	92,67,984	2,04,015
1889-90	1,010,410	1,03,84,966	1,92,970
1890-91	**1,108,888**	**1,16,41,972**	**2,12,200**
Increase per cent in 1890-91 .	9·74	12·10	9·96

Classification of value payable articles.

41. In the statement on the margin, details are given regarding the different classes of articles sent through the post as value payable. The increase on the whole was primarily due to the increase in the number of unregistered packets, which rose from 408,156 in 1889-90 to 451,141 during the year under report, and to the increase in the number of value payable parcels which rose from 409,946 in 1889-90 to 446,399 during the year under report. The largest proportional increase, however, was in the number of railway receipt notes sent by the value payable post, which has now reached 107,386 as compared with 85,125 in 1889-90.

	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Average value of each article.	Average commission on each article.
		R	R	R a. p.	Annas.
Value payable parcels	446,399	42,50,509	81,831	9 8 4	3
Value payable Railway receipts .	107,386	26,18,815	35,082	24 6 2	5
Value payable registered letters and registered packets	103,962	27,89,664	36,965	26 13 4	6
Value payable unregistered packets	451,141	19,82,984	58,302	4 6 3	2
Total .	1,108,888	1,16,41,972	2,12,200	10 7 11	3

The average value of each article, calculated on the whole business of the year in all its classes, was R10-7-11 against R10-4-5 in the previous year, and it may be noted with satisfaction, that not a single instance of abuse of the value payable post was brought to notice during the year. It should be added that from the 1st January 1890, the value payable system was introduced experimentally between India and Ceylon, on the understanding that postage must in all cases be prepaid, and that a special limit of value of R150 is to be adopted. Special statistics recorded for the three months of January, February and March show, that 755 value payable articles aggregating in value R10,045 were despatched from India to Ceylon, while 24 value payable articles aggregating in value R293 were received from that country, and there is reason to believe that this new extension of the system will prove an advantage to India.

Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

Post office security fund.

42. The statements below show the position of the old and new departmental security funds. The new fund was created in 1883, and all subscriptions realized from Post Office servants are credited to it, whereas all charges to be met by the security fund are debited against the old fund. The balance at credit of the old fund has thus been reduced from R58,129 on the 31st March 1890 to R41,826 on the 31st March 1891, while the balance of the new fund has risen from R3,30,112 on the 31st March 1890 to R3,10,742 on the 31st March 1891.

Old Fund.

Receipts.	R	Charges.	R
Balance of 1889-90	58,129	Sums decreed against the fund	14,016
		Payments on account of refunds to subscribers .	1,057
		Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in post office robbery cases	280
		Cost of establishment	950
		Total .	16,303
		Balance at credit .	41,826
	58,129		58,129

New Fund.

Receipts.	Amount of Subscription. First half year.	Second half year.	Total.	Charges.	Amount.
	R	R	R		R
Balance of 1889-90. . . .	...	...	3 30,112*	Refund on account of excess realisation	89
Interest of R3,00,000, at 4 per cent. from April 1890 to March 1891 .	...	...	12,000	Cost of purchasing Government securities of the nominal value of R72,000 at R104-4, plus commission R75,250	
Imperial	20,092	20,284		Interest to date of purchase R 1,096	
District.	2,290	2,399			76,346
	22,382	22,683	45,065	Total .	76,435
				Cos ng balance .	3,10,742
			3,87,177		3,87,177

*R1, excess shewn last year owing to the refund of excess realization in that year having been shewn as R201, instead of R203.

Of the ₹280 shewn as a debit against the old fund on account of rewards ₹200 was paid to an examiner of postal accounts of the Punjab Circle for detecting the forgery of the rupee stamp which has already been referred to, but the total sum paid as rewards does not take into account a payment of £50 sanctioned by the Secretary of State to a Stamp dealer in England for the information furnished by him in connection with the same forgery, as no formal intimation of the payment of this reward has yet reached the Comptroller's office. With the permission of Government, the surplus of the security fund above three lakhs was invested during the year under report in Government securities.

Complaints by the public.

43. The number of complaints made by the public, which came to the knowledge of the heads of postal circles during the year was 8,188 as compared with 7,860 in the previous year. These figures do not include a large number of petty complaints regarding delays in delivery, mis-sending of letters, &c., received direct by Post Office superintendents and postmasters, but they may be accepted as embracing, besides all the serious complaints, the great majority of the complaints which are not mere enquiries. Of the total number of these complaints, 3,457, or more than 42 per cent. were found to be groundless, and it is beyond doubt that every year postal officials receive a large number of hasty, ill-considered and unnecessary references from the public. It would be strange, perhaps, if the case were otherwise, when almost every class of the community has daily transactions with the Post Office, and in India the number of such complaints is enhanced by the readiness of the Natives of the country to appeal against an official order, even though it take the form of a reply from a postal official. On the subject of complaints, generally, what has been said in the past can only now be repeated. The Post Office is always ready to receive well-founded complaints, when facts can be given, and, indeed, recognizes them as a valuable check on the working of the department, while every endeavour is made to utilize enquiries as an effectual means of fixing responsibility, and preventing neglect of work.

Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

44. The number of complaints received during the year regarding registered letters, ordinary parcels, insured articles, and value-payable articles is shown in the statement below. The total number of these complaints rose from 331 in 1889-90 to 370 in 1890-91, and the number of cases in which blame was established against the Post Office was 106 as compared with 82 in the former year, while there were 35 more cases in which complaints proved groundless, and the number of cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at, or which were pending was 20 less than in the previous year. There was, of course, a large increase in the transactions to which this class of complaint refers, but apart from this it may fairly be said that the number of cases is not important in comparison with the magnitude of the business of the Post Office in these special branches of postal work, when it is remembered that nearly six million registered letters and nearly two million parcels were posted during the year, that 262,727 articles were insured, and that the value-payable transactions exceeded a million.

	1890-91.			TOTAL.	
	Registered letters and ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and insured parcels.	Value payable parcels and Value-payable registered articles.	1890-91.	1889-90.
I.—Cases in which enquiry shewed either that no loss occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of postal officials	160	18	17	195	160
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	84	11	11	106	82
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending at the close of the year . . .	57	5	7	69	89
TOTAL .	301	34	35	370	331

Offences by servants of the Post Office.

45. The offences punishable by law, which were established against servants of the Post Office, are shown in Appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given in the margin. Of the 271 offences, 108 were frauds in connection with the money order business, 17 were frauds in connection with the Savings Bank business, and most of the remaining offences were cases of misappropriation of Post Office collections. Of the offenders 87 were departmental postmasters and clerks, 35 were schoolmasters and other extraneous agents employed as postmasters, 93 were postmen and village postmen, 2 were overseers and 5 were mail runners. The total amount of defalcations and losses due to the dishonesty or negligence of Post Office servants was ₹39,529-14-11, of which ₹20,750-5-10 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties, ₹3,467-2-7 was written off against the guarantee fund, and ₹15,312-6-6 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Number of legal convictions . .	127	133
Number of cases punished departmentally	126	138
TOTAL . .	253	271

Special instances of fraud by Post Office servants.

46. Among the cases summarized in the preceding paragraph there were one or two signal instances of fraud which may be separately mentioned. The head clerk of the Aligarh post office in the North-Western Provinces was found to have been carrying on a series of frauds for some years owing to the neglect of the postmasters of the office, and to have embezzled various sums amounting to ₹7,650. Of this amount, ₹6,800 was recovered from the two postmasters who had held charge of the office during the period when the frauds were committed, and the balance, *viz.*, ₹850, was written off to the guarantee fund. The head clerk was prosecuted on a charge of criminal breach of trust and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. In Assam, the sub-postmaster of the Kalighat Post Office in the district of Sylhet absconded in April 1890, after misappropriating ₹3,279-11-0, representing the cash balance of the office and the amount of various money orders and Savings Bank deposits. It was also discovered that he had issued a money order for ₹6 to a fictitious address, and when it was returned as unclaimed, had altered the figure to ₹600 and sent the money order to another place with the intention of obtaining payment through a cousin who was to represent the fictitious payee. This fraud, however, was detected by the postmaster of the office to which the order was sent and payment was withheld. The culprit succeeded in evading arrest and the case was pending at the close of the year. During the year the sub-postmaster of Angul (Cuttack District) committed suicide after misappropriating his office cash amounting to ₹362-6-4, and a postal probationer of the Bombay post office, who had been concerned in introducing some of the forged rupee stamps into that office, also put an end to his life when the Police began their enquiry into the case. In another case a runner, while being examined by the Police in connection with an alleged highway robbery of the mail, wounded himself in the abdomen with his sword and died from the effects of the wound in hospital a few days after. It is believed that the runner himself committed the robbery, and to avoid the consequences of his act committed suicide.

Offence by persons not belonging to the Post Office.

47. One fraud in connection with the Savings Bank was committed by a person not belonging to the department, in which a sum of ₹370 was wrongfully withdrawn, but subsequently recovered. Excluding cases of highway robbery, which are separately dealt with, there were 19 cases of housebreaking and theft of Government money from post office safes and mails, the total amount stolen was ₹4,566-10, of which ₹1,398-3-6 was recovered, ₹2,557-5-9 was written off to the Post Office Guarantee Fund, ₹441-5-3 debited to Government as actual loss and ₹69-11-6 was outstanding at the close of the year. The

most serious case under this head occurred at Madura in the Madras circle where the post office was broken into and a sum of R2,785-15-11 stolen.

Highway robberies and attacks upon the mail.

48. From the abstract given in the margin, it will be seen that there were 29 highway robberies of the mail during the year, as compared with 25 in 1889-90, and 40 in 1888-89. Of the total number of robberies, 21 occurred in British territory and 8 in Native States or Foreign territory. The following statement shews the postal circle and the district or Native State in which each of the mail robberies or attempts at robbery took place. There were 8 cases in the North-Western Provinces, 5 in Madras, 3 each in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle, 2 in Central India, and 1 in each of the following circles, *viz.*, Bombay, Behar, Central Provinces, Assam and Burma. There has been a steady decrease in the number of cases of highway robbery of the mail in the last-named province since 1887-88 when there were 10 such cases.

	1889-90. Number of Highway Robberies.			1890-91. Number of Highway Robberies.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bombay	1	3	4	1	...	1
Madras	5	...	5	5	...	5
N.-W. Provinces	8	...	8	8	...	8
Punjab	...	...	...	3	...	3
Assam	...	...	...	1	...	1
Behar	1	...	1	1	...	1
Burma	2	...	2	1	...	1
Central India	...	...	...	...	2	2
Central Provinces	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rajputana	1	3	4	...	3	3
Sind and Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total	19	6	25	21	8	29

	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Name of District.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.	Name of Native State.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.
Bombay	Khandesh	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
Madras	Kurnool	1	...		...	...
	Madura	1	...		...	...
	Cuddapah	2	...		...	...
	Kistna	1	...		...	...
		5	...		...	...
North-Western Provinces	Meerut	1	...		...	...
	Etawah	1	...		...	...
	Shahjahanpur	1	...		...	...
	Bulandshahr	1	...		...	...
	Muzaffarnagar	1	...		...	...
	Saharanpur	1	...		...	...
	Etah	1	...		...	...
	Moradabad	1	...		...	...
		8	...		...	...
Punjab	Hissar	2	...		...	...
	Rohtak	1	...		...	...
	Gujranwala	...	1		...	...
		3	1		...	...
Assam	Lakhimpur	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
Behar	Sarun	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
Burma	Pakokku	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
Central India		...	..	Gwalior	1	...
				Indore (Holkar)	1	...
					2	...
Central Provinces	Amraoti	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
Rajputana		...	...	Bikaneer	2	...
				Marwar	1	...
				Meywar	...	1
					3	1
Sind and Baluchistan		...	...	Kalat	3	...
					3	...
	Total	21	1		8	1

Character of mail robberies.

49. In three cases only were the contents of the plundered mail of any considerable value. In the first case, which occurred in the Bikanir State, the mail contained a cash remittance of R1,288-5-9, postage stamps of the value of R215 and two parcels which had been insured for R300. Some of the postage stamps were subsequently recovered and the actual loss was made good by the Bikanir State. In the second case which took place in the Madura district of Madras the mail contained 3 parcels insured for R1,745, R200 in cash and R5 worth of stamps, none of which were recovered. In the third case, which occurred in the Hissar district of the Punjab, the loss to Government consisted of the value of 4 parcels insured for R1,264. Two mail robberies were committed on the same day, the 27th August 1890, near the same spot, in Kalat territory under the Baluchistan agency, apparently by the same gang of robbers who stopped and plundered the mails travelling in both directions between Quetta and Kalat. Fortunately there were no insured articles or cash in the mail bags, and the only article of value carried off was an ordinary parcel. A third case of robbery took place on the same line on 27th November 1890. In Central India, also, two mail robberies were committed on the same day, the 13th April 1890, on the mail cart line between Mhow and Sirdarpur, but the object of the robbers was to plunder the passengers rather than the mails. In another case, the tonga carrying the mails from Dhamangaon Railway station to Yeotmal in Berar, was stopped by several men who appear to have intended to rob two wealthy Marwaris who were expected to travel with the mails on that day, but who, fortunately for themselves, had deferred their journey. In revenge for their disappointment, the robbers stripped and severely maltreated a native passenger, and they carried off a part of the mail which, however, was of little importance. In two of the eight mail robberies shown to have taken place in the North-Western Provinces, the entire mails were subsequently recovered in the houses of persons whom there was no reason to suspect of any complicity in the crime, and it is believed that the robberies were planned solely with the ulterior object of bringing these persons into trouble. In one of these cases the mail runner was found dead, with his skull fractured, on the scene of the robbery, but the Police were unable to obtain any clue to the real perpetrators. In another case in the Punjab, the mails were robbed by the inhabitants of a particular village in order that they might obtain possession of certain Police reports which had been made against them, and a mail robbery that occurred on the 16th October 1890 in the Cuddapah district of the Madras Presidency, was deliberately planned by the sender of a parcel falsely declared to contain jewellery and insured for R975, who hoped to obtain that sum as compensation from the Post Office. Fortunately the real facts were ascertained, and the sender of the parcel and his accomplices were prosecuted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The case shown against Bombay was only technically a highway robbery of the mail, a village postman having been assaulted while on his beat and robbed of a few annas of postage and some unregistered letters. Besides the above cases there were two attempts at highway robbery, one in a British district and the other in a Native State. The total loss of Government money in all the 29 cases of mail robbery amounted to only R483-0-6: in 7 cases the entire mail, and in 17 cases a portion of the mail, was recovered; but prosecutions were only instituted in 5 cases and convictions obtained in 3 cases. One of the mail carriers, as already described, was killed, and in 13 other cases mail carriers were severely beaten or wounded, while in 3 cases, the men received such serious injuries as to necessitate their detention in hospital or under medical treatment for a considerable period.

Casualties of the year.

50. Apart from highway robberies and attacks upon mail carts and runners the following cases which occurred during the year may be mentioned. During the disturbances in the Manipur State in March 1891, the post office at

Manipur was looted and about R900 in cash and postage stamps lost. In the rising that occurred in the Wuntho State in Upper Burma in February 1891, the station of Kawlin was attacked by a large body of rebels who plundered the post office at that place. The Sub-Postmaster made his escape and the only loss to Government was about R150 worth of postage stamps. The Pirganj post office in the Rungpore district of Bengal was blown down in a storm in June 1890, and another small post office in the Hugli district was swept away by a flood of the Damodar river in the same month. Sixteen post offices were destroyed by fire during the year, but in no case was there any serious loss of property. In the Central Provinces a runner lost his life while carrying the mail, being swept away and drowned in attempting to cross a stream which was in flood at the time. In two other cases mails were lost in crossing rivers, and during the Lushai raid in September 1890 a mail boat was sunk, but the boatmen escaped.

Post Office staff.

51. The establishment of the Imperial Post Office of all grades is shown according to postal circles in Appendix IX, and an abstract of this appendix is given in the margin. The total numerical strength of the Post Office has increased by 1,550 during the year and now stands at 44,979. The largest increase was in the staff of postmen and village postmen, the North-West Provinces and Punjab Circles together accounting for more than three-fourths of this increase.

Postal Officials.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Directorate and Heads of Circles, and Account Office	22	22
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	411	402
Post Masters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub, and Branch Post Masters	5,047	5,040
Extraneous Agents, such as School Masters and Station Masters	3,126	3,423
Clerks	6,256	6,361
Postmen and other servants	11,896	12,770
Road establishment	12,132	12,339
Village Postmen	3,690	3,707
Signallers, Clerks, and other servants employed for Telegraph work in Combined Offices	849	915
TOTAL	43,429	44,979

Cost of printing by private presses.

52. The charges incurred during the year on account of printing work done for the Post Office by private presses amounted to R52,511, as compared with R81,164 in the preceding year. There was an unusual increase in these charges in the Assam Circle on account of the cost of printing village directories, and in the Eastern Bengal Circle on account of the printing of notices in connection with the introduction of the rent money order system in that circle. But these increases were more than counterbalanced by the decrease of expenditure in the Railway Mail Service, Bengal and Bombay Circles.

Section X.—Non-Postal Branches of the Post Office.

Telegraph work of the Post Office.

53. During the year under review 68 combined Post and Telegraph offices were opened and 11 combined offices were closed. There was, therefore, an increase of 57 in the total number of combined offices. Of the 68 new combined offices, 62 were at places which had previously been without a Government Telegraph office, and 51 at places at which there was previously no Government or Railway Telegraph office. For several years past the development of this system has been more marked in the Madras Circle than elsewhere, and 17 new combined offices were opened in that Circle during the year, Bombay coming next with 11 new offices. At the close of the year under report there were 949 Government Telegraph offices in all, of which 260 were Departmental Telegraph offices, and 689 were combined Post and Telegraph offices. In connection with the combination of the duties of the two departments it may be mentioned that during the year 221 servants of the Post office qualified as signallers, while 73 were still under training at the end of the year, and that at nine offices the postal work is done by a Telegraph Master or regular signaller of the Telegraph Department.

Telegraph Traffic at combined offices.

54. The statement given below shows the traffic statistics of combined offices under the Post Office according to postal circles, and it will be seen that Madras again heads the list. On the total figures of the 689 combined offices, there was an increase of 120,470 or 15·32 per cent. in the number of messages sent, and of 128, 637, or 15·91 per cent. in the number of messages received. In revenue there was an increase of R1,21,575 or 14·45 per cent. over the figures of the previous year, while the total revenue from messages sent from combined offices exceeded the expenditure on the establishments of the offices by R7,18,460.

Names of Circles.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1891.	Total cost of Postal Establishments debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year.	Number of Messages. Sent Inland and Foreign.	Received.	Transit.	Revenue realized during the year on sent messages (Inland and Foreign).	Remarks.
		R a. p.				R a. p.	
1. Madras	147	42,780 11 11	224,708	226,267	57,801	2,30,321 10 4	Note.—At the close of the year there were 245 combined offices authorised to accept foreign messages as compared with 223 offices at the end of the year 1889-90.
2. North-Western Provinces	89	31,166 13 6	106,230	126,696	44,601	1,07,538 1 8	
3. Bengal	88	19,189 2 0	85,505	78,241	14,014	92,830 4 9	
4. Punjab	84	30,680 11 9	110,775	112,233	16,076	1,15,305 5 3	
5. Bombay	71	30,822 8 7	92,110	105,675	28,419	96,638 15 10	
6. Assam	48	15,804 2 8	36,439	40,576	3,738	37,445 5 2	
7. Behar	38	12,772 4 3	33,055	42,078	17,794	37,318 3 11	
8. Burma	34	23,861 7 11	60,290	62,102	4,309	79,357 12 5	
9. Central Provinces	33	12,504 12 2	44,080	48,997	12,170	46,466 12 2	
10. Central India	18	6,765 0 0	18,847	24,144	10,260	20,740 3 3	
11. Sind and Baluchistan	14	8,459 8 1	50,952	22,367	2,230	53,814 10 11	
12. Oudh	9	2,912 12 9	8,113	11,729	431	8,056 1 3	
13. Rajputana	9	3,813 0 0	20,788	21,409	8	17,812 12 0	
14. Eastern Bengal	7	2,888 11 6	14,706	14 221	14	19,256 3 0	
Total for 1890-91	689	2,44,441 11 1	906,598*	936,735	211,865	9,62,902 5 11	
Total for 1889-90	632	2,16,900 5 11	786,128	808,098	195,554	8,41,326 8 3	
Increase	57	27,541 5 2	120,470	128,637	16,311	1,21,575 13 8	
Percentage of Increase	9·01	12·69	15·32	15·91	8·34	14·45	

* Excluding 47,271 free messages.

Telegraph Receiving Offices.

55. In addition to the work done by combined offices as shown in the statement above, the Post Office also renders assistance to the Telegraph Department by booking at all other post offices, except a few branch offices, telegrams tendered by the public, and sending them by post to the nearest Telegraph office for onward transmission by wire. During the year under report the number of receiving offices at which telegrams were booked was greater than that in the previous year, being 1,801 as compared with 1,523, but the revenue and number of messages were almost the same as in the previous year, being R33,129 realized on 35,739 messages in 1890-91 as compared with R33,212 from 35,089 messages in 1889-90.

For several years past the post offices in the Persian Gulf have been allowed to receive telegrams from the public for transmission by post to the nearest Telegraph office, and during the year under review the number of messages collected by these offices on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 361, on which fees to the amount of R2,100-8 were realized.

Post Office carrying Agency and Passenger Service.

56. The next non-postal service to be mentioned is the Government carrying agency and passenger service between Umballa and Simla with branch lines of the carrying agency to the hill stations of Kasauli, Dagshai, Solon, and Sabathu. In consequence of the opening of the Delhi-Kalka Railway from 1st March 1891, what was known as the lower line between Umballa and Kalka, had to be closed, and advantage was taken of this opportunity to revise the passenger rates and to republish, with certain modifications, the rules and regulations relating to this

service. The abolition of the section between Umballa and Kalka caused a falling off in the year's receipts by about R13,700, but there was no corresponding reduction in the expenditure for the year, because the savings effected by the reduction of establishment have been credited in the accounts for 1891-92. Owing to this and other causes the total deficit on the passenger service and bullock train, during the year, was R75,925, which is, however, less by R30,649 than the deficit in the previous year.

Receiving Salt Revenue at Post offices.

57. A new branch of non-postal service has also to be dealt with for the first time. A system of allowing purchasers of salt under the through traffic system to hand in their indents and pay the amount of the purchase money at post offices was introduced, as an experiment, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab from the beginning of the year under report. The main object of the system was to give small traders the opportunity of paying in the money for their indents at the place where they live, and it was hoped that this might tend to create a class of small direct purchasers and ultimately lead to a reduction in the price of salt to the consumer. The Post Office system also promised some general advantages. The salt indent, and also the railway receipt for empty bags, should the trader wish to send them, is forwarded without charge to the post office at the salt depôt, and when the consignment of salt is loaded into the bags the railway receipt for the full bags is sent back through the post office and delivered without charge to the trader at the place where the indent was handed in. The matter has been separately reported upon, and all that is necessary to say here is, that 75 lakhs of rupees were received by the Post Office on behalf of the Salt Department during the year, that the system has worked most successfully, and that there is evidence to show that the number of comparatively small purchases, under the through traffic system, has been substantially increased. But in one respect there has been a development of the system that was not contemplated. The greater part of the large sum of money received by the post office was due to the mere transfer of payments, on account of salt purchases, from the treasuries to the post offices at certain large towns and as this is no part of the original scheme and entails serious money responsiblity on the post office, a modification of the system in this respect will be necessary, and is now under consideration.

Section XI.—Financial Results.

Receipts and Expenditure according to departmental accounts.

58. The receipts and charges of the year as shown in the Post Office accounts are given in detail in Appendix X, under two main heads, postal service proper and non-postal branches, and a summary of the results is given in the statement below. The head passenger service relates to the service between Umballa and Simla, and includes the mail service between those places. No separate charge is assessed on account of the mail service, and the deficit on the passenger service as a whole is, therefore, shown in the accounts as a charge under mail-cart charges, the receipts and charges of the passenger service being taken to balance each other.

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	R	R	R	R
1. Postal Service Proper . .	1,26,25,238	1,36,22,351	105,67,125	1,07,60,682
2. Non-Postal Branches—				
(a) Bullock Train . .	1,09,411	1,12,828	1,52,856	1,52,511
(b) Passenger Service .	2,02,799	2,17,465	2,02,799	2,17,465
(c) Mail Steamer Subsidies .	...	...	6,41,811	6,46,284
(d) Contributions from Native States.	11,205	11,210	...	...
Total .	1,29,48,653	1,39,63,854	1,15,64,591	1,17,76,942

It will be seen that under the head postal service proper, the receipts of the year were R9,97,113 in excess of the receipts under the same head in the previous year. This is principally made up of an increase of R3,03,308 in postage and commission on account of money orders and British postal orders realized in cash, of R4,71,024 in the revenue derived from the sale of ordinary postage stamps, and of R83,984 in the revenue from service postage stamps. Under the head of non-postal branches there was a small increase of R18,088 over the receipts of the previous year. The net revenue of the Post Office realized under both heads during the year under report, was R10,15,201 in excess of the net revenue realized in 1889-90. On the other hand, the total charges of the year were R2,12,351 in excess of the charges in the previous year, and this is mainly due to an increased expenditure of R70,000 on account of increase of establishment, chiefly in the Madras and Railway Mail Service circles, and to a payment of R90,000 to State Railways in excess of the payments of the previous year on account of additional train services, the conversion of railway carriages into Post Office vans, and special train charges. Altogether, then, according to the Departmental accounts, there was a net revenue of more than 21¾ lakhs of rupees as compared with a revenue of nearly 18 lakhs in the previous year.

Financial position of Post Office.

59. Appendix XI is a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges of the year, and includes not only items shown in the Post Office accounts, but certain other receipts and charges credited and debited to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue accounts. These other items are shown in the margin, and if the figures relating to them are added to the previous figures, the total receipts of the year under all three heads will amount to R1,40,27,482, and the total charges to R1,39,65,357. There was, therefore, a small surplus of R62,125 as compared with a deficit of R3,43,109 in the previous year. But the District Post figures should properly be excluded from these calculations, inasmuch as the whole of the revenue derived from the District Post is not credited as such in the Finance and Revenue accounts, whereas all the charges for establishments are debited to the Post Office under head III in Appendix XI. If this is done, the surplus will rise from R62,125 to R11,41,782, and this, it must be remembered, takes no account of the special services which the Post Office is called upon to render in managing the Savings Bank without any remuneration, in maintaining postal communication for administrative and political purposes in Burma, Sikkim, and in some other parts of India, and in carrying official correspondence at exceptionally low rates. On the other hand, there are other indirect charges which should also be taken into consideration if the true financial position of the Post Office as a semi-commercial department of Government is to be ascertained. These charges are given in the margin and amounted to R10,60,522, and if this amount be deducted from the surplus of R11,41,782 already shown, the net financial result will be a surplus

Revenue, 1890-91.	R	Charges, 1890-91.	R
District Post collections, including zemindary dâk receipts in Bengal . .	63,628	District Post establishment, including zemindary dâks in Bengal	11,43,285
		Stores from England . .	3,37,990
		Payment, under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	4,49,750
Total .	63,628	Exchange on charges in England	2,57,390
		Total .	21,88,415

	1891-91.
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery	1,68,283
Railway free service, estimated	1,44,728
Value of services rendered by Government Presses . .	2,92,935
Rent of Government buildings	3,63,563
Gratuities	5,228
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	10,804
Pension (being the average of 5 years capitalized at 10·165 years' purchase)	2,87,760
	12,73,301
Deduct share of marine subsidies charged in the Finance Accounts, which should have been borne by Military, Political and other Departments . . .	2,12,779
	10,60,522

Section XII.—Notice of Post Office Officials.

Mention of special services.

60. I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the services rendered to the Post Office by Mr. W. P. Symonds, the Postmaster General of Bombay, who has brought much ability, good judgment and industry to the administration of the posts in that presidency. The excellent work done by Mr. G. J. Hynes as Deputy Postmaster General of Burma, as well as in previous appointments in the directorate, was recognized by his appointment as a Postmaster General during the year under report. I may also specially mention Mr. H. C. Sheridan, the personal assistant of the Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service, for the care and ability given by him to the preparation of the Railway Mail Service Handbook which was completed during the year. Among the officers specially mentioned by the heads of circles may be named Mr. W. T. Van Someren and Mr. A. Bean, Superintendents of post offices, for the good service rendered by them in connection with the Hazara and Miranzai expeditions.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein. (2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyo, and Sandoway. (3) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Mergui *viâ* Tavoy. (4) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Rangoon, touching at certain intermediate ports on the north-east coast of Madras. (5) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi. (6) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *viâ* the coast ports. (7) Weekly communication between Karachi and Busrah *viâ* the Persian Gulf ports	Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1884, on an annual subsidy of ₹4,39,000.
(8) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Bimlipatam *viâ* Masulipatam, Coconada, and Vizagapatam. (9) Weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.	Under supplementary contract with the Post Office, from 6th May 1886 to 30th April 1894, on an annual subsidy of ₹15,000.
(10) Weekly communication between Kyouk-Phyo, Cheduba, and Ramree.	Under contract with the Local Administration for ten years, from 18th November 1884, on a monthly subsidy of ₹1,500 for the first five years and ₹1,200 for the second period of five years, subject to other arrangements if intermediately made.
(11) Additional services between India and Burma and Burma and the Straits.	These additional services are not included in the contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, but it has been arranged that the Post Office may use them until 30th April 1894 on payment of ₹50,000 annually.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

(12) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.	The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores. The contract is for five years, from 1st January 1888, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

(13) A daily service between Mandalay and Myingyan to and fro each way (except on Sundays). (14) A daily service between Myingyan and Pokôkku to and fro each way (except on Sundays). (15) A daily service between Prome and Thayetmyo to and fro each way (except on Sundays.) (16) A bi-weekly service between Thayetmyo and Pokôkku to and fro each way. (17) A weekly service between Pokôkku and Kindat to and fro each way. (18) A weekly express service between Mandalay and Bhamo to and fro each way.	Under contract with the Local Government for five years, from the 1st January 1891 to the 31st December 1895. The subsidy is ₹9,000 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹3,500 per mensem.
(19) A tri-weekly service between Rangoon and Bassein. (20) A bi-weekly service between Bassein and Henzada.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st July 1880, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being ₹2,500 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹500.
(21) A bi-weekly service between Rangoon and Pyapon	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st October 1882, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party. The subsidy is ₹800 per mensem.

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

(22) Weekly communication on the River Tigris between Busrah and Bagdad.	Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1884, with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy is ₹36,000 per annum: steamers run in connection with line No. 7.

By Messrs. Apcar & Co., Calcutta, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong-Kong.

(23) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales. — No subsidy.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

(24) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras. Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo. — Non-contract lines maintained by the Company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails sent by these non-contract steamers.

By other Agencies.

(25) A daily service between Rangoon and Kyauktan, and *vice versâ*, under contract with Babu T. C. Paul. — The service is under contract with the Post Office from 1st February 1885; period not fixed, but terminable at any time by two months' notice. Monthly subsidy is R125.

(26) By the River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Dhubri and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra river. — Under contract with the Local Administration, from the 7th October 1883 to the 1st May 1893. Annual subsidy R1,00,000, towards which the Post Office contributes R30,000.

(27) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Naraingani and Silchar. — Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st January 1887 to 31st December 1891. Annual subsidy R40,000 during the first two years, and R30,000 during the succeeding three years, towards which the Post Office contributes R10,000.

(28) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Daudkandi and Naraingani. — Under contract from 1st February 1890, terminable by a month's notice. Subsidy R100 per month.

(29) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Bi-weekly communication between Calcutta and Cuttack *viâ* Chandbali. — Under contract with the Post Office from the 14th September 1887; period not fixed, but terminable at any time by one calendar month's notice. Monthly postal subsidy is R300.

(30) By Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers.—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa. — Under contract with the Local Government, from 1st October 1890 to 31st May 1891. The monthly subsidy is R3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes R969-6 and the Portuguese Government R200.

(31) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company.—Daily communication between Khulna and Barisal. — Under contract with the Post Office, from 1st July 1889 to 30th June 1894, but terminable at any time by six months' notice. Monthly postal subsidy R350, of which the Imperial Post Office contributes R183.

(32) By Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company.—Daily communication between Calcutta and Midnapore. — No contract was entered into with the Company, but they have been carrying the mails since December 1882 on payment of a monthly subsidy of R60.

NOTE.—A service by sea worked by native boats is maintained by the Government of Ceylon between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesantuni on the Ceylon side.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened, and Village Postmen entertained, during the year 1890-91, and the total number that stood at the end of the Official Years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post, and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1890.			Opened or entertained in 1890-91.			Total of 1890-91.			Closed or discontinued in 1890-91.			Balance on 31st March 1891.			Increase or Decrease.		
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	1,176	3,822*	452	28	245	13	1,204	4,067	465	19	193	30	1,185	3,874	435	Increase 9	Increase 52	Decrease 17
Bombay	1,277	2,040	629	78	133	44	1,355	2,173	673	11	57	26	1,344	2,116	647	„ 67	„ 76	Increase 18
Madras	1,691	1,412	891	101	288	28	1,792	1,700	919	28	125	27	1,764	1,575	892	„ 73	„ 163	„ 1
North-Western Provinces	845	804	122	65	302	14	910	1,106	136	29	...	1	881	1,106	135	„ 36	„ 302	„ 13
Punjab	720	414	298	58	30	9	778	444	307	27	9	12	751	435	295	„ 31	„ 21	Decrease 3
Assam	219	173	239	9	4	2	228	177	241	9	2	15	219	175	226	„ Nil.	„ 2	„ 13
Behar	467	502	257	24	33	5	491	535	262	17	11	2	474	524	260	„ 7	„ 22	Increase 3
Burma	149	117	29	17	39	6	166	156	35	10	19	...	156	137	35	„ 7	„ 20	„ 6
Central India	143	49	30	10	12	...	153	61	30	11	...	1	142	61	29	Decrease 1	„ 12	Decrease 1
Central Provinces	399	472	285	45	75	7	444	547	292	15	30	9	429	517	283	Increase 30	„ 45	„ 2
Eastern Bengal	337	955	120	29	63	8	366	1,018	128	19	34	2	347	984	126	„ 10	„ 29	Increase 6
Oudh	314	165	161	13	10	6	327	175	167	...	1	11	327	174	156	„ 13	„ 9	Decrease 5
Rajputana	211†	119	109	4	8	15	215	127	124	1	—	...	214	127	124	„ 3	„ 8	Increase 15
Sind	154	85	68	8	18	1	162	103	69	1	...	5	161	103	64	„ 7	„ 18	Decrease 4
Railway Mail Service	...	89	...	...	26	...	—	115	...	...	24	—	...	91	...	„ Nil.	„ 2	„ Nil.
TOTAL	8,102†	11,218*	3,690	489	1,286	158	8,591	12,504	3,848	197	505	141	8,394	11,999	3,707	Increase 292	Increase 781	Increase 17

* One-hundred and twenty-five letter boxes omitted to be included in 1889-90.

† One Post Office excess shewn in 1889-90 now omitted.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, and Steamers during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

[This appendix relates only to the Imperial Post, and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway.										Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, &c.		Runners and Boats.		Steamer Services, Sea and River.		Total	
	Under Local Control.		Under Inspector General, Railway Mail Service.						Total.									
			Served by Railway Guards under Weighment System.		Served by Mail Guards.		Served by Railway Mail Service Sorting Sections.											
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	...	...	93	106	174	174	851	914	1,118	1,194	118	118	4,443	4,393	3,423a	3,410a	9,102	9,115
Bombay	...	...	19	19	292	347	1,857	1,857	2,168	2,223	538	554	8,531	8,769	3,233a	3,233a	14,470	14,779
Madras	...	...	89	...	68	68	2,816	3,070	2,973	3,138	95	76	8,978	10,602	1,207	1,207	13,253	15,023
North-Western Provinces	...	...	60	26	235	179	1,919	1,987	2,214	2,192	367	357	1,360	1,542	...	...	3,941	4,091
Punjab	...	...	86	86	35	57	1,730	1,892	1,851	2,035	695	903	2,183*	2,156	...	...	4,729*	5,094
Assam	138	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	138	...	—	1,715	1,716	669	699	2,522	2,553
Behar	...	...	41	12	...	70	964	990	1,005	1,072	4	4	1,025	1,094	...	...	2,034	2,170
Burma	547	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	547	611	573	1,091	1,281	3,415	3,451	5,664	5,852
Central India	...	...	36	...	12	12	386	444	434	456	152	152	1,732	1,636	...	...	2,318	2,244
Central Provinces	...	...	93	47	13	59	1,065	1,312	1,171	1,418	306	307	2,827	2,863	...	...	4,304	4,588
Eastern Bengal	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	86	86	86	...	—	1,559	1,593	277	277	1,922	1,956
Oudh	...	...	...	...	246	25	252	473	498	498	153	153	766	813	...	...	1,417	1,464
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	141	141	633	633	774	774	362	362	2,269	2,333	...	...	3,405	3,469
Sind	...	...	...	...	195	195	548	548	743	743	579	567	725	685	...	...	2,047	1,995
TOTAL	685	685	603	296	1,411	1,327	13,021	14,206	15,720	16,514	3,980	4,126	39,204*	41,476	12,224	12,277	71,128*	74,393

* Fifteen miles of runners' lines omitted in 1889-90.

(a) There are sorting services at sea between Calcutta and Rangoon, and between Bombay and Karachi.

Appendix

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, and the actual Madras, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Assam, Behar, Burma, Central India, Central Provinces,*

	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		N.-W. Provinces.		Punjab.		Assam.		Behar.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Letters, paid	18,124,541	17,671,762	27,525,693	27,855,913	27,196,020	28,765,103	14,736,197	15,004,211	14,701,783	14,670,628	2,118,330	2,106,363	5,324,099	5,265,334
„ unpaid	4,552,306	4,501,467	3,375,937	3,150,706	2,658,660	2,575,284	3,686,422	3,560,731	2,108,110	2,064,414	709,325	702,833	2,228,508	2,231,193
„ registered	873,732	897,457	691,018	720,666	1,300,834	1,382,802	710,838	666,203	578,681	580,371	72,661	69,637	256,412	260,662
„ insured	23,934	24,507	10,298	10,872	38,816	31,755	8,369	7,873	18,302	26,541	1,721	1,877	3,911	2,816
„ value-payable	17,416	20,753	6,541	9,464	16,347	21,509	23,542	22,500	18,146	21,978	8,417	8,969	24,246	26,019
„ service privileged	860,826	836,554	1,173	1,538	1,226,243	1,467,001	1,317,050	1,334,492	1,224,601	1,354,411	93,961	101,783	460,291	470,120
Post-cards	16,263,227	16,558,303	20,595,985	21,098,628	14,856,308	16,325,538	10,933,445	11,716,943	11,053,217	12,185,864	1,167,922	1,257,347	3,111,677	3,373,617
Reply post-cards	462,742	459,952	272,446	348,158	532,613	551,098	476,633	395,295	620,813	473,561	24,220	27,479	169,204	164,511
Total	41,178,727	40,970,755	52,482,124	54,095,945	47,825,871	51,120,180	31,812,496	32,708,248	30,323,053	31,386,768	4,196,587	4,276,288	11,578,348	11,794,872
Newspapers	3,587,429	3,866,393	3,653,076	3,837,975	3,848,742	4,229,776	2,697,350	2,910,797	2,869,578	3,036,226	700,618	755,785	811,447	851,024
Book and Pattern Packets. Unregistered	1,278,386	1,772,440	1,150,715	1,337,079	1,994,986	2,320,409	923,867	1,137,079	691,310	835,772	240,796	310,328	290,592	319,948
Book and Pattern Packets. Registered	32,250	34,805	17,859	12,410	21,305	18,511	14,339	15,382	19,423	19,058	4,171	2,607	5,084	4,953
Book Packets. Value-payable registered	7,065	7,847	3,411	5,866	15,434	14,183	10,090	9,334	7,352	6,570	2,685	2,242	5,136	4,771
Book Packets. Value-payable unregistered	108,275	104,990	50,956	57,905	91,744	105,980	63,876	63,380	41,558	46,190	21,822	23,699	26,801	30,217
Parcels, paid	119,146	113,932	138,961	140,525	107,466	116,252	97,220	83,429	135,024	145,609	16,764	18,876	26,228	26,280
„ unpaid	60,486	53,160	38,169	37,152	48,545	49,927	38,142	35,327	40,046	39,498	13,505	13,635	18,380	15,408
„ insured	21,300	21,717	28,939	30,790	35,666	42,940	11,497	11,185	12,280	15,799	3,233	3,650	4,093	5,475
„ value-payable	92,893	92,606	36,917	47,320	86,375	93,388	70,888	64,057	49,718	56,340	38,195	38,742	32,850	31,494
Total	46,485,957	47,038,645	57,601,197	59,602,987	54,079,234	58,111,546	35,769,765	37,038,218	34,189,342	35,587,830	5,228,376	5,445,852	12,798,959	13,083,842
Money Orders, Inland	1,691,584	1,840,546	660,950	719,440	854,716	938,140	871,338	919,479	493,032	536,515	209,319	222,777	444,412	474,730
Grand Total	48,180,541	48,879,191	58,262,147	60,322,436	54,933,950	59,049,686	36,644,103	37,957,697	34,682,374	36,124,354	5,447,725	5,668,629	13,243,371	13,558,572
Deduct number of articles returned undelivered	547,031	576,961	1,953,454	1,933,327	1,306,518	1,370,366	675,380	668,836	800,132	821,693	173,688	179,815	306,548	318,749
Net actually delivered	47,633,510	48,302,230	56,308,693	58,389,109	53,627,432	57,679,320	35,968,723	37,288,861	33,882,242	35,302,661	5,271,037	5,488,814	12,936,823	13,239,823
Add number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	612,342	605,261	647,023	646,967	286,482	305,452	306,669	348,493	287,735	302,642	77,037	74,228	202,101	187,626
Total	48,245,852	48,907,491	56,955,716	59,036,076	53,913,914	57,984,772	36,275,392	37,637,354	34,169,977	35,605,303	5,351,074	5,563,042	13,138,924	13,427,449

* Calculated from the actual figures of 14 days.

No. III.

number of Money Orders received in the Post Offices (both Imperial and District Post) under the Bengal, Bombay, Eastern Bengal, Oudh, Rajputana, and Sind Postal Circles, during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Burma.		Central India.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Sind.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
4,682,767	5,436,792	1,660,933	1,608,816	5,916,033	6,040,959	4,071,547	4,229,777	3,237,758	3,425,629	4,022,817	3,908,446	4,341,023	4,370,510	137,692,574	140,360,243
2,549,994	2,643,434	493,350	463,889	1,436,379	1,296,141	876,208	920,634	1,124,747	1,151,054	649,335	600,164	534,725	488,422	26,984,006	26,350,366
163,272	184,899	50,813	55,376	291,216	262,722	86,635	86,818	142,950	145,479	104,990	103,816	118,990	121,337	5,449,072	5,547,245
4,002	834	991	1,408	5,681	7,872	2,320	2,920	1,747	2,346	1,330	1,460	652	730	122,107	123,811
3,129	4,158	1,981	2,928	5,345	9,125	3,233	3,441	4,980	4,719	3,989	4,224	3,363	2,894	140,708	162,751
361,533	456,406	147,147	155,620	471,345	514,468	197,804	252,658	156,142	170,429	15,486	18,250	...	.....	6,533,002	7,133,880
465,975	521,950	790,382	864,398	3,170,364	3,371,401	3,843,033	4,209,701	2,068 194	2,300,282	1,839,835	2,034,275	1,276,223	1,403,894	91,435,787	98,122,141
43,526	35,887	19,449	15,591	142,976	135,050	141,907	163,181	91,354	107,310	27,245	31,077	27,010	31,885	3,002,138	2,940,035
8,274,198	9,284,360	3,165,046	3,168,096	11,472,342	11,637,738	9,225,687	9,869,130	6,827,872	7,307,248	6,665,057	6,701,712	6,301,986	6,419,672	271,359,394	280,740,412
1,544,484	1,694,618	335,983	332,411	943,030	980,990	683,150	713,262	596,188	664,248	343,413	342,344	671,756	719,519	23,286,544	24,935,366
442,041	446,042	52,325	57,774	317,498	373,186	194,154	209,979	144,775	180,075	104,390	119,564	140,395	189,696	7,966,230	9,610,891
9,321	9,529	782	573	5,162	3,885	4,484	6,466	2,555	3,129	2,033	1,825	2,555	1,982	141,423	135,115
4,888	4,054	1,512	2,086	4,145	4,302	2,425	2,034	2,060	1,955	1,173	912	1,199	1,408	68,605	67,364
15,434	22,695	8,551	8,343	31,442	31,051	26,254	28,939	15,539	16,764	10,481	11,002	8,760	11,185	524,533	562,349
46,903	46,916	10,924	9,099	26,045	21,352	17,468	15,148	27,479	30,269	23,334	20,040	17,051	16,399	810,013	804,135
35,275	33,971	6,127	5,788	18,485	14,391	12,280	12,045	10,246	8,630	12,123	11,393	8,601	9,542	360,413	339,867
3,011	6,948	3,076	3,937	12,488	12,671	3,911	3,676	4,536	3,963	15,930	15,530	3,806	4,119	163,768	182,409
47,789	57,149	8,734	7,900	35,926	33,189	17,728	19,710	11,550	11,706	7,795	8,682	10,715	12,853	548,073	578,136
10,423,344	11,607,182	3,593,060	3,596,007	12,866,563	13,112,755	10,187,541	10,880,389	7,643,100	8,227,987	7,185,729	7,233,022	7,166,827	7,386,375	305,228,994	317,052,646
328,140	374,194	115,488	125,324	298,214	323,551	348,815	384,038	157,550	171,584	119,098	127,006	160,430	168,732	6,759,116	7,326,065
10,751,484	11,981,376	3,708,548	3,721,331	13,164,777	13,436,306	10,536,356	11,264,427	7,800,650	8,399,571	7,304,827	7,360,028	7,327,257	7,555,107	311,988,110	325,378,711
1,495,131	1,409,851	147,747	138,361	536,263	522,914	216,002	216,393	167,613	183,517	138,909	151,710	149,207	253,102	8,613,623	8,745,595
9,256,353	10,571,525	3,560,801	3,582,970	12,628,514	12,913,392	10,320,354	11,048,034	7,633,037	8,216,054	7,165,918	7,208,318	7,178,050	7,302,005	303,374,487	316,533,116
215,848	209,231	121,366	78,652	107,772	113,102	73,101	83,174	103,569	114,272	86,839	83,716	59,615	52,891	3,187,299	3,205,707
9,472,001	10,780,756	3,682,167	3,661,622	12,736,286	13,026,494	10,393,455	11,131,208	7,736,606	8,330,326	7,252,757	7,292,034	7,237,665	7,354,896	306,561,786	319,738,823

Appendix

Statement showing the Number of Articles received at, and disposed of, by the Dead-Letter Offices at Abu, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Dinapur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, and Rangoon, during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

		Abu.		Allahabad.		Bombay.		Calcutta.		Dinapur.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Received from Post Offices	Registered Articles	180	220	1,613	1,701	6,053	5,781	1,891	1,585	761	672
	Parcels	16	13	78	105	740	646	194	177	20	17
	Letters	79,736	76,218	384,866	380,376	543,195	544,686	681,854	676,423	191,122	176,487
	Newspapers	5,292	5,451	30,512	33,218	54,154	45,750	52,987	54,427	6,377	5,464
	Packets	1,615	1,814	10,966	11,745	42,581	50,104	25,554	30,051	3,821	4,986
	Total	86,839	83,716	428,035†	427,145‡	647,023	646,967	762,480*	762,663†	202,101	187,626
Received from other Dead-Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	5	10	61	86	592	508	...	105	37	55
	Parcels	...	1	9	...	91	207	...	1	3	...
	Letters	43,179	44,091	194,266	215,406	68,415	65,897	110,159	107,414	147,026	143,291
	Newspapers	1,074	1,291	10,699	11,174	20,897	24,910	41,477	50,883	1,223	1,010
	Packets	242	306	3,292	3,103	35,869	42,238	7,416	9,903	1,619	1,870
	Total	44,500	45,699	208,327	229,769	125,864	133,760	159,082	168,306	149,908	146,226
Total No. of Articles received in the Dead-Letter Office.		131,339	129,415	636,362	656,914	772,887	780,727	921,562	930,969	352,009	333,852
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead-Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	3	2	176	183	1,161	1,086	166	124	58	66
	Parcels	2	1	15	41	8	1	38	53	...	...
	Letters	31,596	30,992	126,654	129,997	136,115	146,225	236,780	241,182	56,448	49,623
	Newspapers	4,225	4,640	19,766	23,597	41,261	43,524	12,795	9,028	5,381	4,237
	Packets	939	1,611	7,494	8,076	51,676	66,593	13,497	16,660	2,882	3,690
	Total	36,765	37,246	154,105	161,894	230,221	257,429	263,276	267,047	64,769	57,616
Balance remaining to be disposed of		94,574	92,169	482,257	495,020	542,666	523,298	658,286	663,922	287,240	276,236
Articles sent out by Dead-Letter Offices. By redirection or re-transmission to their addressees.	Registered Articles	12	8	113	116	319	543	204	203	146	150
	Parcels	6	1	19	15	35	65	42	42	4	7
	Letters	24,194	23,223	55,202	64,437	76,754	78,956	39,972	47,810	16,154	23,599
	Newspapers	424	356	2,207	2,722	4,907	3,254	4,904	5,386	432	343
	Packets	351	258	1,840	2,461	10,880	8,090	3,000	3,898	627	950
	Total	24,987	23,846	59,381	69,752	92,895	90,908	48,122	57,339	17,363	25,049
Articles sent out by Dead-Letter Offices. By return to their senders.	Registered Articles	128	153	806	871	3,299	3,248	1,352	1,153	426	376
	Parcels	4	2	22	28	419	447	89	42	4	6
	Letters	57,668	55,952	281,507	280,388	234,123	244,657	341,879	339,086	181,663	167,573
	Newspapers	1,717	1,744	17,334	17,386	29,122	23,806	76,119	90,118	1,741	1,731
	Packets	535	504	4,224	3,614	15,820	17,589	15,752	18,367	1,805	2,081
	Total	60,052	58,055	303,893	302,287	282,783	289,747	435,191	448,766	185,639	171,767
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Registered Articles	42	67	579	617	1,866	1,412	169	210	168	135
	Parcels	4	10	31	21	369	340	25	41	15	4
	Letters	9,457	10,142	115,769	120,960	164,618	140,745	173,382	155,759	83,883	76,983
	Newspapers	...	2	1,904	687	61	76	646	778	48	163
	Packets	32	47	700	697	74	70	751	1,089	126	138
	Total	9,535	10,268	118,983	122,982	166,988	142,643	174,973	157,817	84,238	76,480
	Grand Total	94,574	92,169	482,257	495,020	542,666	523,298	658,286	663,922	287,240	276,236
Articles issued by Dead-Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Registered Articles	2	23	161	122	205	249	345	199	97	72
	Parcels	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
	Letters	8,768	8,169	27,529	27,857	47,353	53,884	50,697	50,646	26,353	29,318
	Newspapers	...	...	37	20	...	17	2,420	183	...	100
	Packets	...	...	46	56	...	28	250	165	2	4
	Total	8,771	8,192	27,773	28,056	47,559	54,180	53,714	51,193	26,452	29,494

* 1889-90. † 1890-91.

	* 1889-90.	† 1890-91.
From Bengal	612,342	605,261
,, Assam	77,037	74,228
,, Eastern Bengal	73,101	83,174
	762,480	762,663

‡ 1889-90. § 1890-91.

	‡ 1889-90.	§ 1890-91.
From North-Western Provinces	306,669	348,493
,, Central India	121,366	78,652
	428,035	427,145

No. IV.

Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Dinapur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, and Rangoon, during the and 1890-91.

Karachi.		Lahore.		Lucknow.		Madras.		Nagpur.		Rangoon.		Total.			
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
500	400	958	992	328	376	4,172	4,350	810	696	442	450	17,708	17,223	...	...
23	19	90	111	35	30	140	191	35	22	83	81	1,454	1,412	...	...
51,648	44,925	233,790	244,674	93,659	102,473	246,510	261,636	98,071	103,550	192,660	185,007	2,797,111	2,796,455	...	...
5,088	5,366	38,444	44,389	8,325	9,169	28,315	31,445	8,696	7,375	8,934	7,327	247,424	249,381	...	...
2,356	2,181	14,453	12,476	1,222	2,224	7,345	7,830	160	1,459	13,529	16,366	123,602	141,236	...	...
59,615	52,891	287,735	302,642	103,569	114,272	286,482	305,452	107,772	113,102	215,648	209,231	3,187,299	3,205,707	75·63	75·13
13	10	63	23	20	21	12	46	45	41	31	10	879	915	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	3	2	1	2	109	218	...	...
12,900	13,504	65,806	66,652	97,912	100,313	81,752	77,269	31,323	32,761	11,618	13,153	864,356	879,751	...	...
184	218	16,120	15,410	4,810	4,552	10,036	6,924	618	605	190	180	107,328	127,157	...	...
242	353	2,319	1,267	475	439	2,542	3,390	99	161	332	238	54,477	63,268	...	...
13,339	14,085	84,309	83,353	103,217	105,325	94,343	87,633	32,088	33,570	12,172	13,583	1,027,149	1,061,309	24·37	24·87
72,954	66,976	372,044	385,995	206,786	219,597	380,825	393,085	139,860	146,672	227,820	222,814	4,214,448	4,267,016	100	100
14	15	51	62	53	62	198	97	10	13	40	18	1,930	1,728	...	...
5	10	11	46	12	16	20	33	9	5	26	26	146	232	...	...
28,032	23,139	67,413	68,304	42,481	46,277	36,494	34,785	41,993	45,041	98,176	88,964	902,182	904,589	...	...
3,980	4,070	11,221	17,807	5,893	6,201	16,167	16,151	6,745	5,843	5,653	5,099	133,087	140,197	...	...
1,696	1,605	8,921	7,652	920	1,593	3,645	4,430	136	1,068	10,237	11,040	102,043	124,018	...	...
33,727	28,839	87,617	93,871	49,359	54,149	56,524	55,496	48,893	51,970	114,132	105,147	1,139,388	1,170,704	27·04	27·44
39,227	38,137	284,427	292,124	157,427	165,448	324,301	337,589	90,967	94,702	113,688	117,667	3,075,060	3,096,312	72·96	72·56
25	17	108	89	16	8	59	88	50	88	28	27	1,080	1,337	...	...
	3	24	22	4	1	9	21	13	6	19	17	178	200	...	...
6,713	6,630	35,801	40,283	17,007	24,090	23,439	25,849	10,169	10,083	34,645	31,452	340,050	376,412	...	...
670	676	1,767	3,159	731	805	2,519	975	1,089	886	1,774	1,515	21,424	20,077	...	...
498	539	2,340	2,702	220	432	355	698	43	391	1,986	4,165	22,140	24,584	...	...
7,909	7,865	40,040	46,255	17,978	25,336	26,381	27,631	11,364	11,454	38,452	37,176	384,872	422,610	12·52	13·65
378	303	553	589	139	147	3,274	3,305	627	475	231	187	11,213	10,807	...	...
2	3	29	17	8	3	44	38	5	8	10	4	636	598	...	...
19,410	19,273	142,527	141,416	97,992	97,292	186,864	194,591	62,658	65,002	49,395	45,773	1,655,686	1,650,803	...	...
525	804	41,540	38,379	6,511	6,621	19,665	18,425	1,480	1,202	1,180	647	196,934	200,863	...	...
342	353	5,209	2,723	492	532	3,787	4,854	80	122	1,071	489	49,117	50,928	...	...
20,657	20,636	189,858	183,124	105,142	104,495	213,634	221,213	64,850	66,809	51,887	47,100	1,913,586	1,913,999	62·23	62·82
96	75	309	275	140	180	653	906	168	161	174	228	4,384	4,266	...	...
13	3	27	27	11	10	68	103	11	5	29	36	603	600	...	...
10,393	9,487	53,855	61,393	34,091	35,227	81,465	83,680	14,574	16,188	22,062	31,971	763,549	744,462	...	...
97	34	36	454	...	94	...	2,818	...	49	517	246	3,307	5,401	...	...
62	37	302	666	65	106	2,100	1,238	...	39	567	910	4,779	4,974	...	...
10,661	9,636	54,529	62,745	34,307	35,617	84,286	88,745	14,753	16,439	23,349	33,391	776,602	759,703	25·25	24·54
39,227	38,137	284,427	292,124	157,427	165,448	324,301	337,589	90,967	94,702	113,688	117,667	3,075,060	3,096,312	100	100
44	26	75	49	16	25	129	436	119	106	87	51	1,580	1,358	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	6	6	...	...
1,650	955	15,813	17,610	5,339	4,527	31,292	33,477	7,022	8,665	5,026	9,543	226,842	244,651	...	...
...	...	138	61	34	20	39	88	...	12	...	14	2,668	515	...	...
3	...	55	30	7	...	33	57	1	1	5	36	402	377	...	...
1,697	981	16,082	17,750	5,396	4,572	31,793	34,060	7,142	8,785	5,119	9,644	231,498	246,907	10·07	10·37

Appendix No. V.

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes, square.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, small size.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, large size.	2½-anna Envelopes.	4½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	9-pie. Labels.	1-anna Labels.	1½-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	2½-anna Labels.	3-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	4½-anna Labels.	6-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	12-anna Labels.	1-rupee Labels.	Gross value.	Discount.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	₹	₹
Bengal	12,600,633	1,702,591	15,856	224	9,253,690	33,901	1,408	11,080	43,264	1,800	17,264	36,322	9,887,937	35,848	1,604,525	154,806	1,099,319	76,411	174,662	465,361	167,367	28,702	207,051	41,029	202,861	16,81,034	26,217
Bombay	18,941,152	1,044,552	24,991	1,111	13,363,758	36,636	3,139	7,832	39,570	3,480	12,416	31,512	8,187,986	100,152	1,260,698	133,930	628,144	73,911	553,380	353,758	190,175	39,112	169,639	56,454	278,620	18,47,737	28,172
Madras	12,001,553	1,224,583	21,108	784	12,453,228	49,295	2,440	11,552	136,016	4,794	9,200	37,901	9,638,102	94,947	1,579,847	81,217	1,016,027	25,983	189,471	344,570	112,773	31,329	231,708	53,092	199,300	17,15,146	26,310
N.-W.-Provinces	8,644,908	506,884	9,773	120	5,839,240	44,544	4,576	9,224	25,136	1,584	7,191	27,380	3,288,763	97,819	687,711	6,105	639,766	10,718	41,456	196,177	45,164	9,080	117,578	20,683	95,637	8,25,009	12,872
Punjab	8,242,768	1,017,284	13,365	552	5,602,908	49,664	7,856	14,728	42,302	2,123	9,559	37,872	2,963,744	160,216	685,240	9,207	425,836	11,492	67,023	181,012	77,025	9,462	134,025	22,495	124,640	8,39,844	13,086
Assam	931,392	119,064	2,864	128	859,360	15,408	1,040	2,552	8,176	448	1,680	8,112	734,907	214	169,777	596	87,957	2,638	12,382	73,932	10,004	1,921	52,687	15,534	46,663	2,04,068	3,176
Behar	2,384,867	360,020	2,608	172	2,495,344	12,752	552	1,488	14,032	520	3,376	7,923	1,221,818	4,682	224,957	4,246	212,515	2,998	7,783	63,256	8,214	1,696	31,898	9,574	41,253	2,96,664	4,611
Burma	330,286	21,386	4,352	161	1,236,550	16,553	4,988	6,720	4,160	425	2,784	13,778	1,787,059	42,984	336,358	16,832	138,587	7,292	62,311	106,637	53,303	17,532	84,355	31,870	145,062	4,23,177	6,585
Central India	669,728	56,672	912	88	960,016	4,448	176	1,728	2,800	336	528	2,224	297,032	34,771	54,592	2,216	33,617	2,524	9,833	20,835	9,518	2,843	14,834	5,718	13,358	97,310	1,518
Central Provinces	2,301,510	289,216	3,041	128	2,750,322	19,104	2,048	3,856	12,944	720	1,556	10,822	900,765	22,052	195,899	3,038	142,328	4,153	35,368	51,907	10,242	2,810	36,594	14,098	47,033	2,97,173	4,622
Eastern Bengal	2,562,096	285,184	480	24	1,408,864	3,568	48	1,048	6,080	136	944	1,840	654,083	1	104,896	476	90,260	1,313	7,580	18,697	5,368	2,049	23,911	4,427	20,501	1,84,932	2,887
Oudh	1,557,936	127,496	1,712	48	1,063,760	8,576	496	2,064	4,624	360	1,021	5,078	771,791	32,916	144,620	1,325	137,027	2,792	10,025	50,298	11,350	1,656	14,616	4,345	14,992	1,60,758	2,506
Rajputana	1,548,621	207,392	1,232	8	2,692,720	8,912	1,744	1,424	5,872	784	2,016	3,506	491,102	4,233	78,910	1,779	70,167	2,659	16,629	38,971	6,576	7,007	28,930	10,365	33,676	2,18,013	3,568
Sind	1,051,435	128,056	3,152	176	2,192,125	10,208	3,248	2,664	6,960	659	2,048	8,528	873,148	26,099	155,856	12,280	73,430	10,729	31,647	36,501	29,767	4,489	38,787	13,541	47,210	2,46,536	3,885
Total of 1890-91	73,768,975	7,090,380	105,349	3,731	62,141,891	313,572	33,759	77,960	351,936	18,169	71,583	232,798	41,698,237	696,937	7,283,796	428,083	4,795,010	235,612	1,022,550	2,031,612	736,846	150,620	1,186,613	302,155	1,310,866	90,37,401	1,40,315
Total of 1889-90	68,181,540	6,542,871	111,433	7,680	62,119,369	270,378	62,130	63,463	287,539	14,572	...	312,406	40,060,904	607,679	7,207,223	411,493	4,359,933	...	969,161	2,122,555	914,831	156,654	1,159,481	251,083	1,307,979	87,89,837	1,36,671

	₹	₹
Gross value of ordinary stamps sold as per this statement		90,37,401
Ditto ditto ditto as per Appendix X		81,35,170
Difference		9,02,231
Value of unsold stamps held by Postmasters on 31st March 1891 and prematurely credited as revenue	7,242	
Telegraph revenue realised in stamps	9,07,482	
Short credits in Postal Accounts under reference	8,486	
Value of stamps returned to Treasury and refund of excess realisations not deducted from the returns of the Superintendent of Stamps	506	
Short credits in Postal Accounts in adjustment of excess credits in previous years	3	
		9,23,763
Deduct—Excess credits in Postal Accounts in adjustment of short credits in previous years	13	
Ditto ditto ditto for which stamp returns have not been received	21,509	
Ditto ditto ditto included in stamp returns for 1891-92	30	
		21,552
		9,02,231
Discount as per this statement		1,40,315
Ditto ditto as per Appendix X		1,26,463
Difference		13,852
Discount on stamps affixed to Telegraph messages deducted from Post Office Accounts	14,179	
Refund of excess payment on account of Discount deducted from Post Office Accounts, but not from stamp returns	11	
		14,190
Deduct—Excess debits in Postal Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received	334	
Petty differences between figures in Postal Accounts and those furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps	4	
		338
		13,852

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	Gross value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	₹
Bengal	332,796	2,192	1,303,951	2,189,152	165,129	138,178	53,954	2,65,053
Bombay	117,128	1,6144	1,789,677	3,510,809	322,773	144,273	56,556	3,82,759
Madras	353,660	17,760	2,917,521	2,944,420	221,301	84,359	42,124	3,51,510
North-Western Provinces	105,960	12,788	1,314,204	1,820,142	163,843	65,451	26,399	2,07,225
Punjab	210,240	7,838	936,311	3,176,627	209,202	206,580	150,248	3,84,432
Assam	37,664	...	131,948	328,924	19,171	11,493	4,658	32,868
Behar	41,490	640	350,819	479,473	22,105	9,594	1,821	47,685
Burma	26,929	3,624	425,625	962,689	49,653	22,383	5,609	88,695
Central India	4,576	2,240	79,902	123,454	7,044	2,954	913	12,482
Central Provinces	45,280	224	608,398	729,932	68,522	27,700	13,186	87,436
Eastern Bengal	25,144	...	124,104	293,212	10,441	4,593	455	25,278
Oudh	33,064	2,832	356,110	523,593	46,792	21,012	8,556	59,983
Rajputana	9,344	288	143,694	131,064	8,968	3,362	1,245	15,428
Sind	35,872	1,056	628,679	665,643	31,060	11,672	4,140	70,738
Total of 1890-91	1,384,147	67,626	11,110,943	17,879,134	1,346,004	753,604	369,864	20,31,572
Total of 1889-90	1,253,306	84,096	10,797,285	17,137,372	1,281,126	730,895	335,802	19,43,549

	₹	₹
Sale of service stamps as per Appendix X		20,35,436
Ditto ditto as per this statement		20,31,572
Difference		3,864
Excess credits in Postal Accounts not yet adjusted	213	
Credits in Postal Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received	3,762	
		3,975
Deduct—Value of stamps returned to Treasury, deducted from Postal Accounts but not from the returns of Superintendent of Stamps	57	
Short credits in Postal Accounts in adjustment of excess credits in previous years	44	
Petty differences between the figures in the Postal Accounts and those furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps under reference	10	
		111
		3,864

Appendix No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Names of Postal Circles.	Articles received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.								Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.								Articles returned by the District Post to the Imperial Post undelivered.							
	Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.		
	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	35,954	19,304	997,313	103,598	5,441	183,328	5,500	1,350,438	63,175	11,574	948,483	12,910	1,074	163,709	1,147	1,202,162	1,128	1,843	16,640	3,950	564	22,482	439	47,246
Bombay	19,032	21,216	1,005,720	55,662	4,506	202,452	1,338	1,309,956	427	2,778	355,048	1,350	18	59,538	90	419,246	588	5,032	21,582	828	462	25,542	228	54,262
Madras	49,392	115,788	2,015,326	111,498	10,680	396,281	8,640	2,707,605	15,960	24,912	1,037,210	25,074	1,808	176,256	2,280	1,283,492	5,586	28,032	49,392	2,802	1,296	67,152	708	154,968
N.-W. Provinces	157,364	51,915	1,521,442	51,236	7,530	594,090	4,820	2,388,397	106,282	14,914	1,117,427	15,684	2,304	496,438	2,334	1,755,383	6,064	5,659	18,150	1,468	414	53,636	340	85,731
Punjab	40,420	62,487	838,593	7,223	2,796	237,804	1,394	1,190,717	3,302	15,266	381,182	2,016	541	130,810	316	533,433	1,829	9,435	21,322	219	273	27,701	259	61,038
Assam	5,934	3,094	193,118	32,774	1,518	47,988	3,942	288,368	6,662	1,831	168,156	3,342	366	37,902	354	218,613	282	294	6,842	1,362	96	8,733	264	17,867
Behar	46,446	14,250	379,050	19,418	3,798	196,260	2,628	661,850	27,822	3,636	351,354	12,054	474	236,868	930	633,168	2,928	1,734	8,106	1,254	84	35,544	156	49,806
Burma	3,072	8,051	246,084	44,556	2,402	186,940	6,858	497,957	16,076	7,844	215,304	5,652	1,668	116,474	2,694	365,112	138	474	5,870	1,762	42	28,394	234	36,914
Central Provinces	2,287	23,357	220,414	14,396	1,895	75,897	2,372	340,618	6,282	8,923	188,516	9,078	552	59,316	2,800	275,447	217	3,726	7,845	558	90	15,878	144	28,458
Eastern Bengal	5,826	2,664	367,296	19,176	2,256	48,156	1,482	446,856	30,240	6,234	365,004	5,886	1,776	56,664	606	466,410	342	192	5,808	684	42	9,486	138	16,692
Oudh	108,134	25,262	414,462	9,136	3,200	244,590	1,104	805,888	5,034	2,676	146,356	1,476	174	142,200	384	298,300	3,654	2,160	8,980	222	258	19,530	36	34,840
Rajputana	348	1,596	26,820	1,596	90	5,367	24	35,341	462	714	22,962	780	...	4,026	24	28,968	24	186	726	24	...	768	...	1,728
Sind	8	33	2,811	188	1	93	2	3,136	41	34	2,916	56	2	31	...	3,080	1	4	48	3	...	9	1	66
Total of 1890-91.	**474,217**	**349,017**	**8,228,449**	**470,451**	**46,143**	**2,419,246**	**40,104**	**12,027,627**	**281,765**	**101,366**	**5,299,918**	**95,358**	**10,129**	**1,680,322**	**13,959**	**7,482,817**	**22,981**	**58,771**	**171,311**	**15,136**	**3,615**	**314,855**	**2,947**	**589,616**
Total of 1889-90.	423,449	317,992	7,900,745	461,072	41,546	2,464,097	35,705	11,644,606	252,249	103,819	5,186,967	91,298	8,399	1,736,469	11,731	7,360,932	20,607	58,161	167,537	15,051	3,462	299,607	4,874	569,299

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the offences punishable by law committed by Post Office Officials and established against them during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office Employés.		Total.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	12	19	31
Bombay	3	15	18
Madras	20	12	32
North-Western Provinces	14	6	20
Punjab	20	6	26
Assam	4	1	5
Behar	12	11	23
Burma	11	3	14
Central India	2	1	3
Central Provinces	7	2	9
Eastern Bengal	4	...	4
Oudh	10	3	13
Rajputana	7	9	16
Sind	4	...	4
Railway Mail Service	3	50	53
Total, 1890-91	133	138	271
Total, 1889-90	127	126	253

Note.—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant.
Besides the 271 cases shown above, there were, in 1890-91, 57 cases in which offences were apparently established against Post Office officials, but no punishment was imposed on them owing to the cases not being concluded, or to the death or escape of the offenders.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and other Employés of the Imperial Post Office in British India on the 31st March 1890 and 1891.

	Director-ate.		Offices of Accounts.		Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		North-Western Provinces.		Punjab.		Assam.		Behar.		Burma.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Sind.		Railway Mail Service.		Total.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Director-General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director-General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director-General, Railway Mail Service	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director-General, Foreign Post	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	14	15
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	64	61	29	30	62	66	54	53	31	32	10	11	17	18	23	25	12	12	9	9	11	12	8	8	59	59	411	402
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	...	...	...	...	764	759	608	512	706	706	723	741	526	511	168	174	359	366	128	126	224	224	224	217	146	151	91	88	...	...	5,040	5,047
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Stationmasters, &c.	...	...	...	116	436	748	672	740	1,002	1,077	121	156	264	234	50	44	114	116	23	23	225	200	114	112	66	64	61	73	3	1	3,126	3,423
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	38	49	691	657	2,716	2,411	1,886	1,732	1,453	1,496	1,877	2,107	1,497	1,567	258	295	257	264	80	79	185	158	116	143	79	84	64	72	7	8	6,256	6,361
Postmen and other servants	25	28	30	61	2,411	2,208	1,886	1,722	1,453	1,496	1,877	2,107	1,497	1,567	258	295	257	264	80	79	185	158	116	143	79	84	64	72	7	8	6,256	6,361
Village Postmen	...	...	...	...	152	...	629	647	861	892	122	135	238	295	226	236	257	264	80	79	185	158	116	143	79	84	64	72	7	8	6,256	6,361
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks and Peaking Agents, Coachmen, Syces, Hoatmen, Bearers, and others	...	...	...	...	435	...	629	647	861	892	122	135	238	295	226	236	257	264	80	79	185	158	116	143	79	84	64	72	7	8	6,256	6,361
Combined Offices.																																
Signallers	...	...	...	...	25	...	42	...	90	99	62	66	66	69	6	8	21	21	12	12	20	14	15	15	8	8	6	6	...	...	390	427
Clerks	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	6
Messengers and other servants	...	...	...	...	54	40	45	49	114	127	60	71	56	56	17	15	21	21	20	20	14	15	15	15	8	8	6	6	...	...	453	482
Total	67	81	854	721	6,567	6,617	6,348	6,705	7,876	8,377	4,061	4,402	3,582	3,796	1,373	1,353	2,061	2,012	590	583	1,070	1,026	818	818	463	483	313	330	2,070	2,078	13,429	14,979

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Heads of Receipts.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service.	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
*Postage realised in Cash and Commission.**				
Bengal	6,87,271	7,40,244	52,973	...
Bombay	3,75,805	4,23,773	47,968	...
Madras	3,54,731	4,01,740	47,009	...
North-Western Provinces	4,39,664	4,55,210	15,546	...
Punjab	2,60,006	2,77,150	17,144	...
Assam	84,314	1,01,189	16,875	...
Behar	2,09,010	2,23,486	14,476	...
Burma	2,07,348	2,37,995	30,647	...
Central India	56,425	70,313	13,888	...
Central Provinces	1,60,538	1,70,653	10,115	...
Eastern Bengal	1,47,789	1,58,151	10,362	...
Oudh	87,545	1,10,750	23,205	...
Rajputana	76,613	77,451	838	...
Sind	83,966	86,228	2,262	...
Total	32,31,025	35,34,333	3,03,308	...
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	7,81,098	7,74,773	...	6,325
Bombay	17,49,986	18,57,714	1,07,728	...
Madras	16,05,062	17,06,633	1,01,571	...
North-Western Provinces	7,80,421	8,22,098	41,677	...
Punjab	8,01,512	8,46,977	45,465	...
Assam	1,84,940	2,04,478	19,538	...
Behar	2,67,102	2,96,727	29,625	...
Burma	3,79,956	4,25,471	45,515	...
Central India	89,958	88,357	...	1,601
Central Provinces	2,73,053	2,98,325	25,272	...
Eastern Bengal	1,70,093	1,85,472	15,379	...
Oudh	1,51,939	1,59,746	7,807	...
Rajputana	2,02,542	2,17,594	15,052	...
Sind	2,26,484	2,50,805	24,321	...
Total	76,64,146	81,35,170	4,78,950	7,926
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,24,178	1,26,463	2,285	...
Net Total	75,39,968	80,08,707	4,76,665	7,926
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,55,336	2,65,046	9,710	...
Bombay	3,84,954	3,86,074	1,120	...
Madras	3,36,177	3,51,460	15,283	...
North-Western Provinces	2,03,501	2,07,225	3,724	...
Punjab	3,54,832	3,84,472	29,640	...
Assam	31,250	32,868	1,618	...
Behar	47,224	47,671	447	...
Burma	80,508	89,021	8,513	...
Central India	11,715	12,482	767	...
Central Provinces	82,255	87,387	5,132	...
Eastern Bengal	23,660	25,278	1,618	...
Oudh	58,159	60,168	2,009	...
Rajputana	13,873	15,428	1,555	...
Sind	68,008	70,856	2,848	...
Total	19,51,452	20,35,436	83,984	...

* This includes—
(*a*) Commission realised on issue of money-orders and other money-order receipts.
(*b*) Commission realised on sale of British Postal Orders.
(*c*) Postage on privileged publications.

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
POSTAL SERVICE—*continued.*				
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bombay	2,80,568	2,45,163	...	35,405
Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	22,927	11,155	...	11,772
TOTAL	3,03,495	2,56,318	...	47,177
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	17,093	27,440	10,347	...
Bombay	6,366	7,165	799	...
Madras	6,608	7,543	935	...
North-Western Provinces	21,624	14,491	...	7,133
Punjab	5,450	4,211	...	1,239
Assam	1,530	1,340	...	190
Behar	1,198	1,148	...	50
Burma	8,812	7,786	...	1,026
Central India	615	578	...	37
Central Provinces	4,077	671	...	3,406
Eastern Bengal	815	590	...	225
Oudh	1,324	723	...	601
Rajputana	2,110	762	...	1,348
Sind	1,355	1,342	...	13
TOTAL	78,977	75,790	12,081	15,268
Total Postal Service.				
Bengal	17,40,798	18,07,503	66,705	...
Bombay	28,20,606	29,31,044	1,10,438	...
Madras	23,02,578	24,67,376	1,64,798	...
North-Western Provinces	14,45,210	14,99,024	53,814	...
Punjab	14,21,800	15,12,810	91,010	...
Assam	3,02,034	3,39,875	37,841	...
Behar	5,24,534	5,69,032	44,498	...
Burma	6,76,624	7,60,273	83,649	...
Central India	1,58,713	1,71,730	13,017	...
Central Provinces	5,19,923	5,57,036	37,113	...
Eastern Bengal	3,42,357	3,69,491	27,134	...
Oudh	2,98,967	3,31,387	32,420	...
Rajputana	2,95,138	3,11,235	16,097	...
Sind	3,79,813	4,09,231	29,418	...
TOTAL	1,32,29,095	1,40,37,047	8,07,052	...
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,24,178	1,26,463	2,285	...
NET TOTAL	1,31,04,917	1,39,10,584	8,05,667	...
DEDUCT—*Amount due to the London Post Office.*				
Bombay	5,44,282	4,06,886	...	1,37,396
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	59,575	7,810	...	51,765
TOTAL	6,03,857	4,14,696	...	1,89,161

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
POSTAL SERVICE—*concluded.*				
Net Amount.				
Bengal	17,40,798	18,07,503	66,705	...
Bombay	22,16,749	25,16,348	2,99 599	...
Mardas	23,02,578	24,67,376	1,64,798	...
North-Western Provinces	14,45,210	14,99,024	53,814	...
Punjab	14,21,800	15,12,810	91,010	...
Assam	3,02,034	3,39,875	37,841	...
Behar	5,24,534	5.69,032	44,498	...
Burma	6,76,624	7,60,273	83,649	...
Central India	1,58,713	1,71,730	13,017	...
Central Provinces	5,19,923	5.57,036	37,113	...
Eastern Bengal	3 42,357	3,69,491	27,134	...
Oudh	2,98,967	3,31,387	32,420	...
Rajputana	2,95,138	3,11,235	16,097	...
Sind	3,79,813	4,09,231	29,418	...
TOTAL	1,26,25,238	1,36,22,351	9,97,113	...
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,24,178	1,26,463	2,285	...
NET AMOUNT	1,25,01,060	1 34,95,888	9,94,828	...
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	1,09,411	1,12,828	3,417	...
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	322	318	...	4
Punjab	2,02,156	2,17,017	14,861	...
Burma	321	118	...	203
Central Provinces	...	12	12	...
TOTAL	2,02,799	2,17,465	14,873	207
Contributions from Native States.				
Madras	45	50	5	....
Punjab	6,000	6,000	...	...
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	...
TOTAL	11,205	11,210	5	...
TOTAL NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bengal	322	318	...	4
Madras	45	50	5	...
Punjab	3,17,567	3,35,845	18,278	...
Bu-ma	321	118	...	203
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	...
Central Provinces	...	12	12	...
TOTAL	3,23,415	3,41,503	18,295	207

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service.				
Fixed Establishment and Charges.				
Director-General of the Post Office	1,18,273	1,16,800	...	1,473
Comptroller, Post Office	3,44,103	3,41,310	...	2,793
Bengal	11,41,873	11,09,660	...	32,213
Bombay	11,78,628	11,80,692	2,064	...
Madras	9,50,431	9,77,435	27,004	...
North-Western Provinces	6,82,952	6,96,910	13,958	...
Punjab	5,76,215	5,81,399	5,184	...
Assam	2,43,407	2,40,309	...	3,098
Behar	3,14,077	3,25,224	11,147	...
Burma	4,25,787	4,17,180	...	8,607
Central India	1,10,842	1,09,979	...	863
Central Provinces	3,13,183	3,20,752	7,569	...
Eastern Bengal	2,45,654	2,49,824	4,170	...
Oudh	1,71,214	1,75,946	4,732	...
Rajputana	1,93,899	1,99,398	5,499	...
Sind	1,42,571	1,45 744	3,173	...
Railway Mail Service	7,53,678	7,88,917	35,239	...
Total	79,06,787	79,77,479	1,19,739	49,047
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.				
Director-General of the Post Office	28,171	22,109	...	6,062
Comptroller, Post Office	9,745	14,392	4,647	...
Bengal: Law Charges	22	20		
Bengal: Payments to State Railway	180	135		
Bengal: Payments to Guaranteed Railway	...	10,452	8,552	...
Bengal: Compensation for loss of insured parcels	750	1,240		
Bengal: Stationery and Rent	54,080	53,789		
Bengal: Other Charges	1,80,846	1,78,794		
Bombay: Law Charges	1	...		
Bombay: Payments to Guaranteed Railway	4,235	7,899		
Bombay: Compensation for loss of insured parcels	740	—274		
Bombay: Stationery and Rent	62,353	61,768	14,045	...
Bombay: Exchange on Continental money-orders	54,295	33,108		
Bombay: Other Charges	97,099	1,30,267		
Madras: Law Charges	...	6,405		
Madras: Compensation for loss of insured parcels	610	2,720		
Madras: Payments to Guaranteed Railway	1	1,050	12,462	...
Madras: Stationery and Rent	50,957	51,980		
Madras: Other Charges	99,802	1,01,677		
North-Western Provinces: Law Charges	1,952	337		
North-Western Provinces: Compensation for loss of insured parcels	39	...		
North-Western Provinces: Payments to State Railway	...	5,310	2,341	...
North-Western Provinces: Stationery and Rent	37,518	38,053		
North-Western Provinces: Other Charges	65,167	63,317		
Punjab: Law Charges	...	12		
Punjab: Compensation for loss of insured parcels	2,508	—63	15,264	...
Punjab: Stationery and Rent	28,074	29,370		
Punjab: Other Charges	51,467	67,994		
Assam: Law Charges	432	...		
Assam: Payments to State Railway	...	4,500		
Assam: Payments to Guaranteed Railway	...	3,289	8,341	...
Assam: Stationery and Rent	6,551	6,373		
Assam: Other Charges	21,606	22,768		
Behar: Law Charges	6	16		
Behar: Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	198		
Behar: Stationery and Rent	19,582	19,889	...	4,832
Behar: Other Charges	29,000	23,653		

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	189-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—continued.				
Burma: Law Charges	7	14		
Burma: Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	500		
Burma: Special Train Hire	402	...		
Burma: Payments to Guaranteed Railway	190	...	3,175	...
Burma: Payments to State Railway	41,284	44,126		
Burma: Stationery and Rent	17,820	16,432		
Burma: Other Charges	70,193	71,999		
Central India: Stationery and Rent	4,298	4,304		
Central India: Other Charges	7,984	9,682	1,704	...
Central Provinces: Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	50		
Central Provinces: Stationery and Rent	16,557	17,052	5,322	...
Central Provinces: Other Charges	31,152	35,929		
Eastern Bengal: Law Charges	130	32		
Eastern Bengal: Payments to State Railway	...	1,847		
Eastern Bengal: Stationery and Rent	9,450	19,594	4,192	...
Eastern Bengal: Other Charges	27,647	29,946		
Oudh: Payments to State Railway	...	9		
Oudh: Stationery and Rent	7,019	7,226	...	3,175
Oudh: Other Charges	17,208	13,817		
Rajputana: Law Charges	...	5		
Rajputana: Payments to State Railway	...	2,122		
Rajputana: Compensation for loss of insured parcels	—10	482	6,950	...
Rajputana: Stationery and Rent	9,498	9,997		
Rajputana: Other Charges	18,361	22,193		
Sind: Payments to Guaranteed Railway	51	...		
Sind: Stationery and Rent	8,643	9,249	...	1,350
Sind: Other Charges	14,688	12,783		
Railway Mail Service: Law Charges	19	201		
Railway Mail Service: Payments to Guaranteed Railway	1,51,129	1,47,013		
Railway Mail Service: Special Train Hire	66,713	78,616		
Railway Mail Service: Stationery and Rent	23,123	21,778	47,094	...
Railway Mail Service: Payments to State Railway	5,99,543	6,77,766		
Railway Mail Service: Other Charges	2,14,738	1,76,985		
Total	22,65,626	23,84,296	1,34,089	15,419
Mail-cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	7,218	5,971	...	1,247
Bombay	33,884	41,148	7,264	...
Madras	17,908	17,403	...	505
North-Western Provinces	23,138	28,758	5,620	...
Punjab	95,875	84,804	...	11,071
Assam	3,784	3,984	200	..
Behar	615	640	25	...
Burma	8,592	9,326	734	...
Central India	6,367	7,300	933	...
Central Provinces	22,971	21,132	...	1,839
Oudh	4,620	4,656	36	...
Sind	13,887	13,530	...	357
Railway Mail Service	300	175	...	125
Total	2,39,159	2,38,827	14,812	15,144
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	...	5	5	...
Bombay	2,662	2,487	...	175
Madras	5,114	5,850	736	...
Burma	666	398	...	268
Sind	12	31	19	...
Total	8,454	8,771	760	443

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*concluded.*	₹	₹	₹	₹
Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.				
Bengal	9,633	10,296	663	...
Bombay	376	150	...	226
Madras	179	2,438	2,259	...
North-Western Provinces	1,353	939	...	414
Punjab	72	2,468	2,396	...
Assam	3,035	1,693	...	1,342
Behar	1,292	1,216	...	76
Burma	807	806	...	1
Central India	15	42	27	...
Central Provinces	263	463	200	...
Eastern Bengal	5,042	3,216	...	1,826
Oudh	666	752	86	...
Rajputana	64	17	...	47
Sind	91	100	9	...
Railway Mail Service	33	250	217	...
Total	22,921	24,846	5,857	3,932
Total Postal Service.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,46,444	1,38,909	...	7,535
Comptroller, Post Office	3,53,848	3,55,702	1,854	...
Bengal	13,94,602	13,70,362	...	24,240
Bombay	14,34,273	14,57,245	22,972	...
Madras	11,25,002	11,66,958	41,956	...
North-Western Provinces	8,12,119	8,33,624	21,505	...
Punjab	7,54,211	7,65,984	11,773	...
Assam	2,78,815	2,82,916	4,101	...
Behar	3,64,572	3,70,836	6,264	...
Burma	5,65,748	5,60,781	...	4,967
Central India	1,29,506	1,31,307	1,801	...
Central Provinces	3,84,126	3,95,378	11,252	...
Eastern Bengal	2,87,923	2,94,459	6,536	...
Oudh	2,00,727	2,02,406	1,079	...
Rajputana	2,21,812	2,34,214	12,402	...
Sind	1,79,943	1,81,437	1,494	...
Railway Mail Service	18,09,276	18,91,701	82,425	...
Total	1,04,42,947	1,06,34,219	2,28,014	36,742
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	1,52,856	1,52,511	...	345
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	322	318	...	4
Punjab	2,02,156	2,17,017	14,861	...
Burma	321	118	...	203
Central Provinces	...	12	12	...
Total	2,02,799	2,17,465	14,873	207

Appendix No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1889-90.	1890 91.	Increase.	Decrease.
Non-Postal Branches—*concluded.*	₹	₹	₹	₹
Subsidy Payments.				
British India Steam Navigation Company and River Steamer Companies and Ferries in Bengal	5,10,516	5,10,349	...	167
Bengal Central Flotilla (Eastern Bengal)	392	1,680	1,288	...
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company and for conveyance of Mails between Bombay and Goa (Bombay)	43,755	43,755	...	...
Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (Burma)	48,048	48,000	...	48
Subsidy for the Daily Mail Service between Dhubri and Dibrugarh (Assam)	39,100	42,500	3,400	...
Total	6,41,811	6,46,284	4,688	215
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	5,10,838	5,10,667	...	171
Bombay	43,755	43,755	...	...
Punjab	3,55,012	3,69,528	14,516	...
Assam	39,100	42,500	3,400	...
Burma	48,369	48,118	...	251
Central Provinces	...	12	12	...
Eastern Bengal	392	1,680	1,288	...
Total	9,97,466	10,16,260	19,216	422

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

Post Office Revenue.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
I.—Postal Service.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postage on Letters and Newspapers	14,12,636	15,67,658		
Receipts on account of Money Orders	18,21,452	19,69,950		
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders	718	1,373		
	32,34,806	35,38,981		
Deduct—				
Refund of Postage Collections	3,776	4,648		
Ditto Money Order Commission	5	...		
	3,781	4,648	32,31,025	35,34,333
Sale of Postage Stamps, ordinary (gross value)	...	...	76,64,146	81,35,170
Ditto ditto service	...	...	19,51,452	20,35,436
Miscellaneous Receipts (i. e., *sale of waste paper*, &c.)				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	7,987	8,247		
Other petty receipts	71,564	70,376		
	79,551	78,623		
Deduct—Refund of petty receipts	574	2,833	78,977	75,790
			1,29,25,600	1,37,80,729
Deduct—				
Amount of Foreign Postage due to London	2,63,714	1,61,723		
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	36,648	—3,345		
			3,00,362	1,58,378
Total	...	...	1,26,25,238	1,36,22,351
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train collections	1,09,432	1,12,828		
Deduct—Refund of ditto	21	...		
			1,09,411	1,12,828
Mail Cart, Parcel Van and Passenger Service	2,02,799	2,17,465		
Contribution from Native States	11,205	11,210		
			2,14,004	2,28,675
Total	...	...	3,23,415	3,41,503
III.—Receipts not shown in Post Office Accounts, but credited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts				
District Post Collections, including Zemindary Dâk receipts in Bengal	...	...	64,968	63,628
Grand Total	...	...	1,30,13,621	1,40,27,482

No. XI.

Postal Department during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Post Office Expenditure.			1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
I.—Postal Service.			₹	₹	₹	₹
Salaries and Establishments.						
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Director General's Office, Salaries		84,838	80,634		
	Establishment		33,435	36,166		
	Comptroller's Office		31,598	28,180		
	Establishment		3,12,505	3,13,130		
Presidency and District Offices.	Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General and Inspector General, R.M.S., Salaries		2,04,009	2,01,723		
	Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents and Inspectors, Salaries		7,62,384	7 27,881		
	Establishment		54,18,916	55,83,843		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment		9,66,346	9,20,501		
	Ferry Establishment		2,620	2,254		
	Boat Establishment		19,795	18,685		
	Railway Charges		18,502	3,377		
Post Office Miscellaneous.	Printing Establishment		51,839	61,105		
					79,06,787	79,77,479
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.						
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Director General's Office	Temporary Establishment	1,258	620		
		Office Expenses	6,434	10,378		
		Travelling Expenses	8,971	4,905		
		Hill Journey Allowances	11,508	6,206		
	Comptroller's Office.	Temporary Establishment	480	4,854		
		Office Expenses	9,033	8,917		
		Travelling Expenses	232	621		
Presidency and District Offices.	Experimental and Temporary Establishment		25,166	27,813		
	Office Expenses		7,46,214	8,06,625		
	Travelling Expenses		3,36,155	3,27,720		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment, Temporary		6,633	8,605		
	Ferry ditto ditto		...	12		
	Contingent Road Charges		47,959	48,816		
	Payments to P. & O. Co.		5,443	9,547		
	Boat Establishment, Contingencies		4,469	263		
	Special Train Hire		67,116	78,615		
	Payments to State Railways		6,41,006	7,35,816		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways		1,55,607	1,69,703		
Post Office Miscellaneous.	Printing Miscellaneous		92,214	64,240		
	Other Miscellaneous charges		45,433	36,912		
	Loss by Exchange on Overland Continental Money Orders		54,295	33,108		
					22,65,626	23,84,296
Conveyance of Mails.	Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service).	Mail Cart Establishment and Charges	4,41,958	4,56,292		
		Deduct—Mail Cart and Passenger Service	2,02,799	2,17,465		
					2,39,159	2,38,827
	Bounty Money				8,454	8,771
Post Office Miscellaneous.	Construction and repair of Post Offices		..	...	22,921	24,846
Discount on sale of ordinary stamps			...	...	1,24,178	1,26,463
Total			...	...	1,05,67,125	1,07,60,682
II.—Non-Postal Branches.						
Conveyance of Mails.	Bullock Train Establishment and Charges				1,52,856	1,52,511
	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service				2,02,799	2,17,465
	Subsidy to B. I. and other S. N. Companies				6,41,811	6,46,284
Total					9,97,466	10,16,260
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.						
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Dâks in Bengal					11,57,728	11,43,285
Stores from England					3,12,030	3,37,990
Payments under Postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury					4,08,330	4,49,750
Exchange on charges in England					3,23,260	2,57,390
Total					22,01,348	21,88,415
Grand Total					1,37,65,939	1,39,65,357

Appendix

No. XII.

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and Net Revenue, &c., of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1890-91.

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the non-Postal Branches.]

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realized in cash.	POSTAL TACLES AT THE OF EACH
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.									Post Offices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		No.
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated)	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779
1857-58	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	810
1858-59	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	...	835
1859-60	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852
1860-61	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	889
1861-62	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942
1862-63	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011
1863-64	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091
1864-65	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
1865-66	24,46,105	50,08,603	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months)	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738
1867-68	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205
1868-69	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,589
1869-70	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629
1870-71	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427	31·86	3,006
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31·23	3,178
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,408
1875-76	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30 97	3,631
1876-77	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,852
1877-78	41,22,910	12,86,136	22,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,669	29·33	4,107
1878-79	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26·62	4,392
1879-80	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	79,89,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24·86	4,410
1880-81	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	53,384	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,92,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	28·74	4,521
1881-82	43,91,285	13,88,929	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,118	87,04,259	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35·17	4,819
1882-83	44,50,471	14,90,802	33,77,402	53,297	93,71,972	91,06,935	76,16,133	85,49,226	5,57,709	9,33,093	36·24	5,310
1883-84	47,92,161	15,72,756	35,24,817	57,835	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,544	89,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,246	35·64	5,879
1884-85	50,24,334	16,17,614	35,87,102	43,620	1,02,72,670	99,89,669	83,72,055	90,72,350	9,17,319	7,00,295	35·07	6,488
1885-86	64,08,218	17,19,768	26,88,929	96,317	1,09,13,232	1,06,05,220	88,85,452	94,26,282	11,78,938	5,40,830	24·86	6,849
1886-87	66,96,859	17,49,152	28,12,035	86,791	1,13,44,827	1,10,82,590	93,33,438	97,26,901	13,55,689	3,93,463	24·98	7,097
1887-88	70,85,553	18,11,058	29,68,076	82,914	1,19,47,601	1,16,65,355	98,54,297	99,58,084	17,07,271	1,03,787 Surplus.	25·02	7,263
1888-89	73,88,092	18,98,749	31,66,829	1,33,102	1,25,86,772	1,23,05,004	1,04,06,255	99,39,673	23,65,331	4,66,582	25·43	7,533
1889-90	75,39,968	19,51,452	32,31,025	78,977	1,28,01,422	1,25,01,060	1,05,49,608	1,04,42,947	20,58,113	1,06,661	25·39	8,103
1890-91	80,08,707	20,35,436	35,34,333	75,790	1,36,54,266	1,34,95,888	1,14,60,452	1,06,34,219	28,61,669	8,26,233	26·02	8,394

RECEPTACLES OPEN AT END OF YEAR.		POSTAL LINES.					TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY.						ARTICLES FINALLY UNDELIVERED AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEAD LETTER OFFICES.		NUMBER OF REGISTERED PERIODICALS AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.	EUROPEAN LETTERS.		INDIAN SHARE OF LOSS UPON SUBSIDY TO THE P. & O. CO., i.e., OF SUBSIDY AFTER DEDUCTION OF SEA POSTAGE RECEIPTS.
Letter boxes.	Village Postmen.	Railway.	Mail-cart, horses, camels, &c.	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer services, sea and river.	Total mileage.	Letters.*	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money orders.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.		Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No.	£
							Three digits omitted in these columns.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,824	296	93	...	19,473						
...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,629	463	133	...	29,618						
...	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	...	33,286						
...	...	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	173	...	38,302						
...	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,453	5,272	533	177	...	43,441						
...	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	...	52,938						
...	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	268	...	48,733						
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	..	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292	...	48,490						
...	...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,347	4,229	561	321	...	47,459						
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	...	49,702						
...	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	...	52,462						
...	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	...	56,968						
...	...	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	...	60,913						
...	...	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	...	59,849						
...	...	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	...	69,154						
...	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	75,987						
1,422	...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	...	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	73,110
1,608	...	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,127	...	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	69,150
1,885	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	...	89,561	...	...	430	...	...	68,110
3,299	...	5,368	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,072
3,554	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	...	109,235	1,035,440	·94	542	...	...	54,770
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,353	9,365	792	1,608	...	116,119	922,001	·79	610	...	...	57,170
4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	...	119,470	781,487	·66	633	...	...	53,125
5,454	1,950	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	...	122,541	691,261	·56	644	2,678,592 (a)	2,548,795 (a)	66,685
5,574	2,242	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115,089	10,999	909	1,827	...	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	70,749
6,167	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	...	131,899	6,35,901	·48	...	2,862,213	2,873,819	71,051
6,426	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,240	128,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	...	142,977	658,068	·46	...	3,021,980	2,935,403	88,160
6,720	2,833	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,538	11,942	1,080	2,105	...	158,666	673,108	·43	...	2,797,421	3,138,473	71,051
7,190	3,241	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677	153,093	12,527	1,152	2,387	2,645	171,804	621,451	·36	...	3,243,047	3,170,123	70,000
7,936	3,670	9,901	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204	165,353	14,076	1,312	3,113	2,566	186,620	578,606	·31	...	3,272,930	3,176,926	70,000
8,426	3,843	10,631	3,580	34,805†	14,520	63,536	179,480	15,848	1,286	3,691	3,035	203,340	608,967	·29	...	3,336,127	3,251,652	70,000
8,731	4,039	11,632	4,049	34,482	10,725	60,888	193,513	17,507	1,388	4,425	3,550	220,333	639,399	·29	...	3,531,071	3,429,865	70,000
9,056	4,253	11,862	4,227	35,281	11,117	62,487	211,983	20,342	1,476	5,119	4,163	243,083	672,076	·28	...	3,668,270	3,310,681	68,000
9,386	4,455	12,710	3,933	35,729	11,683	64,055	225,811	21,607	1,580	5,752	4,821	259,571	708,817	·27	...	3,752,148	3,633,664	68,000
9,704	4,725	14,043	3,963	36,471	12,483	66,960	238,692	21,833	1,621	6,740	5,512	274,398	707,362	·26	...	4,411,729	4,427,507	68,000
10,067	3,297	15,073	3,976	36,539	12,438	68,026	254,491	22,696	1,798	8,102	6,137	293,224	718,170	·24	...	4,416,392	4,569,876	50,000
11,093	3,690	15,720	3,980	39,189	12,224	71,113	271,359	23,287	1,882	8,701	6,759	311,988	776,602	·24	...	4,653,919	4,612,823	40,000
11,999	3,707	16,514	4,126	41,476	12,277	74,393	280,741	24,935	1,902	10,375	7,326	325,279	759,703	·23	...	4,721,279	4,837,883	45,000

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters, packets, &c.) from that year to 1872-73, and afterwards at a low privileged letter rate of one anna for 10 tolas (about 4 oz.).

Column 8.—The figures in this column show the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence detailed in the note regarding column 3.

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3, and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Columns 21 to 26.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Columns 27 and 28.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 29.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

(a) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta and places east of Suez.

* Including post-cards from 1879-80.

† 1,712 miles of lines under this head have in 1884-85 been included in column 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first ten months of the official year 1891-92, and of the twenty preceding years.

IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY.

YEAR.	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BURMA.			TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.		
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	8,81	61,03	90,42	5,40	39,86	48,95	1,01	1,11	3,84	3,14	10,40	11,51	1,32	3,56	18,52	19,68	1,15,96	51,14	1,86,78
1872-73	9,95	57,90	90,61	4,65	37,28	44,91	89	1,04	3,66	3,23	10,13	11,79	2,51	4,21	29,96	21,23	1,10,56	59,96	1,91,75
1873-74	8,86	56,58	83,90	5,39	39,74	48,26	1,11	85	2,98	3,20	11,79	11,47	2,70	4,05	25,00	21,26	1,13,01	52,33	1,86,60
1874-75	9,76	65,37	90,16	5,63	40,48	49,79	95	76	2,96	3,10	11,38	11,09	3,12	5,74	20,54	22,56	1,23,73	43,73	1,89,02
1875-76	10,49	62,56	88,94	5,92	36,48	46,41	1,13	90	3,11	3,65	11,58	9,40	3,12	4,21	27,40	24,31	1,15,73	50,45	1,90,49
1876-77	10,84	54,88	80,89	6,93	35,18	43,05	1,23	65	2,13	4,49	10,10	5,88	3,47	4,43	23,15	26,96	1,05,24	37,49	1,69,69
1877-78	12,12	68,56	97,57	7,19	41,50	49,68	1,61	79	2,80	4,75	7,87	1,85	4,10	5,22	21,33	29,77	1,23,94	32,14	1,85,85
1878-79	10,99	55,12	82,59	7,20	38,47	47,55	1,60	52	2,35	4,62	7,98	3,80	5,51	5,78	27,38	29,92	1,07,87	38,48	1,76,27
1879-80	10,33	50,89	72,54	7,98	33,47	43,35	2,64	62	3,51	4,28	7,71	6,43	5,71	5,73	30,43	30,94	98,42	38,89	1,68,25
1880-81	10,89	50,57	73,87	7,24	46,61	55,92	4,10	1,06	5,37	4,39	8,86	6,38	3,08	6,81	33,49	30,60	1,13,91	43,77	1,88,28
1881-82	10,88	45,03	70,42	8,41	40,14	50,08	3,17	1,09	4,53	4,18	8,20	3,95	5,89	6,73	38,86	32,53	1,01,19	46,55	1,80,27
1882-83	11,82	14	27,38	8,49	-1,01*	9,01	2,87	4	3,40	4,46	4	3,14	6,54	7	37,70	34,18	—72*	51,67	85,13
1883-84	12,03	24	28,06	8,96	48	10,74	3,08	4	3,58	4,19	7	4,63	6,43	12	30,51	34,69	95	46,14	81,78
1884-85	10,48	29	22,25	9,03	39	11,08	3,28	5	3,83	4,02	6	4,12	6,39	5	23,15	33,20	84	34,47	68,51
1885-86	11,17	26	24,71	9,89	48	11,45	3,57	6	4,39	4,20	10	3,06	5,26	6	31,65	34,09	96	35,05	79,56
1886-87	11,52	39	22,80	10,23	46	12,05	4,44	9	5,33	5,41	17	4,31	8,13	13	23,36	39,73	1,24	40,97	81,69
1887-88	10,72	43	25,46	11,96	47	14,17	4,02	6	4,76	8,37	9	3,75	7,53	2	24,11	42,60	1,07	43,67	88,26
1888-89	12,40	5,37	31,09	12,42	3,28	17,05	4,62	68	5,72	8,83	87	4,28	7,35	78	16,38	45,62	10,98	50,60	92,35
1889-90	11,98	7,77	30,85	13,17	2,90	17,80	4,72	57	5,84	8,58	73	5,44	6,98	1,87	27,36	45,43	13,84	59,27	1,05,45
1890-91	13,71	7,81	35,34	14,65	3,79	19,87	5,25	1,00	6,92	9,42	93	3,81	7,29	40	39,15	46,84	13,93	64,25	1,24,65
1891-92	13,03	9,05	35,62	14,18	3,87	19,27	5,12	85	6,59	8,46	91	3,02	7,15	77	32,82	47,94	15,45	63,39	1,16,69

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 15th February 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIII OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	WEEK ENDING 6TH FEBRUARY, 1892. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 7th February, 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 6th February, 1892.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
6th Feb., 1892	East Indian	539	1,526	11,64,063	763	1,525	9,92,092	651	3,65,51,357	4,13,26,154	47,74,797	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	10,445	289	57	10,975	193	4,57,724	4,84,361	26,637	...
Ditto	Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R.	156	323	87,613	271	338	43,570	129	20,06,839	19,12,607	...	94,232
Ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	9,945	71	199	14,143	71	3,65,423	4,46,153	80,730	...
Ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	852	88,128	103	831	1,55,309	187	23,15,596	50,91,301	27,75,765	...
Ditto	Indian Midland (*a*)	90	752	96,071	128	752	1,04,793	139	29,71,183	40,40,750	10,75,567	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	4,33,230	259	1,672	5,04,000	301	1,47,81,831	1,80,07,257	32,25,426	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	82,875	79	1,044	80,062	77	38,45,727	39,95,144	1,49,417	...
Ditto	South Indian (*b*)	160	779	1,18,909	153	948	1,28,381	135	56,14,503	59,95,600	3,81,157	...
	TOTAL	232	7,146	20,97,279	293	7,366	20,33,325	276	6,89,10,183	8,13,05,447	1,23,95,264	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
6th Feb., 1892	North Western (*c*)	219	2,395	5,33,073	223	2,424	5,61,552	232	2,27,33,903	2,78,98,376	51,64,473	...
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,73,009	250	692	1,72,470	249	59,57,229	72,09,961	12,52,732	...
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	777	4,08,521	603	777	1,72,240	222	1,02,98,251	1,00,70,442	...	2,27,809
Ditto	Bengal Central (*d*)	103	125	40,099	369	125	15,420	124	6,07,346	6,40,310	32,964	...
Ditto	Nalháti	71	27	3,612	134	27	1,900	70	83,969	76,054	...	7,915
Ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	309	39	8	450	56	16,223	15,410	...	813
Ditto	Jorhát	44	28	697	25	28	927	33	52,072	55,765	3,693	...
Ditto	Burma (*e*)	190	556	1,64,113	295	609	1,80,082	296	45,42,802	48,03,762	2,60,960	...
	TOTAL	220	4,608	13,89,433	302	4,690	11,05,041	236	4,42,91,795	5,07,70,080	64,78,285	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
6th Feb., 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	505	1,492	9,28,648	622	1,492	9,49,482	636	3,25,29,667	3,61,75,247	36,45,580	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	2,76,768	600	461	2,91,000	631	1,08,35,173	1,17,19,001	8,83,828	...
Ditto	Madras	218	840	1,71,027	204	840	1,86,258	222	82,89,589	79,14,435	...	3,75,154
	TOTAL	424	2,793	13,76,443	493	2,793	14,26,740	511	5,16,54,429	5,58,08,683	41,54,254	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		265	14,547	48,63,155	334	14,849	45,65,106	307	16,48,56,407	18,78,84,210	2,30,27,803	...
	Assisted Companies.											
6th Feb., 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	...	162	16,856	104	...	9,08,435	9,08,435	...
Ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	12,087	549	22	5,752	261	2,42,013	2,41,738	...	275
Ditto	Bengal and North-Western (Company's section)	113	376	46,317	123	415	55,090	133	18,30,658	20,89,868	2,59,210	...
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	3,891	58	67	3,979	60	2,78,457	3,23,821	45,364	...
Ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	8,055	111	78	10,579	136	4,36,036	...	...	9,786
	TOTAL	118	543	70,950	131	744	92,256	124	27,87,764	39,90,712	12,02,948	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
6th Feb., 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	140	354	53,322	151	354	63,550	180	21,56,832	24,01,742	2,44,910	...
Ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	20,038	68	311	24,631	79	10,52,711	11,46,410	93,699	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	3,597	50	72	3,740	52	1,70,084	1,67,452	...	2,632
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	68	2,362	35	93	5,020	54	55,007	1,76,650	1,21,643	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	867	67	13	810	62	(*g*)37,146	51,622	14,476	...
Ditto	Kolhápur	...	...	...	...	29	1,231	42	...	(*h*)64,369	64,369	...
	TOTAL	104	803	80,186	100	872	98,982	114	34,71,780	40,08,245	5,36,465	...
	Lines owned and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
6th Feb., 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	12,597	117	108	9,053	84	4,35,460	5,21,264	85,804	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
5th Feb., 1892	Jodhpore-Bikanir	58	124	9,811	79	292	21,500	74	3,20,479	6,26,936	3,06,457	...
Ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	27,390	82	334	29,139	87	13,00,351	11,90,351	...	1,10,000
Ditto	Morvi	60	94	6,817	73	94	5,697	61	2,68,003	2,63,599	...	4,404
	TOTAL	78	552	44,018	80	720	56,336	78	18,88,833	20,80,886	1,92,053	...
	GRAND TOTAL	246	16,553	50,70,906	306	17,293	48,21,733	279	117,34,40,244	19,84,85,317	2,50,45,073	...

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 7th February, 1891.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 6th February, 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th February, 1892.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(EMIGRATION.)

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1892.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Natal.				Surinam.				Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	9	8	17	58·52 women for every 100 men.	12	14	26	40 women for every 100 men.	21	22	43
From 2 to 10 years	35	20	55		38	32	70		73	52	125
„ 10 to 20 „	22	7	29		36	10	46		58	17	75
„ 20 to 30 „	132	78	210		335	126	461		467	204	671
„ 30 to 40 „	22	18	40		58	30	94		80	54	134
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...		1	...	1		1	...	1
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	220	131	351	...	480	218	698	...	700	349	1,049

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Central „	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	24	10	34	...	37	13	50	...	61	23	84
North-Western Provinces	148	99	247	...	186	108	294	...	334	207	541
Oudh	42	22	64	...	238	93	331	...	280	115	395
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Nepal and Native States	6	...	6	...	14	4	18	...	20	4	24
Mixed Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2
Grand Total	220	131	351	...	480	218	698	...	700	349	1,049

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	20	4	24	...	68	31	99	...	88	35	123
Agriculturists	110	51	161	...	221	71	292	...	331	122	453
Artisans	17	11	28	...	44	13	57	...	61	24	85
Low caste	72	58	130	...	88	56	144	...	160	114	274
Musulmans	1	7	8	...	58	46	104	...	59	53	112
Christians	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	2
Grand Total	220	131	351	...	480	218	698	...	700	349	1,049

Memorandum.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	640	295	935
2. Musulmans	59	53	112
3. Christians	1	1	2
Total	700	349	1,049

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 6th, 1892.

During the early part of the week under review the weather remained very quiet and settled throughout the whole of the Indian region with strongly marked anti-cyclonic conditions. Towards the close, however, the barometer fell briskly in the north-west, and a shallow depression appeared, which gave slightly unsettled weather to North-West India.

On the 31st January pressure was relatively low over the Bay and over the Arabian Sea, and slight gradients existed on both sides of the Peninsula, but elsewhere readings were uniform and relatively high. The winds were light almost everywhere, and there was no rain in any part of the Indian region. On the 1st of February similar conditions prevailed, but the barometer was falling everywhere. The wind was northerly over the Bay, easterly over the west of the Peninsula, and variable elsewhere. The only rainfall reported was $\frac{1}{3}$ inch at Darjeeling and a few drops at Colombo. On the 2nd pressure was increasing somewhat over the western desert and at some stations in the west and south of the Peninsula, but was decreasing elsewhere. Readings were highest in the extreme north-west and lowest in the extreme south-east, and gradients were somewhat steeper than of late. In general the wind directions were very little changed, but in the North-Western Himalayas a strong south-east wind had sprung up. Light showers were reported from Srinagar and Murree, but there was no rain in any other part of India. On the 3rd the barometer was falling briskly almost everywhere, but the relative distribution of pressure was not much changed, and the weather generally was practically unaltered. Strong south-east winds and light showers continued to be reported from the North-West Himalayas. The chart of the 4th showed that the barometer was still falling almost everywhere, the change over the western desert being brisk. Readings had become more uniform, and the winds were generally rather variable in direction, except at Murree, where a strong south-east wind continued. On the 5th the principal characteristic of the weather was general uniformity of pressure and light variable winds. Over the North-West Himalayas a shallow low pressure area was shown, but its effect on the weather was only slight, and no rain was received in any part of India. On the 6th a depression was shown over the east of the Punjab, and the barometer was rising briskly over the west of that province. Elsewhere the general uniformity of pressure noticed on the 5th continued. Northerly winds prevailed at some Punjab stations, and showers were reported from Murree, Rawalpindi, Sialkote, Peshawar, Sibsagar, and Belgaum.

Temperature.—has been steadily high throughout India during the week under review.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	+0·1	+1·2	+1·2	—0·4	+0·1	+0·4	+1·8	+0·6
Bengal and Assam	+3·0	+3·0	+3·3	+4·5	+4·5	+4·5	+5·3	+4·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·9	+4·9	+7·1	+6·1	+5·3	+6·1	+7·1	+5·8
Punjab	+7·8	+6·1	+5·9	+5·2	+8·4	+9·4	+9·2	+7·4
Bombay	+2·7	+3·9	+3·5	+3·9	+3·7	+3·6	+3·3	+3·5
Berar and Central Provinces	+5·2	+5·1	+5·7	+6·5	+5·8	+4·6	+5·1	+5·4
Guzerat and Central India	+6·6	+7·7	+9·3	+9·3	+6·8	+6·8	+9·0	+7·9
Sind and Rajputana	+7·9	+7·3	+7·9	+7·4	+8·0	+10·3	+9·3	+8·2
Madras	+0·6	+0·2	—0·2	+0·2	+1·1	+2·0	+1·4	+0·8
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA	+4·1	+4·4	+4·9	+4·7	+4·9	+5·3	+5·7	+4·9

The above figures show that there was an average diurnal excess for the whole of India of nearly 5°, the warmest day being the 6th with a mean excess of 5°·7, the coolest the 31st of January with a mean excess of 4°·1. In Burma and Madras the variation for the week was less than 1°, while the Punjab exhibited an excess of 7°, and Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana of 8°. The excess all over North-West India on the last two days of the week was very remarkable.

Rain.—Rain has fallen in seven divisions during the week, in two the average fall for the whole division exceeded one-tenth of an inch and in the remaining five it was less than one-tenth. In all the other divisions no rain whatever fell. The divisions which received rain are Assam (Bhramaputra and Surma), Oudh (South), the Punjab (Submontane Hill districts and North-West), and Central India (East). In all these divisions the actual rain fall received was less than the normal fall for the week, the deficiency being greatest in the hill districts of the Punjab.

The concluding columns of the table show that in the North-Western Provinces (Central), in Central India (East), in Rajputana (East) and Central India (West) the total rainfall since January 3rd has exceeded the normal, and that in all other districts it has been in defect. Over a large part of the Peninsula and of North-East India no rain whatever has fallen.

The record of the maximum falls in the different divisions shows no amounts of any considerable importance. Shillong received 0·50 inch during the week, Dera (Kangra) received 0·70 inch, and the Sudder station (Hazara) received 0·85 inch, but these were the only stations where the total fall during the week exceeded $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending February 6th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 3rd to February 6th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 3rd to February 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·15	—100
	Lower Burma	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·21	—100
	Central ditto	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·05	—100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·12	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·21	—0·21	0	0·73	—100
	Assam (Surma)	0·08	0·30	—0·22	0·27	1·02	— 73
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·01	0·24	—0·23	0·69	1·12	— 38
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·19	—0·19	0	0·62	—100
	Central ditto	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·52	—100
	North ditto	0	0·22	—0·22	0·03	0·66	— 95
	Orissa	0	0·19	—0·19	0	0·48	—100
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·74	—100
	Behar (South)	0	0·14	—0·14	0·15	0·69	— 78
	Ditto (North)	0	0·13	—0·13	0·01	0·69	— 99
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·31	0·64	— 52
	Oudh (South)	0·01	0·08	—0·07	0·11	0·77	— 86
	Ditto (North)	0	0·16	—0·16	0·04	0·89	— 96
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·65	0·60	+ 8
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·12	—0·12	0·55	0·62	— 11
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·34	—0·34	0·08	1·40	— 94
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·12	—0·12	0·57	0·62	— 8
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·21	—0·21	0·58	0·77	— 25
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·01	0·37	—0·36	0·39	1·64	— 76
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·14	0·81	—0·67	0·58	3·75	— 85
	Ditto (North-West)	0·11	0·44	—0·33	0·44	1·89	— 77
	Ditto (West)	0	0·16	—0·16	0·11	0·64	— 83
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·49	—100
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·33	—100
	Coorg	0	0	0	0	0·04	—100
	Mysore	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·08	—100
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·08	—100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0	0	0	0·06	—100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0	0	0	0·11	—100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·45	—100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·13	0·54	— 76
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·13	—0·13	0·33	0·63	— 48
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·57	—100
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·01	0·07	— 86
	Kattiawar	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	Sind	0	0·15	—0·15	0·17	0·41	— 59
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·01	0·05	—0·04	0·54	0·43	+ 26
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·88	0·24	+267
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·29	0·31	— 6
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·24	—100
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·20	—100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·09	—100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·09	—0·09	0·01	0·42	— 98
	Ditto (South)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·11	0·83	— 87
	Madras (South)	0	0·21	—0·21	0·09	0·98	— 91

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 11th February, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.*—*For week ending 13th February.*—Prospects unaltered. Harvest continues; outturn southern districts moderate. Great want of fodder in Deccan districts and north-western Nellore. Water-supply deficient in parts of affected areas. Prices easier in northern and Deccan but risen slightly in four southern districts; elsewhere stationary. Principal food-grains now at or over scarcity rates only in Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Chingleput. Numbers on works:—East Coast—men 1,426, women 1,427, children 394; Deccan—men 7,995, women 10,152, children 4,180; South Central—men 1,200, women 2,689, children 740: total 30,204 against 24,474 last week; increase being mainly in Nellore, where additional works lately opened, and in Kurnool. On gratuitous relief:—South Central—men 34, women 86, children 128; Deccan—men 71, women 212, children 710: total 1,241 against 1,262 last week. Loans disbursed for construction and repair of wells:—East Coast ₹6,12,289; South Central ₹2,68,264; Deccan ₹1,24,001. Wells constructed:—2,143, 247, and 78; and under construction 3,718, 1,342, and 1,172, in respective blocks. Amount disbursed under Agriculturists Loans Act—₹33,947, ₹74,738, ₹21,161, respectively.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th February.*—Late crops suffering for want of moisture in parts of Sind, Deccan, and Karnatak, and injured by blight, insects, or cloudy weather in parts of four districts. Fodder scarce in parts of ten and water in parts of four districts. People emigrating with their cattle from parts of four districts. Prices generally steady. Reaping of late crops in progress in parts of seven and cotton picking in parts of five districts.

Bengal—*For week ending 16th February.*—There has been a little rain during the week, which has done harm to the rabi crops already in flower, but will benefit those which were sown late, and will facilitate cultivation for the autumn crops. *Rabi* crops generally have suffered much from want of rain, and are not expected to yield well except in Orissa and Eastern Bengal. In some parts of Bihar and Central Bengal the outturn will be very poor. Spring rice is still being transplanted and is doing well. Potatoes and oilseeds are being gathered with prospect of a fair outturn. Sugarcane harvest is going on, and the outturn is satisfactory all round. Tobacco is also being cut, and is generally reported to be a fair crop. Opium prospects are favourable in the irrigated tracts, and the collection of the drug is in progress with fair results. Prices are slowly rising in the districts of the Patna Division, elsewhere they are stationary. Cattle are generally in good condition, and there is no lack of fodder or water except in a few isolated localities. In Monghyr, Bhagulpur, and Purneah the crop prospects are said to have further deteriorated, and the general opinion is that rain now would do little good. In these districts relief works on a limited scale have been started where necessary, and a little gratuitous relief is also being given in thana Amour of Purneah. In Rajshahi, Bogra, Pabna, and Rungpur there may be sporadic distress such as can be dealt with locally. Rice is very dear in Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur. The report from the Patna Division is of a re-assuring nature. There may be a little need for relief works, but not before April. It is believed that the cultivators throughout the division are holding reserves of food.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th February.*—Rain has fallen generally in the provinces improving the prospects of the *rabi*, in some districts accompanied by hail. Some damage has been done to

* Good showers reported sixteenth in parts of Salem and Coimbatore.

the crops, but to what extent has not yet been ascertained. Prices are fairly steady; they show a tendency to fall in a few places. Fodder still scarce in Saharanpur.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th February.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Prices rising in one district, falling in four others; stationary elsewhere. Irrigation of *rabi* crops on *nahri* and *chahi* lands in progress. More rain is urgently wanted in most districts. Though the recent rain has improved the condition of standing crops in most districts, it is still reported as not good in five districts for want of rain; it is expected that the present drought will damage the crops. Condition of cattle is improving in Hissar, but is bad in Shahpur and Sialkot for want of fodder; in other districts their condition is good. Fodder scarce in seven districts; sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th February.*—Over an inch of rain in three districts; elsewhere rainfall slight. Late sowings of some crops benefited, but in parts of Wardha wheat has been damaged by hail. Reaping of wheat commences in places, that of linseed and pulses continues. Prices still high in one district, falling in another.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th February.*—LOWER BURMA:—Reaping completed, threshing and winnowing progressing. UPPER BURMA:—Bhamo—*kaukkyi* paddy reaped, *mayin* sowings nearly complete. *Mayin* cultivation progressing in Katha, Shwebo, Ruby Mines, and Ye-u. Sagaing—gram, peas, and *mayin* doing well. Upper Chindwin—*mayin* being planted. Lower Chindwin—reaping of paddy, *jowar*, and sesamum nearly finished; standing crops in eastern sub-division poor, in western sub-division fair. Myingyan—beans being harvested in Pagan; in Myingyan all crops reaped except peas and gram; tobacco flourishing, *mayin* doing well; eight-anna crop of *jowari*, ten-anna crop of late sesamum, and a twelve-anna crop of beans expected. Pakokku—*mayin* cultivation in progress. Minbu—no change in crop prospects. Magwe—island and onion crops doing well. Kyaukse—*mayin* paddy thriving. Meiktila—sowings for dry weather crops finished; gram and wheat ripening rapidly. Yamethin—reaping finished in Yamethin sub-division. Pyinmana—threshing of paddy in progress. The price of paddy has risen in Akyab, Rangoon, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Bassein, Thongwa, Henzada, Thayetmyo, Amherst, Toungoo, and Tavoy. Prices in Upper Burma stationary. Numbers on relief works—Shwebo 1,027; Ye-u 2,829; Sagaing 2,754; Lower Chindwin 1,507; Myingyan 1,767; Minbu 793; Magwe 394; Meiktila 6,033; Yamethin 4,196.

Assam.—*For week ending 17th February.*—Moderate rain fell in all districts except Cachar. Gathering of mustard nearly finished. Ploughing lands for summer rice commenced. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th February.*—MYSORE:—No rain. Paddy harvested and sugarcane milled in parts. Fodder very scarce and prospects generally unfavourable. Prices fallen slightly in three districts.

COORG:—Rice and *ragi*-threshing continues. Coffee-picking completed except on European estates. Prices stationary. Forage and water-supply for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th February.*—BERAR:—Average rainfall fair. Weather fair. Threshing of *kharif* crops and picking of cotton almost completed. Cutting of wheat and gram in progress. Fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient. Prices rising.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues, except in one taluk, where sowing operations are suspended for want of water. Scarcity of water and fodder for cattle is being felt to a certain extent in almost all taluks and especially in Amberpett taluk. Prices:—wheat 9, coarse rice 8¾, white *juar* 13½, yellow *juar* 16¼, and *tur* 13 seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th February.*—Rain during week in most parts of Central India. Prospects continue good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th February.*—Slight rain in five States and at Kherwara. Standing crops progressing favourably, doing well in Ajmere. Opium, wheat, and barley slightly damaged by hail in one tehsil of Kotah. Cattle poor in six States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Fodder scarce in five States and at Ajmere and Kherwara; fodder imported into Ajmere. Prices steady in seven States and at Ajmere and Kherwara, rising in one, falling in one, and fluctuating in one. Two hundred and twenty-three immigrants and 358 cattle in Kotah. In Marwar 3,131 persons on relief works, and 1,768 gratuitously treated; in Ajmere 20,341 persons on relief works and 2,904 receiving gratuitous relief; in Jeypore 5,966 on relief works; Kishengarh 1,467, gratuitous relief 109; in Bikaneer 3,861 on relief works and 1,538 gratuitously treated.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops normal. Prices still high.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th February.*—Rain fell in all districts except Garo Hills. Gathering of mustard and ploughing of land for early rice continue. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 13th, 1892.

During the week under review the weather over Northern India has been more unsettled and rainy than in any preceding week during the present cold weather. The general barometric fall which had commenced in the previous week continued everywhere, and at the beginning of the present week pressure was largely below the normal average in all parts of the Indian region. This low pressure was accompanied during the first three days merely with cloudy weather and scattered showers of small importance, but on the morning of the 10th a feeble depression entered the Indian region from the westward. With the appearance of this depression the weather became more unsettled. Thunder showers occurred at nearly all the central stations on the 11th. On the 12th the depression became more marked and rain fell at a few places in Behar and North-Western India, as well as at the more central stations. On the 13th the depression had reached the west of the North-Western Provinces and rain was reported from West Bengal, from the Central and North-Western Provinces, and from the Punjab. The heaviest rain was over the west of the North-Western Provinces.

On the 7th pressure was fairly uniform throughout the Indian region, the wind was very variable, and showers were reported from Srinagar, Sibsagar,

Neemuch, and Poona. On the 8th the general conditions were little changed, but the showers had increased and were reported from most of the stations in the Central Provinces, Central India, and the North-Western Provinces as well as from Sibsagar, Srinagar, Murree, and Poona. The chart of the 9th showed that the barometer was rising at most stations and pressure was even more uniform than on the two preceding days. A small low pressure area was, however, shown over Central Bengal and showers had fallen over Assam and East and North Bengal. The rainfall in Central and North-West India had, on the contrary, ceased. On the 10th a fresh depression appeared over the western desert, and the barometer was falling briskly at some central stations. The weather generally was, however, quiet, and the only rainfall reported was at Tavoy, Moulmein, and Sibsagar. On the morning of the 11th the depression still lay over the western desert. It was at this time very faintly defined, but its influence on the weather was greater than on the previous day. Cyclonic winds were reported from Rajputana, Central India, and Guzerat, and easterly winds from some places in the Gangetic plain. Showers had fallen at several central stations and from a few places in Bengal. On the 12th the depression was much more strongly marked, and southerly winds prevailed at several central stations, easterly winds in Northern India, and north-westerly winds in Sind. Rain was reported from some stations in the Central and North-Western Provinces, from Behar, and from Peshawar. By the morning of the 13th the depression had advanced eastward to the neighbourhood of Agra and Jhansi, and rain extended from Behar north-westward to the Indus and westward across the Central Provinces. The heaviest rainfall was over the west of the North-Western Provinces.

Temperature.—Notwithstanding the rainfall, the mean temperature of India has remained high.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	+1·9	+1·8	+2·3	+2·2	+2·1	+2·3	+2·1	+2·1
Bengal and Assam . .	+6·3	+6·8	+4·1	+4·0	+4·3	+3·1	+2·5	+4·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+8·9	+5·0	+4·1	+3·7	+4·8	+6·1	+6·2	+5·5
Punjab	+8·3	+7·3	+7·0	+6·5	+7·0	+8·2	+5·3	+7·1
Bombay	+4·7	+2·3	+2·9	+3·7	+3·2	+1·8	+0·6	+2·7
Berar and Central Provinces	+8·5	+0·7	+1·8	+4·8	+5·2	+3·2	+2·0	+3·7
Guzerat and Central India .	+9·8	+3·8	+5·7	+6·1	+5·8	+4·0	+4·3	+5·6
Sind and Rajputana . .	+9·2	+6·1	+4·9	+6·1	+7·3	+8·0	+3·3	+6·4
Madras	+1·6	+1·0	+1·0	+0·5	+1·0	+2·0	+1·8	+1·3
Mean for whole India .	+6·6	+3·9	+3·8	+4·2	+4·5	+4·3	+3·1	+4·3

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole of India exceeded the normal. The greatest excess was 6½° on the 7th, and the least 3·1° on the 13th, the mean diurnal excess being 4·3°. The provincial variations show that everywhere the heat has been greater than usual. The Punjab was the hottest Province, relatively to the average, with a mean excess of 7°. This was followed by 6½° in Sind and Rajputana, and by 5½° in the North-Western Provinces, Guzerat, and Central India. In Burma and Madras the excess was relatively slight.

The exceptional heat on the 7th was very remarkable, the mean temperature

at Deesa	being	14°·3	higher than the normal
„ Ajmere	„	13·8	„ „ „ „
„ Sambhar	„	13·1	„ „ „ „
„ Jeypore	„	12·8	„ „ „ „
„ Neemuch	„	11·9	„ „ „ „ and
„ Indore	„	11·7	„ „ „ „

At the close of the week, when general rain was falling, several of the above stations reported a large deficiency. For instance, at Jeypore on the 13th the mean temperature was 11° below the average, so that there was a change of 24° in the mean temperature at that station between the 7th and 13th.

Rain—has fallen during the week at 29 out of the 51 rainfall divisions. These 29 divisions include Tenasserim, Assam, all the Bengal divisions except Orissa, all the North-Western Provinces divisions, all the Punjab divisions, all the Central Provinces divisions, Central India, the east of Rajputana and Madras (South). In the case of seven divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Central Bengal, North Behar, the west and north-west of the Punjab, Rajputana (East), and Madras (South), the total average rainfall of the division was less than one-tenth of an inch, but in the remaining 22 divisions effective rain was received. The heaviest fall was in the Bhramaputra Valley, and amounted on the average of all the stations to 0·61 inch. This was followed by 0·57 inch in the hill districts of the Punjab, by 0·49 inch in the west of the Central Provinces, and by 0·47 inch in the centre of the Central Provinces. Tenasserim, Assam, North Bengal, South Behar, all the divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the south and central divisions of the Punjab, all the divisions of the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana (East) received more than the average rainfall during the week, while all the other divisions received less.

The rainfall of the present week has occasioned a considerable decrease in the amount of the seasonal deficiency over a large part of the country, but except in the case of six divisions the total rainfall since the beginning of the year is still deficient.

The record of the maximum falls within the different districts shows many fair amounts. The following are the falls exceeding 1·50 inch :—

	ins.
Sibsagar, Sader Station	2·18
Dibrugarh, „	1·62
Meerut, Sardhana	1·85
Moradabad, Sudder	2·65
Damoh, „	1·74
Sutna, „	2·02

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 13th February 1892. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 3rd January to 13th February 1892. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 3rd January to 13th February.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·02	0	+0·02	0·02	0·15	−87
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0·21	−100
	Central ditto	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·15	−100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arrakan	0	0	0	0	0·12	−100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·24	0·25	−0·01	0·24	0·98	−76
	Assam (Surma)	0·28	0·24	+0·04	0·55	1·26	−56
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·61	0·29	+0·32	1·30	1·41	−8
	Deltaic Bengal	0·13	0·41	−0·28	0·13	1·03	−87
	Central ditto	0·04	0·23	−0·19	0·04	0·76	−95
	North ditto	0·13	0·07	+0·06	0·16	0·74	−78
	Orissa	0	0·22	−0·22	0	0·70	−100
	Chota Nagpur	0·32	0·36	−0·04	0·32	1·10	−71
	Behar (South)	0·26	0·18	+0·08	0·40	0·87	−54
	Ditto (North)	0·06	0·13	−0·07	0·07	0·82	−92
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·36	0·22	+0·14	0·67	0·87	−23
	Oudh (South)	0·19	0·08	+0·11	0·30	0·86	−65
	Ditto (North)	0·18	0·07	+0·11	0·22	0·96	−77
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·10	0·07	+0·03	0·76	0·67	+13
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·13	0·10	+0·03	0·69	0·72	−4
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·44	0·35	+0·09	0·52	1·75	−70
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·29	0·12	+0·17	0·86	0·75	+15
	Ditto (Central)	0·22	0·13	+0·09	0·80	0·90	−11
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·23	0·39	−0·16	0·61	2·03	−70
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·57	0·83	−0·26	1·15	4·58	−75
	Ditto (North-West)	0·08	0·44	−0·36	0·51	2·32	−78
	Ditto (West)	0·02	0·09	−0·07	0·13	0·73	−82
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·50	−100
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·36	−100
	Coorg	0	0	0	0	0·04	−100
	Mysore	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·08	−100
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·08	−100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0	0	0	0·06	−100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0	0	0	0·11	−100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·06	0·01	+0·05	0·06	0·46	−87
	Central Provinces (West)	0·49	0·05	+0·44	0·61	0·59	+4
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·47	0·08	+0·39	0·81	0·71	+14
	Ditto ditto (East)	0·24	0·08	+0·16	0·24	0·65	−63
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·01	0·07	−86
	Kattiawar	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·07	−100
	Sind	0	0·07	−0·07	0·17	0·48	−65
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·33	0·02	+0·31	0·87	0·45	+93
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·01	0	+0·01	0·89	0·25	+256
	Rajputana (West)	0	0	0	0·29	0·31	−6
				−0·03	0	0·27	
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·03				−100
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·22	−100
	Madras (Central)	0	0	0	0	0·09	−100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0	0	0·01	0·42	−98
	Ditto (South)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·11	0·88	−88
	Madras (South)	0·01	0·23	−0·22	0·09	1·22	−93

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Simla, the 18th February, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 20th February.*—Light showers in many places; good fall in parts of North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Nilgiris greatly benefited pasture and standing crop. Deccan districts—pressure increasing; harvest Southern districts proceeding, outturn moderate. Prices nearly stationary, slight fall Bellary, small rise North Arcot. Numbers on works:—Deccan—men 9,577, women 12,237, children 5,017; East Coast—men 1,836, women 1,991, children 524; South Central—men 1,096, women 2,647, children 721: total 35,646 against 30,162 last week; increase chiefly in Kurnool and Nellore. Gratuitous relief:—Deccan—men 70, women 156, children 742; South Central—men 35, women 87, children 131: total 1,221 against 1,241 last week. Loans for construction and repair of wells:—Deccan ₹1,44,641, East Coast ₹5,63,984, and South Central ₹2,83,154 disbursed; wells constructed 81, 1,904, and 256; under construction 1,293, 3,275, and 1,443 in respective blocks. Agricultural Loans Act—₹26,264, ₹27,700, and ₹75,608 disbursed in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th February.*—Moderate rain in parts of Upper Sind beneficial to crops. Standing crops withered in parts of Deccan and Karnatak, and damaged by blight, rats, or insects in parts of Sind, Dharwar, and Kolaba. Fodder scarce in parts of eleven and water in parts of four districts. Cattle distressed and being removed to other places in parts of three districts. Prices generally steady. Harvesting of late crops and cotton-picking progressing. Numbers employed on relief works:—Professional Agency—Bijapur 17, Belgaum 349; Civil Agency—Belgaum 1,590.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd February.*—The rainfall reported last week was fairly general over Bihar, Northern Bengal, and Chota Nagpur. Scattered showers also fell in other parts of the Province except Eastern Bengal. The rain has helped ploughing operations and will admit of early sowings. It was, however, too late for the *rabi* crops, although some of them which were sown late are said to have derived benefit. The general outturn of the *rabi* crops is not expected to be satisfactory, and in some parts it will be very poor. Tobacco and sugarcane harvests are giving a good outturn, and prospects of the opium collection in the irrigated tracts are favourable. Spring rice is doing well. Indigo sowings are promising. Mango prospects are good. No important change in prices of food-grains. In some parts of the Patna Division prices are still rising slowly, while in others they show a tendency to fall. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder and water-supplies continue to be sufficient. Relief operations on a limited scale have been opened in the Bhágalpur Division. In the greater part of the Patna Division there is no unusual sign of distress, and relief measures will be required only in parts of Gya, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, and possibly also of Shahabad. In the Rajshahye Division the pressure does not appear as yet to be severe. The poorer cultivators in the Dinajpur district are said to be in need of small *takávi* advances to enable them to cultivate their lands.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th February.*—With the exception of light showers in a few districts the weather has been fair. Crops have improved by the recent rain, and prospects are generally more favourable. Recent hail has damaged the crops in parts of four districts. Prices are falling generally but have risen in Fyzabad. Fodder continues scarce in Saharanpur.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th February.*—Slight rain has fallen in all but three districts. Prices unsettled in two districts; stationary elsewhere. Sowings of extra *rabi* crops in progress, fields on canal irrigated lands are being watered. Prospects of *rabi* crops have improved a little in some districts by the

recent fall of rain, but their condition is still not good; crops are reported to be suffering for want of rain in three districts. The mustard crop is reported to have been injured in parts of Lahore by blight. Condition of cattle is good in all but one district. Fodder scarce in five districts; sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th February*—No rain. Weather occasionally cloudy. Days getting hot. Reaping of winter crops continues. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th February.*—LOWER BURMA:—Reaping completed, threshing and winnowing nearly completed. UPPER BURMA.—Dry-weather paddy sowings progressing in Bhamo, Katha, Shwebo, and Ye-u. Crops in Sagaing doing well. Upper Chindwin—dry-weather paddy promises a fair outturn, wheat doing well. Lower Chindwin—reaping of paddy, *jowar*, and sesamum completed, standing pea crops very bad in eastern sub-division, fair in western sub-division; dry-weather paddy sowing continues. Minbu—paddy reaped, *jowar* being gathered, wheat thriving, and maize is being reaped. Magwe—island and onion crops doing well. Kyaukse—dry-weather paddy thriving. Meiktila—threshing in progress and dry-weather paddy cultivation continues. Yamethin and Pyinmana—reaping finished and threshing in progress. Price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon, considerably in Henzada, and risen largely in Tharrawaddy, Shwegyin, Toungoo, Mandalay, Pokokko, and Pyinmana; in Bassein, Tavoy, Magwe, Minbu, and Bhamo the rise is slight. Numbers on relief works:—Shwebo 1,069; Ye-u 3,498; Sagaing 5,709; Lower Chindwin 2,462; Minbu 328; Magwe (for week ending 13th February) 557; Meiktila 12,950; Yamethin (exclusive of two works) 4,126; Myingyan not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th February.*—Weather variable. State and prospects of crops good. Lands for summer rice being prepared. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th February.*—MYSORE:—Slight rain reported in parts of the Mysore and Hassan districts. Crops generally withering, and no improvement in prospects. Ordinary public works in progress in affected parts. No material change in prices.

COORG:—Threshing of rice and *ragi* continues. Coffee-picking nearly completed. Prices stationary. Forage becoming scarce in three of the *taluks* Water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th February.*—BERAR:—Weather temperate Threshing of *kharif* crop and picking of cotton almost completed. Reaping of wheat in progress. Fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient. Prices rising.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues Scarcity of water and fodder is being felt in almost all taluks. Prices:—wheat 9¼, coarse rice 8¾, white *juar* 13⅛, yellow *juar* 16, and *tur* 12¾ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 24th February.*—No rain during week. Prices of food-grains falling in Goona and fluctuating in Bundelkhand. Other conditions remain the same as last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th February.*—Slight rain in three States. Crops in good condition. Cattle worse in Ajmere. Pasturage or fodder scarce in five States, Kherwara, and Ajmere. Prices steady in six States, Kherwara and Ajmere; falling in three, fluctuating in two. Two hundred and seventy-six immigrants and 1,025 cattle in Kotah. In Marwar 3,126 relief labourers, 2,185 gratuitously treated, 145 emigrants; 6,454 relief labourers in Jeypore, 1,529 in Kishengurh, 105 gratuitously treated; 4,258 relief labourers in Bikaneer, 1,744 gratuitously treated; in Ajmere 17,788 relief labourers, 2,806 gratuitously treated; ordinary labourers 1,339.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Weather unsettled. Prices steady. Prospects fair.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIV OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	WEEK ENDING 14TH FEBRUARY, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	WEEK ENDING 13TH FEBRUARY, 1892. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 14th February, 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 13th February, 1892.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
13th Feb., 1892	East Indian	539	1,526	11,29,509	740	1,525	10,05,251	659	3,76,80,866	4,23,09,949	46,29,083	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	19,123	335	57	11,207	197	4,76,847	4,92,555	15,708	...
Ditto	Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R.	156	323	82,187	254	338	43,760	129	20,89,026	19,55,757	...	1,33,269
Ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	10,749	76	199	15,433	78	3,76,172	4,59,916	83,744	...
Ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	88,718	107	831	1,50,594	181	24,04,314	52,66,498	28,02,184	...
Ditto	Indian Midland (*a*)	90	752	93,392	124	752	1,04,598	139	30,64,575	41,51,769	10,87,194	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	4,65,674	279	1,672	4,79,000	286	1,52,47,505	1,85,24,410	32,76,905	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	84,658	81	1,044	84,243	81	39,30,385	40,73,010	1,42,625	...
Ditto	South Indian (*b*)	166	779	1,12,750	145	948	1,40,886	149	57,27,253	61,74,981	4,47,728	...
	TOTAL	232	7,125	20,86,760	293	7,366	20,34,972	276	7,09,96,943	8,34,08,845	1,24,11,902	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
13th Feb., 1892	North Western (*c*)	219	2,395	5,73,864	240	2,424	5,35,968	221	2,33,07,767	2,84,58,923	51,51,156	...
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,79,679	260	692	1,73,257	250	61,36,908	73,83,218	12,46,310	...
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	777	3,90,875	503	777	1,77,970	229	1,06,89,126	1,02,48,412	...	4,40,714
Ditto	Bengal Central (*d*)	103	125	35,924	287	125	15,240	122	6,43,270	6,55,550	12,280	...
Ditto	Nalháti	71	27	3,650	135	27	1,970	73	87,619	78,024	...	9,595
Ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	333	42	8	423	53	16,556	15,833	...	723
Ditto	Jorhát	44	28	1,376	49	28	573	21	53,448	56,338	2,890	...
Ditto	Burma (*e*)	190	556	1,78,300	321	609	1,87,961	309	47,21,102	49,99,518	2,78,416	...
	TOTAL	220	4,608	13,64,001	296	4,690	10,93,362	233	4,56,55,796	5,18,95,816	62,40,020	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
13th Feb., 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	505	1,492	9,87,710	662	1,492	9,55,482	640	3,35,17,377	3,71,48,989	36,31,612	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	2,45,977	534	461	2,95,000	640	1,10,81,150	1,20,23,745	9,42,595	...
Ditto	Madras	218	840	1,88,871	225	840	2,02,086	241	84,78,460	81,16,521	...	3,61,939
	TOTAL	424	2,793	14,22,558	509	2,793	14,52,568	520	5,30,76,987	5,72,89,255	42,12,268	...
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	265	14,596	48,73,319	335	14,849	45,80,902	308	16,97,29,726	19,25,93,916	2,28,64,190	...
	Assisted Companies.											
13th Feb., 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	...	162	15,428	95	...	9,21,593	9,21,593	...
Ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	15,966	726	22	6,674	303	2,57,979	2,47,169	...	10,810
Ditto	Bengal and North-Western (Company's section)	113	376	48,291	128	415	51,920	125	18,78,949	21,44,408	2,65,459	...
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	5,773	86	67	4,609	69	2,84,230	3,29,446	45,216	...
Ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	10,192	131	78	10,373	133	4,46,828	4,37,223	...	9,605
	TOTAL	118	543	80,222	148	744	89,004	120	28,67,986	40,79,839	12,11,853	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
13th Feb., 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	140	354	57,684	163	354	62,158	176	22,14,516	24,63,900	2,49,384	...
Ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	23,506	79	311	22,962	74	10,76,217	11,69,758	93,541	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	3,678	51	72	4,120	57	1,73,762	1,72,055	...	1,707
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	68	3,504	52	93	5,310	57	58,511	1,81,007	1,22,496	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	717	55	13	1,310	101	(*g*)37,863	53,157	15,294	...
Ditto	Kolhápur	...	...	...	...	29	1,399	48	...	(*h*)66,089	66,089	...
	TOTAL	104	803	89,089	111	872	97,259	112	35,60,869	41,05,966	5,45,097	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
13th Feb., 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	17,950	166	108	13,580	126	4,53,410	5,34,844	81,434	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
13th Feb., 1892	Jodhpore-Bikanir	58	124	9,283	75	292	26,500	91	3,29,762	6,52,697	3,22,935	...
Ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	25,551	76	334	30,978	93	13,25,902	12,20,630	...	1,05,272
Ditto	Morvi	60	94	5,119	54	94	6,800	72	2,73,122	2,70,393	...	2,729
	TOTAL	78	552	39,953	72	720	64,278	89	19,28,786	21,43,720	2,14,934	...
	GRAND TOTAL	246	16,532	51,00,533	308	17,293	48,45,023	280	17,85,40,777	20,34,58,285	2,49,17,508	...

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 14th February, 1891.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 13th February, 1892.

CALCUTTA, *the 26th February, 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	11 1	9 8	12 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	9 11
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 6	13 4	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	11 5§	10 15½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 6	9 2	12 2	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	..	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	*	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	10 0	9 8	...	...	7 8	6 0	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	135 0	130 0	18 8	18 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 2	12 1	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 12	10 6	15 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 14	...	...	...	...	202 1	213 15	19 4	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 13	7 15	10 6	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 4	12 0	6 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 3	...	...	§	8 10	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 5	9 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	..	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 9	7 13	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	215 8	18 14	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	9 11	13 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	§	§	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 6	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	28 3	28 3	...	...	245 0	245 0	12 4	12 4
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	8 12	9 2	...	...	6 14	7 1	7 1	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	8 13	8 13	68 0	68 0	19 0	19 0
Bhamo	§	§	...	...	9 10	8 0	10 10	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	12 4	§	§	§	§	215 0	132 0	10 0	8 11
Pakôkku	...	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 1	8 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	14 12	22 6	21 5	...	5 5	112 0	112 0	14 0	14 10
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	8 0	6 4	8 14	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	12 13	12 13	...	5 13	356 4	445 3	14 4	17 13
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 9	17 4	24 0	22 11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	25 13	22 6
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 11	13 3	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	*c*	*b*	...	...	340 0	340 0	24 0	24 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 8	13 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	145 0	145 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	11 0	11 0
Cachar	9 0	9 8	...	...	9 8	12 8	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 4
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 8	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 6	9 0 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperá(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	14 0†	12 8†	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	9 12	9 12	...	...	9 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	11 0	10 8
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	6 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	10 8	10 8	26 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Mymensingh	9 0	9 8	...	...	11 0	13 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	...	...	10 8	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 0
24-Parganas	10 8	10 10	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	12 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	11 2	10 0
Howrah	...	11 4	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	10 15	11 2	20 0	19 0	8 11	8 7	12 12	12 12	16 0	16 0	13 14	12 8	...	...	10 10	10 6	15 12	15 12	16 7	16 13	15 2	14 4	95 0	95 0	11 5	11 4
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 12½	12 13	22 14	22 14	10 10½	10 0	12 12½	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12½	19 6½	...	...	17 8	16 0	...	...	10 8½	10 8½
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	...	...	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	11 8	16 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8
Central—																										
Bankura	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 8	16 0	220 0	200 0	11 6	11 8
Burdwan	12 0	10 1¼	...	...	12 6	12 0	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 13½	...	...	16 0	15 5½	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	10 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	21 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pabna	13 2	12 12	...	...	7 2	7 8	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	16 0	...	200 0	200 0	9 12	8 15
Bogra	10 8	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 9
Rajshahi	12 0	10 8	26 4	26 4	11 4	12 0	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 8	...	...	18 12	19 13	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	11 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	10 5	100 0	100 0	8 0	9 6
Dinajpur	10 13	12 0	17 0	17 8	10 13	10 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	15 0	...	...	15 11	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	8 8	8 8	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6‡	13 2‡	...	...	14 7	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	9 2	8 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0‡	13 7‡	...	...	15 12	17 1	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	200 0	160 0	10 10	9 0
Manbhum	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 8	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	15 0	22 7	24 0	...	18 8	...	200 0	9 9	10 10
Lohardaga	8 10 to 11 4	8 2 to 10 8	13 0	14 0	11 8	12 0	14 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 17 8	150 0	150 0	9 12	10 0
Palámau	12 15	13 8	...	...	10 2	10 11	14 10	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Hazáribágh	12 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0

* Not procurable. † Khesari, husked. ‡ Kalai. § Not sold. (*a*) Not stated. *b* R1-4-0 per 100 cobs. *c* R1 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1892 - *continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIRRWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal —*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 0	13 10½	20 8	20 0	9 8	10 8	12 0	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 8	21 0	15 0	15 12	145 0	145 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 8	12 8	23 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	15 4	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 16 0	25 0	26 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	17 8	19 0	21 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	18 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	21 8	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	11 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	84 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	13 4	22 11	22 11 to 10 11	11 6 to 11 6	10 1 to 11 6	11 6 to 12 0	12 0 to 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	18 15	20 3	16 6	16 6	164 0	164 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	14 4	14 4	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	...	...	18 11	20 14	20 14	21 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	21 0	21 8	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	12 12	12 12	25 8	26 0	8 8	8 8	13 2	13 9	...	...	...	16 0	22 0	23 8	15 8	16 0	21 0	21 0	21 8	23 8	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0
Champaran	12 0	12 0	20 8	21 0	7 4	9 0	14 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	11 11	11 11	16 8	16 10½	9 3	8 15	11 2	11 2	17 7½	17 5½	16 8	16 10½	18 2½	18 2½	11 8½	11 8½	17 11½	17 9¾	20 12	20 9½	17 7	18 2¼	130 0	120 0	10 5	9 14
Ghazipur	12 3	12 14	17 6	17 6	7 1	7 1	11 9	12 3	18 10	20 10	16 12	17 6	23 3	...	10 5	10 5	19 5	20 0	19 5	19 5	18 0	18 0	154 10	154 10	9 0	9 0
Jaunpur	11 0	11 8	17 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	12 8	12 8	20 0	18 0	8 8	8 0	14 0	14 8	21 0	23 8	19 0	19 8	...	...	14 0	15 0	20 4	20 4	...	...	18 8	18 8	100 0	105 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	11 0	22 0	26 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	13 4	13 0	19 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	12 12	12 12	21 0	24 0	18 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	19 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamírpur	16 8	17 0	19 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	10 12	11 0	21 8	23 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 0
Jalaun	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 8
Cawnpore	13 8	13 12	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	21 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 8	22 0	22 8	18 8	18 8	110 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	13 10	13 8	18 0	18 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	13 0	18 4	19 0	17 14	19 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	17 4	17 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	12 12	12 13	16 14	17 0	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	16 8	17 4	15 12	15 12	...	18 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	18 8	18 8	18 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	13 12	13 12	17 8	18 0	4 8	4 8	13 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	18 0	18 8	18 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	13 14	13 12	18 12	18 12	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 12	17 4	16 12	17 4	16 4	19 8	21 12	10 4	10 4	20 4	20 8	20 4	19 8	14 4	14 0	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 4	16 4	20 3½	19 15½	9 4	9 4	13 12	13 12	20 11½	20 4	18 5	17 10½	...	...	...	...	18 11½	19 2	22 13	23 2½	19 4	19 4	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	12 4	12 4	19 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	17 8	18 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 0	17 8	19 8	19 8	13 8	13 8	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	12 8	12 8	19 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	12 0	19 8	21 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	23 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 4
Aligarh	13 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	5 4	5 4	10 4	10 4	18 8	18 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	21 0	21 0	100 0	95 0	12 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	13 12	13 12	17 8	18 8	6 0	6 0	9 12	9 12	18 0	18 8	16 0	16 8	...	...	14 0	12 0	17 12	17 12	17 8	16 12	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 4
Submontane—																										
Ballia	14 0	14 12	20 8	21 2	10 4	9 8	15 0	14 8	19 4	21 0	19 4	19 4	...	...	...	13 0	20 8	20 8	20 4	21 2	17 8	17 12	115 0	115 0	10 6	10 8
Azamgarh	12 4	12 4	16 4	16 4	8 14	8 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	17 12	...	...	10 8	19 13	17 12	17 12	17 12	12 8	12 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	11 3	11 3	19 12	19 12	9 7	9 7	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	15 4	15 4	21 0	21 0	19 12	20 10	17 8	17 1	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	12 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	26 0§	28 0§	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	13 12	14 0	19 8	19 8	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	17 0	20 0	21 8	18 0	18 8	120 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Budaun	13 8	13 8	18 0	17 4	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 4	18 0	17 0	18 8	18 8	192 0	200 0	11 8	11 8
Pilibhít	14 8	13 6	20 0	19 0	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	18 12	18 12	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	11 8
Bareilly	12 ~~0~~	12 0½	17 0½	18 0	7 0½	7 0½	11 11½	11 11½	16 6½	15 12½	14 1	14 1	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 4	15 4	16 6½	16 6½	17 9	17 0½	112 8	128 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	8 12	8 4	12 8	12 0	18 8	18 12	16 8	16 3	...	...	4 0	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 6	18 0	20 ~~0~~	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 3
Naini Tal	14 6	15 0	17 8	17 8	8 12	8 12	13 2	12 8	18 12	18 12	16 4	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 4	16 14	20 0	21 4	20 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 8
Almora	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0†	8 0†	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	12 8	13 4	18 0	18 0	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	15 12	...	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	17 7	16 14	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	13 3	13 7	19 13	17 10	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 8	18 2	16 8	16 8	15 6	9 14	9 14	6 9	6 9	18 2	18 0	18 10	16 8	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	12 8	12 8	19 0	18 8	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 8	15 8	15 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	19 8	19 8	80 0	80 0	11 8	10 8
Saháranpur	12 12	13 0	17 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 12	18 0	19 0	17 0	15 12	17 0	12 12	13 0	16 12	19 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	13 12	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	13 4	13 4	20 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	13 5	14 0	19 10	21 0	8 8	9 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	19 0	19 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 10	19 0	...	...	13 10	14 0	148 0	120 0	9 10	10 0
Sultanpur	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 8	16 0	16 8	25 0	25 8	21 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	14 12	14 8	19 8	19 0	7 0	7 0	14 8	14 0	22 8	24 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	16 8	16 0	23 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 8	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 0	13 4	19 4	19 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 4	19 0	20 0	17 12	18 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	17 4	17 8	20 0	21 2	19 0	18 4	90 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Hardoi	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	13 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	12 12	12 0	19 0	18 12	12 8	12 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	20 8	17 8	19 0	...	...	14 0	14 8	20 0	19 4	24 4	24 8	18 4	17 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Barabanki	12 8	12 12	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	20 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 8	20 8	20 8	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Gonda	13 3	13 4	17 8	17 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 12	25 0	26 4	22 8	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 12	20 4	27 5	28 8	20 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	12 12	13 8	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	14 8	26 0	29 0	18 8	19 0	29 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	23 8	22 8	25 8	28 0	19 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sítapur	14 8	14 8	21 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	22 0	20 8	21 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	20 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	14 8	15 0	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 8	20 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	11 9	11 4	16 4	12 8	8 2	8 12	10 0	10 0	18 2	17 8	13 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	15 5	16 4	18 2	18 2	21 14	...	...	...	15 13	15 13
Bánswara	13 12	13 12	17 8	17 8	8 12	8 12	15 0	15 0	...	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2	23 12	28 14	30 0	21 4	21 4	...	...	10 10	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 15½	10 8½	13 10½	14 7½	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	15 10	15 10	11 11½	10 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	13 4½	13 10½	13 4½	14 13½	15 10	8 9½	8 15½	160 0	160 0	9 15¼	9 12¼
Sirohee	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	11 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	9 4	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 12	10 12	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 6	14 6	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	11 5	11 13½	15 3	15 3	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 8	15 8	15 13	...	...	87 8	85 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 8	9 8	13 8	13 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 4	12 8	15 4	15 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 12	15 12	13 4	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	16 4	15 8	15 8	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	16 8	17 12	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 4	26 0	27 0	...	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Kotah	17 8	17 0	20 0	18 8	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	14 13½	14 13½	23 12	22 12	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	21 12	24 13	14 1	16 3	...	...	26 9	26 9	16 10	16 3	25 4	25 8½	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 1
Tonk	13 14	14 2	18 12	18 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	10 8	21 12	20 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 8	19 8	...	...	90 0	85 0	11 14	12 2
Jeypore	12 0	13 0	16 4	17 8	5 0	5 0	7 12	8 0	17 4	17 12	15 4	15 4	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	16-8 to 16 12	17-0 to 17 4	18 4	19 0	21 0	21 0	115 0	115 0	12 8	12 8
Kerowlee	14 1	14 1	18 12	18 12	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	18 2	19 1	16 4	16 4	...	...	13 0	13 12	18 2	18 12	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	11 9	11 9
Dholpur	12 15	13 2½	18 5½	19 11½	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	17 1	17 13½	16 5½	16 9½	...	...	12 6	13 8	17 0¼	17 1½	...	...	19 13¾	20 6¼	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhurtpore	13 14	14 2	18 10	19 8	7 12	7 12	8 8	8 8	19 4	19 8	16 8	16 2	...	...	11 12	11 12	18 4	18 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	14 2	14 5	18 15	19 12	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	20 3	20 2	17 5	16 9	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 5	19 3	21 0	20 2	21 12	21 12	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	13 13	14 3½	16 4	16 3	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	18 6½	18 3½	16 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 4	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 11	12 0	15 8	15 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	13 8	13 5½	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 2½	16 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	17 0	17 0	...	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	¶	‖	11 8	11 0
Bálmer	9 12	10 3	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	10 4	10 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 4	12 4	14 12	15 4	8 0	7 8	9 0	8 8	16 12	16 8	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 4	15 12	16 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 4
Western—	10 0										11 14	11 14														
Jodhpore	10 15	10 0	15 0	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	14 6	13 12	to 12 8	to 12 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 11	15 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 0	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 10	8 4	8 0	10 6	10 6	9 6	9 10	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 8	10 4	...	...	2 14	2 14	6 8	6 4	...	...	10 11	10 5	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 5	...	...	8 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	17 8	14 8	15 8	...	‡	...	...	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	11 8	12 8	18 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 8	20 0	20 1	16 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Goona	17 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 4	24 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 0
Gwalior	15 6½	15 0¼	17 1	17 12½	6 14½	6 14½	9 4¾	9 4¾	19 2	20 3	17 0	17 8½	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 15	19 10½	18 15¾	13 4½	13 0½	170 0	170 0	11 15	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six and a half pies per bundle. ¶ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	..	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	12 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	280 0	300 0	11 8	11 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	14 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Lahore	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	†	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	14 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Jullundur	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	‡	‡	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 8
Gurdáspur	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Amritsar	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 4	13 4
Hills—																									13 0	13 0
Simla	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	65 0	65 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	13 0	15 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	130 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	†	†	95 0	95 0	13 12	13 12
Gujrát	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	*	*	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	13 0	14 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	*	*	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	12 0	13 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	12 0	13 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	*	*	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	13 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	109 0	106 0	40 0	40 0
Kohát	13 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	†	†	102 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	13 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	18 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	†	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	16 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
D. I. Khan	14 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	39 0	41 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	†	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	21 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	9 12	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 8	10 8	10 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 4	8 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	10 13	10 13	17 0	17 0	8 6	8 0	10 5	10 0	14 4	14 4	17 4	16 7	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 15	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 12	10 14	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 15	...	...	9 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Quetta	10 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 0	13 4	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	13 4	13 8	8 0	...	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	12 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	*	*	11 0	11 0	*	*	9 8	10 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	...	...	8 9	9 5	10 9	11 14	12 6	13 10	11 10	12 4	16 7	18 13	...	...	10 8	11 3	...	...	10 3	9 8	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Bombay	7 11	8 5	11 9	12 1	6 9	6 11	9 15	10 0	13 15	14 5	12 3	12 4	13 9	14 5	13 12	13 2	11 10	12 4	14 5	14 9	8 13	8 15	67 3	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tánna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	*	*	7 3	7 3	8 3	8 3	*	*	12 0	12 0	16 13½	16 13½	*	*	11 7	11 7	*	*	9 4	9 4	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 5	7 4	*	*	9 11	7 12	10 7	8 8	14 8	14 8	14 3	14 3	17 4	17 4	*	*	10 11	8 0	*	*	16 14	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 5	7 0
Belgaum	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 8	12 8	13 0	13 8	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 4	*	*	8 8	8 8	89 0	89 0	15 0	14 8
Sátara	7 7	7 7	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	12 10	12 10	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	11 0	9 2	15 2	15 2	8 15	8 15	108 0	108 0	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	9 6	9 6	*	*	8 12	8 5	9 5	8 13	17 9	16 3	15 0	14 9	*	*	*	*	11 5	10 7	*	*	9 12	9 5	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	7 5	7 5	*	*	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	15 12	14 0	16 0	15 12	*	*	9 0	9 0	7 5	7 5	*	*	7 4	7 4	100 0	100 0	9 10	9 10
Poona (City)	8 1	8 1	10 3	10 3	7 6	7 6	7 15	7 15	14 2	14 2	11 8	11 8	16 6	16 6	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	...	10 13	10 13	67 7	67 7	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 3	13 3	91 0	91 0	12 3	12 3
Násik	10 12	10 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	20 13	21 6	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 6	10 8	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	21 6	19 9	16 5	16 5	*	*	*	*	10 0	10 9	*	*	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	11 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	17 0	15 0	90 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	9 3	9 6	*	16 9	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	*	*	16 0	16 12	20 0	20 0	*	*	13 0	13 5	*	*	*	*	107 0	107 0	13 4	13 4
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 0	8 0	12 9	12 9	6 14	6 14	8 0	8 0	14 4½	14 4½	15 7	15 7	17 2	17 2	*	*	10 4½	9 11½	*	*	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	7 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 4	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 4	16 4	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 4	16 4	21 0	22 0	14 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	10 0	9 13½	...	*	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	16 2½	15 13½	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 13½	...	*	12 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	9 8	10 0	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	16 4	17 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	80 0	80 0	50 0	44 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	10 11	10 11	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	9 10	10 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 13	18 0	16 14	16 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 10	12 0	...	...	10 14	10 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 1	7	9	6	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 5	10 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betul	11 1	11 1	...	...	...		9	0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	...	...	10 4	10 4	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	11 11	10 6	...	...	8 1	7 8	10 0	8 14	16 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	15 3	...	...	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	11 4	...	...	10 0	9 6	11 4	10 10	21 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	17 8	...	...	11 4	11 0	110 0	110 0	10 6	9 12
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 5	...	...	16 0	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 6	11 12	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 15	10 15	13 11	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	14 13	14 6	144 0	126 0	9 8	9 8
Damoh	15 0	15 4	...	...	12 12	12 13	13 3	13 3	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	12 4	12 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 12	13 8	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 12	...	...	10 0	10 8	110 0	120 0	9 0	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	15 8	15 0	25 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	13 8	16 0	23 8	23 0	18 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 8	18 0	...	10 0	20 8	20 8	145 0	152 0	10 8	10 8
Mandla	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Seoni	12 7	12 7	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	...	...	13 9	13 9	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	14 7	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	12 8	12 8	136 0	136 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	11 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	190 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	13 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	12 11	15 2	18 8	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 5	...	...	13 2	11 4	320 0	320 0	11 4	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	14 7	14 7	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 6	11 3	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	...	...	12 2	12 2	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 10	9 10
Berar—																										
Buldána	10 8	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Basim	13 10	13 0	...	...	8 10	9 0	11 0	11 0	24 2	23 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 8	...	...	13 13	13 8	78 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Akola	9 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	11 0	9 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	22 8	22 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	12 4	...	...	18 0	17 0	128 0	128 0	11 0	10 8
Amraoti	9 13	10 5	...	...	8 4	7 13	9 12	9 11	22 0	21 10	14 6	14 2	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 13	...	...	13 4	13 0	67 0	67 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	168 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 11	9 11	*	*	6 10	6 10	7 14	8 1	13 3	13 3	13 13	13 3	16 5	15 8	*	*	10 11	10 14	*	*	11 11	12 7	145 0	145 0	9 2	9 2
[illegible]	9 9	9 14	*	*	7 0	7 0	7 9	7 9	13 7	13 6	*	*	...	*	*	*	11 6	11 12	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
[illegible]ilarghat	8 0	7 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	*	...	*	*	12 8	11 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THÚR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Madras—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 14	10 14	*	*	*	*	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 10	11 2	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	13 14	12 3	19 2	15 14	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 3	12 11
Nilgiris	5 11	*	...	...	6 13	6 13	8 6	8 6	11 14	11 14	12 10	11 3	10 13	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	11 0
Salem	6 13	7 11	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 6	9 6	13 3	12 0	10 11	11 8	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 2	221 2	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 10	8 0	9 3	8 10	15 3	13 10	12 3	12 3	14 10	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	5 13	6 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	13 14	13 6	11 5	11 5	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	10 11	10 11
Cuddapah	7 6	7 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 14	7 14	13 13	12 10	*	12 5	14 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 3	8 3	13 11	12 5	12 8	11 14	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	5 5	5 5	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	*	*	*	*	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	119 2	11 13	10 11
Vizagapatam	6 8	6 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	16 13	15 13	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	7 11	8 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	15 6	17 5	17 10	17 10	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 14	7 8	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 14	9 14	8 6	12 10	*	*	14 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 0	12 6	11 13	11 13	11 13	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 14	8 14	*	*	*	*	12 5	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 2	9 2	*	*	*	*	12 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 5	6 13	...	...	7 8	8 6	8 8	9 6	12 3	10 14	10 11	9 14	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	4 11	7 0	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	10 14	*	15 2	16 14	15 6	15 14	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	5 14	6 10	...	...	10 0	10 5	11 11	11 11	*	*	16 11	16 0	21 2	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	7 10	6 14	...	...	9 0	8 13	9 3	9 2	*	*	14 10	14 0	15 2	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 6
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 0	10 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	4 11	6 3	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	13 0	13 0	15 6	16 3	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	5 12	5 12	5 8	6 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	7 4	14 0	14 0	15 12	12 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	111 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Bangalore	6 1	7 0	6 4	6 9	6 4	6 2	7 2	7 1	12 7	11 14	...	...	13 8	13 6	...	...	8 3	8 6	...	...	11 2	12 3	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 4	8 4	7 4	7 8	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8
Túmkúr	6 8	8 8	6 8	7 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	...	...	11 4	12 0	340 0	340 0	9 8	9 8
Hassan	...	...	6 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 0
Shimoga	6 5	5 12	7 6	6 5	6 15	7 6	10 0	8 15	15 4	15 12	...	...	16 5	17 5	12 1	10 8	8 7	8 6	...	...	14 3	...	480 0	480 0	10 8	9 7
Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	5 8	7 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	...	...	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	9 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE KHARIF SEASON OF 1891.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

[No. A26, Kharíf Statement.] IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARÍF, 1891.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Culturable area.	AREA IRRIGATED.		1891 AS COMPARED WITH 1890.		RAINFALL DURING THE KHARÍF MONTHS OF 1891 AND 1890.													
			Kharíf, 1891.	Kharíf, 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		TOTAL.	
							1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Saháranpur	1,425,920	1,034,058	60,034	60,452	...	418	...	0·70	0·95	1·0	2·20	4·20	3·70	25·12	23·32	5·80	11·64	8·00	41·81	44·82
Muzaffarnagar	1,054,080	901,359	93,893	91,466	2,427	...	0·05	...	0·83	0·77	0·40	5·26	5·02	16·28	23·33	5·70	8·16	5·10	37·79	33·11
Meerut	1,511,680	1,335,106	134,695	124,606	10,089	...	0·10	0·28	0·59	0·85	0·25	1·63	3·40	15·15	19·83	6·16	7·02	3·07	31·19	27·14
Bulandshahr	1,214,080	1,087,677	81,099	77,773	3,326	...	...	0·48	0·58	0·10	0·33	3·62	2·22	20·20	19·97	8·70	7·44	3·18	30·54	36·28
Aligarh	1,252,480	1,042,976	59,014	54,254	4,760	...	0·38	0·14	0·34	0·73	0·07	3·11	1·71	17·10	18·77	10·37	4·49	1·07	25·76	32·52
Muttra	932,480	861,738	29,531	25,310	4,221	...	0·10	...	0·38	0·51	2·1	11·52	0·72	12·17	18·89	8·60	10·90	5·81	33·09	38·61
Agra	1,187,840	961,164	6,482	8,807	...	2,325	...	...	0·80	...	1·55	5·20	4·19	9·02	7·53	7·82	13·47	3·22	27·54	25·26
Etah	1,110,918	891,682	32,223	26,492	5,731	...	0·02	...	0·14	...	0·22	4·33	3·10	16·56	12·81	5·74	8·25	1·79	24·54	28·42
Mainpuri	1,080,080	766,247	38,388	39,737	...	1,349	...	0·11	1·46	0·43	0·32	7·17	3·18	12·38	16·03	12·93	12·04	1·30	33·03	34·32
Farukhabad	1,100,160	858,132	19,525	19,020	505	...	...	...	1·20	0·17	0·70	6·35	4·24	10·96	21·28	3·62	12·26	4·33	39·68	25·43
Etáwah	1,084,160	837,512	50,339	56,032	...	5,693	...	0·05	1·19	0·70	0·32	8·08	3·56	14·55	12·35	7·13	8·30	4·00	25·72	34·51
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,105,260	63,461	48,348	15,113	...	0·12	0·02	0·80	0·83	0·18	9·20	4·75	19·42	24·92	4·94	13·23	4·03	44·00	38·44
Delhi	812,238	669,772	42	10	32	...	0·10	0·92	2·92	0·24	1·15	2·03	3·97	14·44	18·13	11·00	6·68	2·07	32·95	30·70
Gurgaon	1,242,357	1,083,308	27,613	19,987	7,626	...	...	...	0·93	0·40	0·30	2·57	2·71	15·18	11·42	6·87	3·20	0·53	18·56	25·55
Dehra Dún	763,520	192,652	7,654	8,055	...	401	0·75	0·55	1·17	0·79	2·90	9·17	15·73	38·04	22·02	36·39	7·15	4·46	49·72	89·40
Bijnor	1,196,902	1,030,184	5,795	6,100	...	305	0·07	1·30	...	0·80	1·30	3·84	2·88	19·50	23·36	14·71	12·10	6·05	39·71	46·20
Tarái	590,720	421,075	22,956	14,177	7,979	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	15·60	16·70	34·60	24·80	9·50	20·30	19·40	63·60	79·10
Pilibhít	878,904	708,985	6,378	6,619	...	241	...	...	0·30	0·20	2·0	11·40	8·10	30·50	27·80	5·60	21·10	15·50	59·30	63·20
Bareilly	1,018,056	907,470	38,813	44,096	...	5,283	...	...	...	...	2·90	9·80	4·60	16·90	25·50	9·70	19·20	7·40	52·20	43·80
Jhánsi	1,049,790	748,265	16	72	...	56	...	...	0·55	...	0·16	13·97	2·59	7·45	11·98	11·06	20·55	6·93	35·83	39·41
Hamírpur	1,464,704	1,226,242	268	180	88	...	...	0·47	0·47	0·91	1·05	9·27	4·06	9·44	15·19	4·32	7·47	2·09	28·24	26·50
Jalaun	945,684	770,851	3,308	3,789	...	481	...	...	...	...	·59	7·90	12·31	12·68	15·66	6·90	12·01	4·40	40·57	31·88
Kumaun Bhábar	Not known.		26,986	35,752	...	8,766	...	1·20	0·10	1·10	1·28	11·60	14·88	50·76	30·71	24·10	15·71	12·20	62·68	100·96
Tikamgarh State			14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	24,437,121	19,441,715	808,527	771,934	61,911	25,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NET INCREASE 36,593.

ALLAHABAD:
The 9th February, 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secretary to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

[No. B. 26, Kharif Statement.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASIL KHARÍF, 1891.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshar.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Pilibhít.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Jalaun.	Bhábar.	Tikamgarh State.	TOTAL.
I—Gardens and Orchards	825	571	996	768	670	119	152	144	101	18	102	236	...	74	281	1	...	13	39	3	13	10	307	...	5,443
II.—Sugarcane	18,153	57,268	94,300	19,948	1,880	328	494	2,618	5,561	5,287	9,251	6,410	14	2,085	1,041	4,564	1,290	3,173	11,904	2	96	746	20	9	246,442
III.—Cereals: Rice	38,291	28,171	8,714	938	788	...	14	453	918	472	2,768	22,300	...	3	5,893	1,122	21,614	3,170	26,457	6	47	964	22,120	...	185,223
III.—Cereals: Bájra	...	...	...	3	12	22	38	5	9	1	13	9	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
III.—Cereals: Juár	...	...	286	2,290	2,577	2,234	157	1,274	1,728	222	798	2,224	12	3,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	16,918
III.—Cereals: Maize	159	1,764	2,000	4,422	8,307	176	204	4,641	4,846	2,128	2,481	3,521	...	53	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	...	35,282
III.—Cereals: Miscellaneous	45	133	446	238	241	90	37	514	2,817	756	1,481	498	...	29	...	99	...	1	...	2	9	24	3,226	...	10,686
IV.—Pulses	31	387	658	14	16	289	7	11	...	...	3	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	477	...	2,038
V.—Fodder crops	338	1,036	4,964	1,716	482	35	585	73	...	...	27	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	9,283
VI.—Fibres: Cotton	206	1,329	5,295	14,907	14,593	20,164	2,514	4,288	2,349	449	1,496	1,520	7	19,065	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	88,191
VI.—Fibres: Other fibres	...	...	...	1	9	22	61	96	635	22	59	61	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	972
VII.—Dyes: Indigo	406	1,845	12,949	33,298	27,748	3,762	1,362	16,209	16,733	8,962	28,354	20,875	...	1,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	174,544
VII.—Dyes: Other dyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354
VIII.—Drugs: Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Drugs: Other drugs	201	65	35	53	18	...	8	25	134	194	74	43	...	...	256	...	5	...	55	...	...	2	...	...	1,168
IX.—Oilseeds	...	...	215	1,224	51	...	...	5	83	20	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,612
X.—Miscellaneous	1,379	1,324	3,837	1,279	1,622	2,290	829	1,545	2,474	962	3,418	5,764	9	1,276	85	9	47	21	358	...	97	1,163	337	1	30,126
TOTAL KHARÍF, 1891	60,034	93,893	134,695	81,099	59,014	29,531	6,482	32,223	38,388	19,525	50,339	63,461	42	27,613	7,654	5,795	22,956	6,378	38,813	16	268	3,308	26,986	14	808,527
TOTAL KHARÍF, 1890	60,452	91,466	124,606	77,773	54,254	25,310	8,807	26,492	39,737	19,020	56,032	48,348	10	19,987	8,055	6,100	14,977	6,619	44,096	72	180	3,789	35,752	...	771,934

ALLAHABAD:
The 9th February, 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

[No. C.26, Kharif Statement.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARÍF, 1892.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by canals in Canal Divisions.

NATURE OF CROPS.	GANGES CANAL.						LOWER GANGES CANAL.						EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.			AGRA CANAL.	BETWA CANAL.	DÚN CANALS.	ROHILKHAND CANALS.	BIJNOR CANALS.	BUNDELKHAND IRRIGATION WORKS.		TOTAL AREA IRRIGATED BY CANALS UNDER THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.	CANALS UNDER THE COMMISSIONER OF KUMAON.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Northern.	Anúpshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	TOTAL.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Bhognipur.	TOTAL.	Upper.	Lower.	TOTAL.						Jhánsi Lakes.	Hamírpur Lakes.		Tarái Canals.	Bhábar Canals.	
I.—Gardens and Orchards	583	396	600	550	1,020	3,149	5	33	242	84	64	428	619	262	881	318	10	281	52	1	3	13	5,136	...	307	5,443
II.—Sugarcane	31,022	37,642	50,084	16,280	4,155	139,183	1,295	4,389	9,470	9,658	2,567	27,379	10,933	43,238	54,171	2,864	746	1,041	15,391	4,564	11	96	245,446	976	20	246,442
III.—Cereals: Rice	25,595	3,358	5,827	603	1,396	36,779	39	349	2,677	12,258	11,104	26,427	29,338	11,283	40,621	3	964	5,893	36,082	1,122	6	47	147,944	15,159	22,120	185,223
III.—Cereals: Bájra	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	4	1	26	1	32	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	...	245
III.—Cereals: Juár	...	...	...	2,291	4,377	6,668	97	828	1,617	1,510	773	4,825	...	...	...	5,420	5	...	...	...	...	...	16,918	...	...	16,918
III.—Cereals: Maize	115	1,280	180	3,588	12,765	17,928	487	2,774	5,605	4,213	314	13,393	173	2,881	3,054	327	...	81	...	...	...	...	34,783	...	499	35,282
III.—Cereals: Miscellaneous	40	175	375	153	633	1,376	214	1,561	1,133	2,549	247	5,704	33	58	91	154	24	...	1	99	2	9	7,460	...	3,226	10,686
IV.—Pulses	28	58	119	...	27	232	...	...	...	...	3	3	20	865	885	432	...	...	...	...	3	6	1,561	...	477	2,038
V.—Fodder crops	503	1,800	2,651	1,570	14	6,538	...	...	...	...	27	27	299	1,807	2,106	586	14	12	...	...	...	...	9,283	...	...	9,283
VI.—Fibres: Cotton	298	2,882	1,613	12,893	20,724	38,110	395	718	1,594	2,335	935	5,977	160	2,551	2,711	41,384	...	5	...	...	4	...	88,191	...	...	88,191
VI.—Fibres: Other fibres	...	...	...	...	20	20	112	514	40	181	16	863	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	972	...	...	972
VII.—Dyes: Indigo	649	17,325	6,145	25,044	34,606	83,769	6,292	12,456	19,238	23,487	20,793	82,266	214	1,887	2,101	6,028	380	...	...	...	...	...	174,544	...	...	174,544
VII.—Dyes: Other dyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	...	...	...	...	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	...	...	354
VIII.—Drugs: Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Drugs: Other drugs	...	15	17	46	25	103	23	131	219	92	...	465	221	53	274	8	2	256	60	...	...	...	1,168	...	...	1,168
IX.—Oilseeds	...	...	...	1,490	...	1,490	...	108	...	...	14	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,612	...	...	1,612
X.—Miscellaneous	522	1,971	1,847	499	2,009	6,848	821	1,777	4,732	2,592	3,557	13,479	1,307	1,997	3,304	4,377	1,249	85	426	9	1	11	29,789	...	337	30,126
TOTAL KHARÍF, 1891	59,355	66,902	69,458	64,707	81,794	342,216	10,134	25,642	46,568	58,985	40,415	181,744	43,317	66,882	110,199	62,180	3,394	7,654	52,012	5,795	30	182	765,406	16,135	26,986	808,527
TOTAL KHARÍF, 1890	57,659	60,860	65,009	61,333	74,568	319,629	7,736	21,711	43,109	61,721	35,752	170,029	44,471	65,208	109,679	52,957	3,789	8,055	56,999	6,100	72	180	727,489	8,693	35,752	771,934

ALLAHABAD;
The 9th February, 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of December, 1891.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sindh.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	Total.
Cotton, raw—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta	...	...	...	1,910	7,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,828
Bombay Town	24	1,49,753	...	...	15,104	121	1,547	86,166	...	18,752	699	...	2,72,166
Karachi	...	...	12,194	...	...	566	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,760
Total	24	1,49,753	12,194	1,910	23,022	687	1,547	86,166	...	18,752	699	...	2,94,754
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	1,33,601	3,79,340	5,155	306	...	...	...	...	...	5,18,402
Bombay Town	...	65,319	...	...	5,68,789	3,10,517	5,94,090	49,723	...	2,16,281	...	...	18,04,719
Karachi	...	...	30,249	...	...	11,68,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,99,079
Total	...	65,319	30,249	1,33,601	9,48,129	14,84,502	5,94,396	49,723	...	2,16,281	...	...	35,22,200
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	1,58,862	68,895	...	2,334	...	74	6,599	...	...	2,36,764
Bombay Town	...	58,104	...	...	15,797	...	86,506	39,501	...	28,254	14,423	...	2,42,585
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	58,104	...	1,58,862	84,692	...	88,840	39,501	74	34,853	14,423	...	4,79,349
Indigo—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	54,730	15,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,422
Bombay Town	247	196	...	...	29	...	8	...	...	179	...	...	659
Karachi	...	...	797	...	...	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,877
Total	247	196	797	54,730	15,721	1,080	8	...	...	179	...	...	72,958
GRAND TOTAL	271	2,73,372	43,240	3,49,103	10,71,564	14,86,269	6,84,791	1,75,390	74	2,70,065	15,122	...	43,69,261

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.,
Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Forests.

CONCESSIONS TO SELECTED FOREST OFFICERS WHO DESIRE TO UTILIZE THEIR FURLOUGH IN STUDYING FORESTRY IN THE FORESTS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

CIRCULAR No. 4 F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Forests), dated Calcutta, the 13th February 1892.

READ—

Circular Resolution No. 20 F., dated 2nd September 1867, specifying the conditions under which Forest Officers on leave in Europe may study Forestry.

RESOLUTION.

IN view of the importance of maintaining in the Forest Departments of India a continuous knowledge of the Forest systems of Europe, and for the purpose of encouraging the study by their officers of Continental Forestry, the Government of India have, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, decided that the privileges set forth in the rules appended to this Resolution may be granted, with their previous approval in each case, to selected officers of the Forest Departments when on furlough.

2. The improvement of State Forests in India has depended, and will for some time continue to depend, in no small measure, on the adaptation to them

of scientific principles borrowed from France and Germany. Under existing arrangements, candidates selected for the Indian Forest Service undergo a preliminary course of practical instruction, for a few weeks, in the forests of either France or Germany; but progress in forestry is on the Continent so rapid that the knowledge which they acquire during their comparatively short tours, and at a time when their practical acquaintance with the subject is only commencing, is found to be insufficient for the needs of forest administration in India. It has therefore been determined to give facilities to officers, who have proved, by the merit of their work in India, that they are capable of assimilating and turning to account useful knowledge, to study forestry on the Continent when absent from India on furlough. Such officers, if carefully selected, would, it is confidently anticipated by the Government of India, be enabled, both by their special capacity and their practical experience of what is required in India, to bring back with them and introduce into Indian forest administration the most important improvements of the continental systems which may be applicable to this country, more especially in connection with the preparation and control of Working-Plans, in which exceptionally technical branch of forestry the greatest advance has recently been made in the Forest Departments of the Continent.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, with its appendix, be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin; also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
Central Provinces.	Andamans.
Burma.	Hyderabad.

Ordered, further, that a copy be forwarded, for information, to the Department of Finance and Commerce and the Inspector General of Forests; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

Rules under which selected Officers of the Forest Department in India may be authorized to study during furlough, at the public expense, forest operations on the Continent of Europe.

I.—A Forest Officer desirous of obtaining permission to study forestry on the Continent, under these rules, must submit an application, through the Conservator under whom he is serving, to the Local Government.

II.—The Local Government will forward the application to the Inspector General of Forests, with the remarks of the Conservator and its own recommendation in the case.

III.—The Inspector General of Forests will submit the application to the Government of India for orders.

IV.—The Government of India will require to be satisfied that the officer applying is likely to profit by the additional experience which he will gain by Continental study, and that he possesses a sufficient knowledge of the language of the country which it is proposed that he should visit.

V.—The application must reach the Government of India not less than four months before the date on which it is proposed to commence a Continental tour.

VI.—If the application is sanctioned, the officer should place himself in communication with the Inspector General of Forests, under whose instructions the plan of study proposed will be arranged.

VII.—On arrival in England the officer will report himself at the India Office; and it will then be decided by Her Majesty's Secretary of State what localities he is to visit.

VIII.—The total period to be spent on deputation will not, as a rule, exceed six months. At the end of that period the officer selected will submit to the India Office a diary showing how his time has been spent, and a report which should indicate fully the nature of the operations studied, and which should also include suggestions as to the application of such operations to India. The Secretary of State will decide whether the diary and the report show that the time of the officer has been properly employed, and will determine accordingly for what period the daily allowance admissible under Rule IX may reasonably be granted.

IX.—Each officer will be paid, through the India Office, the cost of a 1st class return-ticket between London and the place to which he may be initially deputed, and will also, subject to the preceding rule, be granted a daily allowance of 10 shillings during his stay in the Continental forests. Travelling allowance bills in full detail must be submitted to the Revenue Secretary at the India Office.

X.—The reports, notes, and drawings submitted by an officer may not, without the previous permission of the Government of India, be communicated to any professional journal or institution; and the Government of India will be at liberty to print, publish or circulate them should they think fit to do so.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND) FOR 1890-91.

No. 43 I., dated Calcutta, the 26th February 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 22 I., dated the 9th January 1892, forwarding the above Report and the Resolution of the Local Government reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of irrigation works in operation during the year under review was 36, of which two, the Nira Canal and Mhasvad Tank, are classed as Protective. The capital outlay incurred during and up to the end of the year was as follows:—

	Number of works.	During the year 1890-91. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total	Deduct receipts on Capital Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect to end of 1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MAJOR WORKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35).	2	1,82,677	61,542	1,200	2,45,419	480	2,44,939	8,616	2,53,555	70,37,209
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	7	48,434	7,557	411	56,402	...	56,402	1,057	57,459	1,05,46,135
MINOR WORKS.										
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).										
Imperial	26	44,896	11,871	—463	56,304	...	56,304	3,257	59,561	60,30,390
Provincial	1	2,14,348	40,716	972	2,55,936	129	2,55,807	5,700	2,61,507	10,01,031
TOTAL	36	4,90,255	1,21,686	2,120	6,14,061	609	6,13,452	18,630	6,32,082	2,46,24,655

2. The principal outlay from Imperial funds was incurred on the Nira Canal, and amounted to Rs. 2,47,130, mainly on account of the storage works at Bhatghar. An additional area of 792 acres was brought under command by the opening of a new distributary.

The outlay from Provincial funds was on the Gokak Storage Works which were practically completed.

3. The gross revenue collected and the working expenses for the year are shown in the following statement:—

Canal.	Total direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of year.	Gross Revenue Collected. Irrigation Revenue.*	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Working Expenses. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Irrigation Works—									
Nira Canal	50,02,439	34,186	1,899	36,085	29,042	1,440	30,482	5,603	0·11
Mhasvad Tank	20,34,770	18,683	747	19,430	12,157	572	12,729	6,701	0·33
Irrigation works not charged against Revenue—									
Hathmati Canal	5,18,287	6,245	1,126	7,371	6,468	194	6,662	709	0·14
Lower Panjhra River Works	4,56,076	14,696	440	15,136	8,502	377	8,879	6,257	1·37
Kadva River Works	7,18,949	9,563	77	9,640	6,166	376	6,542	3,098	0·43
Pravara River Works, Lakh Canal	3,71,963	929	322	1,251	3,431	167	3,598	—2,347	...
Mutha Canals	63,07,130	1,18,318	99,265	2,17,583	75,569	4,257	79,826	1,37,757	2·19
Ekruk Tank	13,33,406	11,828	12,991	24,819	13,185	639	13,824	10,995	0·82
Krishna Canal	8,40,314	28,883	1,884	30,767	12,858	423	13,281	17,486	2·08
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS, 1890-91	1,75,83,334	2,43,331	1,18,751	3,62,082	1,67,378	8,445	1,75,823	1,86,259	1·06
TOTAL FOR 1889-90	1,72,72,320	2,16,839	1,14,642	3,31,481	1,71,676	8,397	1,80,073	1,51,408	0·88
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
WORKS OF WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.									
Imperial.									
Khari Cut	1,72,946	5,764	522	6,286	3,937	201	4,138	2,148	1·24
Hartala Tank	73,382	—154	808	654	318	25	343	311	0·42
Mhasvad ,,	1,40,930	425	234	659	1,556	101	1,657	—998	...
Jamda Canals	10,30,424	3,978	433	4,411	7,898	420	8,318	—3,907	...
Parsul Tank	2,06,934	...	8	8	140	20	160	—152	...
Pravara River Works, Ojhar Canal	3,27,540	7,914	254	8,168	5,507	295	5,803	2,365	0·72
Bhatodi Tank	3,79,431	6,213	202	6,415	3,837	171	4,008	2,407	0·63
Matoba ,,	2,00,725	8,823	101	8,924	2,254	91	2,345	6,579	3·27
Kasurdi ,,	45,590	487	143	630	304	12	316	314	0·69
Shirsuphal Tank	2,05,511	3,339	66	3,405	1,735	79	1,814	1,591	0·77
Bhadalvadi ,,	2,27,228	3,625	107	3,732	1,692	75	1,767	1,965	0·86
Koregaon ,,	39,189	1,078	9	1,087	737	36	773	314	0·80
Ashti ,,	8,22,933	3,903	1,013	4,916	4,913	238	5,151	—235	...
Revari Canal	58,667	5,508	36	5,544	1,866	72	1,938	3,606	6·15
Upper Man River Works	4,28,406	7,096	76	7,172	4,572	151	4,723	2,449	0·57
Yerla River Irrigation Works	6,51,375	8,739	614	9,353	5,931	200	6,131	3,222	0·49
Chikhli Canal	57,442	1,775	134	1,909	766	16	782	1,127	1·96
Maini Tank	3,91,938	8,009	184	8,193	5,244	168	5,412	2,781	0·71
Muchkundi Tank	1,55,549	59	16	75	334	9	343	—268	...
Nilgund ,,	8,972	...	...	...	22	1	23	—23	...
Gadikeri ,,	9,279	1,987	...	1,987	199	...	199	1,788	19·27
Dambal ,,	62,946	1,504	359	1,863	698	19	717	1,146	1·82
Medleri ,,	81,149	293	...	293	603	15	618	—325	...
Madag ,,	1,67,598	858	122	980	1,068	27	1,095	—115	...
Asundi ,,	62,459	799	...	799	688	19	707	92	0·15
Mavinkop ,,	30,847	856	6	862	89	...	89	773	2·51
Provincial.									
Gokak Canal, First Section and Storage Works	10,01,931	6,789	3,617	10,406	4,222	200	4,422	5,984	0·59
TOTAL OF MINOR WORKS, 1890-91	70,41,332	89,667	9,064	98,731	61,130	2,662	63,792	34,939	0·50
TOTAL FOR 1889-90	67,11,280	82,147	9,231	91,378	64,237	2,816	67,053	24,325	0·36
Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1890-91	...	5,26,231	1,138	5,27,369	1,43,589	52,667	1,96,256	3,31,113	...
Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1889-90	...	5,29,685	2,108	5,31,793	1,43,237	52,991	1,96,228	3,35,565	...

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.

4. The Major Works show an improvement in gross revenue collected, and a diminution in working expenses compared with the figures for 1889-90, the net revenue being more by Rs. 34,851.

The interest charges for the year on account of the Major Works amounted to Rs. 6,73,971, so that the net revenue failed to meet these charges by a sum of Rs. 4,87,712. The deficit on account of interest charges at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 83,67,825.

The Minor Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, also show an improvement in net revenue amounting to Rs. 10,614.

5. The irrigation revenue from the Major and Minor Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, as shown in column 3 of the last statement, was made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Water-rates directly paid	3,23,155
Share of Land Revenue	11,425
	3,34,580
Deduct—Refunds	1,582
	3,32,998

6. The miscellaneous receipts in column 4 of the same statement were made up of:—

	Rs
Plantations	16,837
Water-power	7,050
Miscellaneous	1,03,928
	1,27,815

There were no receipts from navigation.

Of the miscellaneous receipts Rs. 88,043 were derived from the Mutha Canals on account of the water-supply of Poona. The question of the rate at which the Poona Municipality receives the supply, which was referred to in para. 5 of the Review for the previous year, is stated to be under consideration. The amount of water supplied amounted to a daily average of 23·04 gallons per head of population.

7. In para. 6 of the Review of the Report for the previous year, the Government of India commented on the charge made against the Mutha Canals for the maintenance of some tanks and wells in the Poona Cantonment. The Bombay Government subsequently explained that this charge was made in consideration of the book credit afforded to the canals of the savings represented by the difference between the former cost of supplying the troops with water and the present cost of supplying them from the Mutha Canals. This book credit was approved by the Government of India in letter No. 385 A. I., dated 31st October 1876. The credit to the canals on account of this saving during the year under review was Rs. 22,854, but the outlay on the maintenance of the tanks and wells in the Cantonment is not stated.

8. The following statement gives the revenue assessed for the year under review, and compares the assessment with the area irrigated, individually for the Major Works, and collectively for the Minor Works and those for which only revenue accounts are kept:—

Irrigation Works.	Area irrigated.		Assessment, 1890-91.			Assessment, 1889-90.	Rate per acre irrigated.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	Occupiers' rates.	Share of Land Revenue.	Total assessment, excluding miscellaneous.		1890-91.	1889-90.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major Works.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nira Canal	16,913	21,030	36,226	...	36,226	24,687	2·14	1·13
Mhasvad Tank	7,106	6,702	13,541	...	13,541	14,661	1·91	2·20
Hathmati Canal	3,706	2,350	8,074	...	8,074	5,651	2·30	2·40
Lower Panjhra River Works	2,390	2,493	8,086	6,628	14,714	17,826	6·10	7·77
Kadva River Works	2,227	3,090	7,946	594	8,540	11,052	3·83	3·58
Pravara River Works, Lakh Canal	433	322	1,250	...	1,250	1,250	2·90	3·91
Mutha Canals	11,201	13,338	1,10,000	...	1,10,000	1,21,239	9·82	9·09
Ekruk Tank	2,598	2,534	10,188	...	10,188	9,441	3·92	3·73
Krishna Canal	3,950	3,732	32,707	...	32,707	29,606	8·28	7·93
Minor Works.								
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	25,317	29,169	78,077	4,203	82,280	88,871	3·25	3·05
Total	75,901	85,550	3,06,695	11,425	3,18,120	3,24,001	4·19	3·79
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	145,563	145 203	5,23,079	2,62,943	7,86,022	7,87,128	5·40	5·42
Grand Total	221,464	230,753	8,29,774	2,74,368	11,04,142	11,11,729	4·99	4·82

9. The decrease in the irrigated area as compared with the figures for the previous year is said to be due to the exceptionally good rainfall during the rabi season, which led to a reduced demand for water.

The figures representing assessments cannot be compared with those showing the actual collections given in para. 3, as a portion of the revenue collected during the year is based on the rabi assessment of 1889-90.

10. The demands unrealised at the close of the year from works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, amounted to Rs. 34,330 against Rs. 40,550 at the beginning.

The principal crops irrigated were as follows:—

	Acres.
Jowár	11,417
Bájri	10,954
Ground nut	10,527
Wheat	10,343
Sugarcane	6,769

The aggregate estimated value of the crops irrigated by the Major and Minor Works was 40 lakhs.

11. The working expenses as shown in columns 6—8 of the statement in para. 3 were distributed as follows:—

Irrigation Works.	1890-91.					1889-90.
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Irrigation Works—						
Nira Canal	16,546	11,996	500	1,440	30,482	27,107
Mhasvad Tank	7,039	5,069	49	572	12,729	12,285
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
Hathmati Canal	4,765	1,699	4	194	6,662	6,455
Lower Panjhra River Works	4,243	4,059	200	377	8,879	8,090
Kadva River Works	2,933	3,133	100	376	6,542	4,671
Pravara River Works, Lakh Canal	2,090	1,239	102	167	3,598	4,306
Mutha Canals	37,555	36,363	1,651	4,257	79,826	86,734
Ekruk Tank	7,810	5,184	191	639	13,824	13,231
Krishna Canal	7,911	4,929	18	423	13,281	17,154
Minor Works.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Imperial	34,031	21,921	956	2,462	59,370	62,804
Provincial	2,079	1,943	200	200	4,422	4,249
Total	1,27,002	97,535	3,971	11,107	2,39,615	2,47,126
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	3·15	2·89
Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	53,251	85,383	4,955	52,667	1,96,256	1,96,228
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	1·35	1·35

12. The establishment charges on the Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, were made up of:—

	Revenue Management.	Maintenance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	2,109	1,683	3,792
Executive	45,683	29,854	75,537
Civil Officers	18,206	...	18,206
TOTAL	65,998	31,537	97,535

13. Part II of the Report deals with the works for which only revenue accounts are kept, the figures relating to which have been given in the aggregate in the preceding statements. These works, which taken collectively are of much importance, are now noticed in greater detail than in the reports for preceding years, the account of irrigation in the Khandesh district being especially full. The total revenue derived from the 1,270 works, for which revenue accounts are kept, was Rs. 7,86,022. This is the net consolidated assessment, of which Rs. 5,23,079 represents the irrigation share, and Rs. 2,62,943 the land share. The direct irrigation receipts amounted to Rs. 3,197, which added to the irrigation share of the land assessment and deducting Rs. 45 on account of refunds of revenue, makes up the total of Rs. 5,26,231 entered in the statement in para. 3. The works are situated principally in the following districts:—

	Number of works.
Ahmedabad	66
Surat	287
Nasik	271
Khandesh	82
Dharwar	471

14. The question of systematically maintaining, and improving the efficiency of, this class of works is said to be still under consideration. It would appear from what is said in the detailed district reports that works of this class are steadily deteriorating owing to the difficulty of arranging for their repair. This difficulty in the case of small and scattered works has been met in the Madras Presidency by handing over their maintenance to the Revenue authorities, and it is possible that a similar system might be introduced with advantage into Bombay.

15. The question of closing or transferring to the Revenue authorities some of the Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are now kept, but which cannot be profitably maintained, such as the Koregaon, Muchkundi, and Asundi Tanks, referred to in Reviews for the two previous years, is also said to be still under consideration.

16. The Revenue Report was received by the Government of India on 14th January, which is earlier than that for 1889-90. It has been correctly prepared, and is accompanied by a useful series of maps of the different districts.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance, and that copies of the Report and of the Review be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations, in the Public Works Department, noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Review and the Resolution by the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

C. VINCENT,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT FOR 1890-91—REVIEW OF THE.

No. 5 W. I.—19 OF 1892.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, dated Bombay Castle, the 6th January 1892.

READ—

Letter from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, No. B.-3—2172, dated 8th October 1891.—Submits statements in connection with the Irrigation Revenue Report of Works in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1890-91.

Letter from the Chief Engineer, Central Division, No. 5109 dated 9th October 1891.—Forwards the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Central Division, Parts I. and II., for the year 1890-91.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, No. 4934, dated 13th October 1891.—Forwards the Irrigation Revenue Report for 1890-91, Parts I. and II., with maps.

Letter from the Chief Engineer, Southern Division, No. 2520, dated 16th October 1891.—Forwards the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Southern Division for 1890-91, with statistical statements and map of the Belgaum Collectorate. Makes remarks. Adds that Part II. of the Report will follow.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer, Southern Division, No. D.—1589, dated 12th November 1891.—Referring to Government memorandum No. 655-I., dated 6th idem, forwards Part II. of the Irrigation Revenue Report for 1890-91.

RESOLUTION.—The salient points of the year's operations are brought out in the general remarks prefacing the report.

2. The number of works in operation, included in Part I., is the same as in the previous year. The capital expenditure amounted to ₹6,33,872, and was incurred principally on the Nira Canal, the Gokak Canal Storage Works, the Mutha Canals and Maini Tank. That on the Nira Canal was mainly on the Storage Works at Bhatghar: the Gokak Storage Works were practically completed: a new set of pumps for the Poona Water-supply was purchased at the cost of the Mutha Canals capital account, and the head-works of the Maini Tank were rendered more secure.

3. The entire capital outlay at the end of the year stood at ₹2,49,15,334, including ₹2,90,679 on three projects which are still in abeyance.

4. The net irrigable area under command was increased from 533,313 to 535,762, or by 2,449 acres only.

5. The area irrigated by all the works taken together was 75,901 acres as compared with 86,599 acres in the previous year, showing a falling off of 10,698 acres, which was due to favourable rainfall and principally to exceptionally favorable rainfall in the rabi season in the tracts commanded by the Nira and Mutha Canals.

6. The principal crops irrigated were jowari and bajri (22,371 acres), groundnut (10,527 acres), wheat (10,343 acres), sugarcane, garden and orchards (9,874 acres), gram (5,332 acres), and rice (4,809 acres). The falling off as compared with the previous year was principally in the areas of jowari and bajri (8,514 acres), wheat (1,911 acres), and gram (1,001 acres). There was a further slight falling off in the area of sugarcane and an increase in the areas of groundnut and rice.

7. The assessed revenue amounted to ₹4,44,281 against ₹4,49,838 in the previous year. The decrease of ₹5,557, or 1¼ per cent., was in the water-rate assessments on the irrigated lands, and is accounted for by the decrease in area. The average water-rate per acre was ₹4·09 as compared with ₹3·66 in the previous year, the increase being due to the increases in the higher classes of crops, such as gardens, rice and groundnut. The receipts from plantations again show some improvement, but the total under other receipts is practically the same as in the previous year.

8. The total revenue realised was R4,60,813, and the outstandings at the end of 1890-91 amounted to R34,330 as compared with R40,550 at the commencement of the year.

9. The working expenses during the year amounted to R2,39,615 as compared with R2,47,126 in the previous year, showing a decrease of R7,511, which was principally in the charge for repairs, and is satisfactory.

10. The net revenue of the year was—

	R
(1) on basis of assessments	2,04,666
(2) on basis of realisations	2,21,198

as compared with R2,02,712 and R1,75,733, respectively, in 1889-90.

11. The Nira Canal and Mhaswad Tank show a profit of R12,304 as compared with R6,320 in the previous year.

12. The Productive Works show a profit of R1,73,955 as compared with R1,45,088 in 1889-90. The state of the canals leading from the Ekruk Tank is receiving consideration.

13. The Minor Works, taken all together, but excluding Gokak, show a profit of R28,955 as compared with a profit in 1889-90 of R18,103 and with a loss in 1888-89 of R13,499, but some of the works, and notably the Jamda Canals, still show disappointing direct results. But little direct use was made of the large volume of water stored in the Ashti Tank. On the Gokak works there was a profit of R5,984: the completion of the Storage Works improved the rabi supply to the canal, but the improvement in receipts due to this cause will not appear until the accounts for 1891-92 are ready.

14. A somewhat fuller account is given in Part II. of the Report relating to works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept and agricultural works. The figures of area irrigated, revenue and expenditure, correspond closely with those of the previous year and call for no special comment, pending a decision on the question, which is still under consideration, of increased effort to systematically maintain and improve the efficiency of the works.

15. Copies of the report and of this review should be forwarded to the Government of India and Secretary of State.

(True extract.)

C. T. BURKE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR 1890-91.

No. 45 I, dated Calcutta, the 29th February 1892.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

The Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1890-91 and the Resolution thereon by the Government of Bengal, No. 24 I. A., dated 11th January 1892.

OBSERVATIONS.—The works in operation in Bengal remain as stated in paragraph 1 of the Review of the operations for the previous year. The following statement shows the capital outlay during and to the end of 1890-91 on the works for which capital accounts are kept :—

	Number of works.	During the year 1890-91. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Total Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Tota Direct and Indirect charges.	Total Direct and Indirect to end of 1890-91.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.									
Irrigation works not charged against Revenue (Account head 46)	4	5,11,332	1,04,620	30,959	—26,960	6,19,951	14,661	6,34,612	6,16,73,232
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept— Provincial—in operation (Account head 43) . .	3	18,853	6,659	—671	—2,016	22,825	932	23,757	1,03,28,727
TOTAL .	7	5,30,185	1,11,279	30,288	—28,976	6,42,776	15,593	6,58,369	7,20,01,959

2. The sanctioned estimates for the Sone Canal System have been closed with effect from 31st March 1891, subsequent expenditure from the balance of the sanctioned estimates being met under the rules for "open capital" outlay.

3. The principal capital outlay was incurred on the Orissa system, on which it amounted to Rs. 3,38,268. Progress was made with the Taldundah Extension Canal, and distributaries on all the canals were in hand. No addition was made to the actual length of completed distributary, but between 70 and 80 miles of new distributary were so far advanced as to be ready to carry a supply during the ensuing rabi season. Estimates for an additional length of 252 miles of distributary were also sanctioned.

On the Hidgellee Tidal Canal the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 1,57,921, which was incurred on the remodelling works.

On the Sone Canal system the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 1,74,154; the principal works executed being the Chowri and Chowsa drainage cuts and the Kuttea escape.

4. The actual financial results for the year of the works in operation are shown in the following statement :—

Canal.	Total Direct and Indirect Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.				Percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue.*	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Net Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Orissa Canal	2,47,64,114	2,09,730	1,35,206	3,44,936	4,39,383	28,220	4,67,603	—1,22,667	...
Midnapore Canal	84,28,375	1,15,233	1,21,758	2,36,991	1,99,049	9,811	2,08,860	28,131	0·33
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	20,47,387	...	28,044	28,044	51,968	1,606	53,574	—25,530	...
Sone Canal	2,64,33,356	6,37,413	91,757	7,29,170	6,53,286	48,813	7,02,099	27,071	0·10
Total Major Works, 1890-91	6,16,73,232	9,62,376	3,76,765	13,39,141	13,43,686	88,450	14,32,136	—92,995	...
Total for 1889-90	6,10,38,620	11,15,862	3,88,612	15,04,474	13,38,765	83,603	14,22,368	82,106	0·13
Minor Works and Navigation.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Sarun Canals	6,96,753	36,823	160	36,983	37,403	1,478	38,881	—1,898	...
Orissa Coast Canal	43,38,077	...	65,586	65,586	73,766	3,032	76,798	—11,212	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	52,93,897	...	5,25,085	5,25,085	3,09,623	14,334	3,23,957	2,01,128	3·80
Total of Minor Works and Navigation, 1890-91	1,03,28,727	36,823	5,90,831	6,27,654	4,20,792	18,844	4,39,636	1,88,018	1·82
Total for 1889-90	1,03,04,970	23,036	5,60,953	5,83,989	3,73,292	14,879	3,88,171	1,95,818	1·90
Grand Total, 1890-91	7,20,01,959	9,99,199	9,67,596	19,66,795	17,64,478	1,07,294	18,71,772	95,023	0·13
Grand Total, 1889-90	7,13,43,590	11,38,898	9,49,565	20,88,463	17,12,057	98,482	18,10,539	2,77,924	0·39
Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Nuddea Rivers, 1890-91	..	...	2,00,482	2,00,482	1,03,537	6,357	1,09,894	90,588	...
Nuddea Rivers, 1889-90	...	...	1,85,823	1,85,823	87,594	5,395	92,989	92,834	...
Minor Works of which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Eden Canal, 1890-91	...	2,795	802	3,597	34,703	...	34,795	—31,198	...
Eden Canal, 1889-90	...	8,503	867	9,370	24,780	...	24,780	—15,410	...

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.

5. The returns from the Major Works are much less favourable than those for the previous year, exhibiting a deficit of Rs. 92,995 compared with a profit in 1889-90 of Rs. 82,106. The principal factor in this decrease is to be found in the diminished return from the Sone Canals, a net revenue of Rs. 1,51,045 in 1889-90 being reduced to Rs. 27,071 in the year under review. The reason assigned for this decrease is the favourable character of the rainfall, which led to a smaller demand for water for irrigation.

6. The balance of demand remaining unrealised at the close of the year under review was still very large; the following being the figures for the three principal irrigation systems. The figures given include miscellaneous demands, but are principally on account of water-rate :—

Canals.	Balance unrealized at beginning of year.	Demands of year.	Total.	Less collections and remissions.	Balance unrealized at close of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	1,76,762	4,04,856	5,81,618	3,83,254	1,98,364
Midnapore	50,644	2,52,353	3,02,997	2,38,030	64,967
Sone	2,81,782	7,20 881	10,02,663	7,57,935	2,44,728

7. The receipts from the minor works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, show an improvement over the figures for the previous year, but this is more than counterbalanced by an increase in working expenses, principally due to extensive silt clearances on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

8. The balance of simple interest to the debit of the canals amounted, at the close of the year, to Rs. 4,02,95,964.

9. The following figures exhibit the area irrigated by the three major irrigation systems and the revenue assessed thereon during the past two years :—

Canals.	Area Irrigated.		Assessed Water-Rates.		Rate per acre irrigated.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canal	180,299	186,627	2,69,310	2,82,737	1·49	1·51
Midnapore Canal	82,002	68,810	1,23,043	1,03,404	1·50	1·50
Sone Canal	281,014	305,282	5,92,847	6,92,162	2·11	2·27
Total	543,315	560,719	9,85,200	10,78,303	1·81	1·92

The principal decrease was on the Sone Canals, for the reason explained above.

10. The proportions of kharif and rabi irrigation were as follows :—

Canals.	Kharif. Acres.	Rabi. Acres.
Orissa	176,049	4,250
Midnapore	82,002	...
Sone	250,457	30,557
Total	508,508	34,807

11. The principal crops irrigated were :—

	Acres.
Rice	469,311
Sugarcane	18,190
Wheat	14,951
Barley	9,314

The gross estimated value of all the irrigated crops was 166 lakhs.

12. The details of the working expenses shown in the statement in paragraph 4 are as follows:—

Canals.	1890-91.					1889-90.
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.						
Orissa Canal	2,23,863	2,01,569	13,951	28,220	4,67,603	4,56,910
Midnapore Canal	1,05,038	70,082	23,929	9,811	2,08,860	2,08,806
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	27,012	11,469	13,487	1,606	53,574	26,722
Sone Canal	2,76,094	3,48,665	28,527	48,813	7,02,099	7,29,930
Minor Works and Navigation.						
Sarun Canals	26,454	10,560	389	1,478	38,881	40,052
Orissa Coast Canal	42,312	21,660	9,794	3,032	76,798	68,986
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	1,86,548	1,02,384	20,691	14,334	3,23,957	2,79,133
Nuddea Rivers	55,651	45,410	2,476	6,357	1,09,894	92,989
Total	9,42,972	8,11,799	1,13,244	1,13,651	19,81,666	19,03,528
Per acre irrigated*	...	...	...	...	2·60	2·54

* Irrigation systems only.

Of the works outlay on the Orissa Canals, Rs. 76,334 was on head works and Rs. 99,746 on the main canals. The average cost of maintaining the main canals was Rs. 395 per mile.

On the Midnapore Canal Rs. 93,187 were spent on the head works and main canal, or at the rate of Rs. 1,941 per mile.

On the Sone Canals Rs. 20,353 were spent on the head works, Rs. 1,78,593 on the main canals and branches, and Rs. 67,616 on the distributaries.

13. The charge for establishment in the last statement is made up thus:—

	Rs.
Direction	23,461
Executive	2,17,431
Revenue, including collection	4,61,821
Navigation	1,09,086
Total	8,11,799

The debit to establishment on revenue account is, however, arbitrary, 23 per cent. on the works outlay being charged against capital expenditure on major works and against civil works, and the balance of the aggregate establishment charge being debited against the revenue account of the canals.

14. The following figures relate to the complaints that were received and disposed of on the three major irrigation systems:—

System.	Pending from previous year.	Filed during year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance left pending.
Orissa	3,170	3,185	6,355	4,934	1,421
Midnapore	148	1,250	1,398	1,228	170
Sone	746	3,151	3,897	3,784	113

15. In the following statement are given the figures showing the navigation receipts and outlay:—

Canals.	Length of navigable canal.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canal	177	1,21,086	45,157
Midnapore Canal	72	1,12,754	13,678
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	29	27,145	53,574
Sone Canal	218	65,629	31,648
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	(a)47	5,19,263	3,24,018
Orissa Coast Canal	97	64,220	76,842
Nuddea Rivers	477	2,00,508	1,10,056
Total	1,117	11,10,605	6,54,973
Figures for 1889-90	1,117	10,72,909	5,68,901

(a) Includes 20 miles of Kaorapookhur Khall.

There was a considerable increase in the working expenses over the figures for the previous year.

16. The receipts were divided thus—

	Rs.
Tollage on private boats	10,45,118
,, Government boats	20,149
,, rafts	15,735
Transport service	23,159
Fines and sundries	6,444
Total	11,10,605

The aggregate ton-mileage amounted to 51 millions, the estimated value of cargoes to 1,360 lakhs, and the number of passengers carried to 581,000.

17. The Sarun Canals, the annually recurring deficit on which has been commented upon in previous Reviews, did much better in 1890-91, the deficit amounting to Rs. 1,898 only.

18. The average discharge at head during the kharif season from the Orissa Canals amounted to 2,237 cubic feet per second, the amount utilised being 1,935 cubic feet. The duty realised by these two discharges was 78·69 acres and 90·99 acres, respectively. The corresponding figures for the Sone Canals are, discharge at head, 3,054 cubic feet per second, and utilised 2,596 cubic feet; the duties being 74·24 acres and 88·48 acres, respectively.

19. Crop experiments were again carried out. On the Orissa Canals the average of 161 experiments gave 20·76 maunds of paddy and 22·59 of straw per acre, of the gross value of Rs. 23·27, as the return from irrigated land, the outturn from unirrigated land being 15·05 maunds of paddy and 16·12 maunds of straw, of the value of Rs. 16·84. On the Sone Canals the outturn figures were, for selected crops, 32 maunds of paddy and 82 maunds of straw; and for average crops 21 maunds of paddy and 49 maunds of straw per acre. The difference in the outturn of straw in the two sets of experiments is very marked.

20. The Irrigation Revenue Report was received by the Government of India on January 16th, which is about the same date as that for the previous year. It is observed that future reports are promised with more punctuality.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Resolution on the Report, notices with approval the services rendered by Colonel J. M. McNeile, R.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, who is about to retire from the service. The Governor-General in Council is happy to add his testimony to that of the Lieutenant-

Governor to the efficient manner in which Colonel McNeile has discharged his duties.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance, and to the Local Governments and Administrations, in the Public Works Department, noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Review and the Resolution by the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

C. VINCENT,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 24I.A., dated Calcutta, the 11th January, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1890-91 and Chief Engineer's Note on the same

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RESOLUTION.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor regrets the delay in the submission of this Canal Revenue Report, which is due on the 15th November, to the Government of India, and expects that in future it will be prepared with greater punctuality.

Major Works.

2. There are in Bengal four canal systems which are classed as Major Works. Three of these combine Irrigation with Navigation, and the fourth (Hidgellee Tidal Canal) is purely a Navigation work. The Midnapore Canal system is complete, and no further expenditure on the Capital Account will be incurred from Imperial funds. The Sone Canal system is practically complete and in full work. Expenditure on subsidiary works, chiefly connected with drainage, on improvements to the outlets, and on masonry road-crossings required for village channels continues against the unspent balances of estimates sanctioned before 31st March 1891. No further sanctions will be given debitable to Imperial funds. On the Orissa Canal system there is still a good deal to be done to complete the distributaries and minor channels, and it will be some years before the system is fully developed. The Hidgellee Tidal Canal was completed in 1874, but is now being remodelled. The funds required had been advanced by the Imperial Government, and interest is payable by the Local Government at 4 per cent.

Minor Works.

3. The works classed as "Minor Works and Navigation" are divided under three heads—(1) those for which both Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, (2) those for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, (3) those for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

Under the first head there are three projects in operation, *viz.*, the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, the Orissa Coast Canal, and the Sarun Canals. The two former are Navigation works. By the first, communication is maintained between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal through the Sundarbans, and the second is, in combination with the Hidgellee Canal, the main highway between Bengal and Orissa, and the only means at present by which food could be thrown into Orissa in time of famine, except by sea. The object of the Sarun Canals is to supply water from the Gandak to the Sarun district, partly for irrigation and partly for the manufacture of indigo.

Under the second head there is only the Nuddea rivers, the work on which consists of the improvement and maintenance of the river channels to secure a continuous supply of water from the Ganges to the Hooghly, and to facilitate navigation.

Under the third head there are the Eden Canal and the Madhuban Canal. The former is a small work for flushing some of the nullahs in the Burdwan district with water from the river Damooda, chiefly to give a supply of good drinking water. The canal is also in dry years used for irrigation. The latter is a small irrigation work in the Chumparun district.

Capital Account.

4. The outlay of the last two years and the total outlay to date on the Capital Account is shown in the following table:—

WORKS.	DURING 1889-90.			DURING 1890-91.			TO END OF 1890-91.		
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	TOTAL.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	TOTAL.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	TOTAL.
Major Irrigation Works.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa Canal	3,49,008	8,035	3,57,043	3,31,596	6,672	3,38,268	2,42,17,926	5,46,188	2,47,64,114
Midnapore Canal	14,122	263	14,385	(—)35,890	159	(—)35,731	82,44,242	1,84,133	84,28,375
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	49,414	(—)244	49,170	1,52,884	5,037	1,57,921	19,97,787	49,600	20,47,387
Sone Canals	71,953	4,008	75,961	1,71,361	2,793	1,74,154	2,55,27,996	9,05,360	2,64,33,356
TOTAL	4,84,497	12,062	4,96,559	6,19,951	14,661	6,34,612	5,99,87,951	16,85,281	6,16,73,232
Minor Works and Navigation.									
Tirhoot Project	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075
Damooda Project	(—)1,200	...	(—)1,200	(—)1,200	...	(—)1,200	1,48,741	16,239	1,64,980
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	(—)169	(—)112	(—)281	5,613	80	5,693	52,32,872	61,025	52,93,897
Orissa Coast Canal	63,774	(—)190	63,584	17,212	852	18,064	42,35,059	1,03,018	43,38,077
Sarun Canals	340	...	340	...	...	...	6,69,570	27,183	6,96,753
TOTAL	62,745	(—)302	62,443	21,625	932	22,557	1,08,17,667	2,82,115	1,10,99,782
GRAND TOTAL	5,47,242	11,760	5,59,002	6,41,576	15,593	6,57,169	7,08,05,618	19,67,396	7,27,73,014

Orissa Canals.

5. On the Orissa Canals the direct charges of the year, *viz.*, ₹3,31,596, consisted of—

	₹
Works	2,79,149
Establishment	47,656
Tools and Plant	7,089
Suspense Accounts	—2,139
TOTAL	3,31,755
LESS RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	159
NET	3,31,596

The Taldundah Extension Canal, which was shown as in progress in the report for last year, was proceeded with and was very nearly complete at the close of the year.

The lock at Paradeep, which is the outfall lock for this canal, was practically complete within the year, as at the close only the coping had to be put on and the gates to be hung.

Distributaries were in progress on all the canals, and though no addition was made to the completed length during the year, work was so far advanced that water could have been given if necessary during the current year from a length of 70 to 80 miles of new distributaries.

During the year estimates were submitted and sanctioned for 252 miles of distributaries and for 27 miles of embankments.

The Daid protective embankment was fully completed.

There is now no reason for further delay in completing the Orissa project so far as regards detailed sanctioned estimates, but progress continues slow owing to the want of labour. During the year under review work was also hindered by rain in February and March.

Midnapore Canal.

6. The transactions of the year (direct charges) affecting the Capital account of the Midnapore Canal were the following:—

	₹
Works	3,300
Establishment	1,136
Tools and Plant	(—)24
Suspense Accounts	—39 537
TOTAL	—35,125
LESS RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	765
NET	—35,890

As all further outlay on this canal has, under recent orders from the Government of India, to be met from Provincial Revenues, it was necessary to write back the suspense or stock balance from head 49—Major Works to head 43—Minor Works and Navigation, so effecting a reductior to that extent in the sum at charge. The amount of ₹3,300 spent in works was used mainly on the improvement and extension of the Jakhpur drainage channel.

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

7. The sum of ₹1,52,884, by which the Capital account of the Hidgellee Canal was increased (direct charges), was distributed as follows:—

	₹
Works	99.423
Establishment	35 978
Tools and Plant	17,483
TOTAL	1,52,884

The alterations or remodelling of this canal with a view of preventing the frequent closures for the removal of silt, which had been commenced in the preceding year, were proceeded with. The main object of these works is to lower the bed of the canal in order to provide waterway in spite of accumulations of silt, and to admit the drainage of the country across the canal by inlet and escape, also to provide duplicate supply channels in order to admit the river water in the canal free from silt. The supply sluice for Range I at Gewankhally was built up to floor level, and the supply channel from it was about three-fourths completed. In Range II the lowering of the bed of the canal was taken in hand, and about one-third of the work was done.

Sone Canals.

8. The Capital account of the Sone Canals was increased during the year by the amount of ₹1,71,361 (direct charges) distributed as follows:—

	₹
Works	1,32,699
Establishment	19,850
Tools and Plant	6 411
Suspense Accounts	14,716
TOTAL	1,73,676
LESS RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	2,315
NET	1,71,361

The expenditure on these canals from Imperial funds is about to be closed, and will be limited to those works sanctioned before 1st April 1890 and not then completed. The unspent balance of such estimates amounted on that date to ₹6,16,713.

The most important works done during the year were the Chowri and Chowsa drainage cuts, and an escape from the Kuttea distributary. Progress was also made in the provision of permanent outlets and in constructing crossings for village channels under the district roads. An important drainage cut in the Buxar Division and an additional weir on the Patna Canal at lock No. II were in progress at the end of the year. The latter work was completed in May.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

9. On the Calcutta and Eastern Canals the Capital account was increased by ₹5,613 (direct charges) as under—

	₹
Works	1,599
Establishment	574
Tools and Plant	3,427
Suspense Accounts	13
TOTAL	5.613

The works constructed were two additional buildings for storing wreckage, while a portable engine was received from the Orissa Coast Canal and its value adjusted.

Orissa Coast Canal.

10. On the Orissa Coast Canal the outlay amounts to ₹17,212 (direct charges) as shown below—

	₹
Works	17,269
Establishment	6,085
Tools and Plant	(—)4,098
Suspense Accounts	(—)2,029
TOTAL	17,227
LESS RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	15
NET	17,212

The expenditure on works was incurred on clearing several brickfields, on the construction of toll-houses and sheds for khallasies, on excavation of tanks for drinking water at locks, and on the purchase of a house for the Executive Engineer's Office.

Revenue Major works.

11. The receipts, working expenses and interest charges in respect of the four works, classed as Major Irrigation Works, are shown as follows for 1890-91 and for the four previous years:—

PARTICULARS.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Receipts.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Water-rates	10,32,271	7,48,292	10,01,937	11,32,662	9,69,962
Navigation	2,82,899	2,93,888	3,39,138	3,34,893	3,27,026
Miscellaneous	71,459	61,049	53,294	53,719	49,739
TOTAL	13,86,629	11,03,229	13,94,369	15,21,274	13,46,727
Less—Refunds of revenue	16,950	16,149	13,190	16,800	7,586
NET TOTAL RECEIPTS	13,69,679	10,87,080	13,81,179	15,04,474	13,39,141
WORKING EXPENSES.					
DIRECT CHARGES.					
I.—Maintenance and Repairs.					
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	5,532	12,144	4,712	3,263
Repairs	8,11,258	7,98,537	7,21,935	6,53,419	6,27,351
Compensation	8	...	...	861	168
Establishment, including Direction	1,86,616	3,66,702	3,20,561	3,26,011	3,69,952
and Accounts	72,342	78,126	82,279	82,600	79,894
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	1,225
Profit and Loss	10,70,224	12,48,897	11,36,919	10,67,603	10,81,853
TOTAL					
II.—Revenue management.					
Irrigation establishment	2,04,819	1,98,340	2,27,337	2,30,228	2,20,928
Navigation ditto	40,607	40,199	40,644	40,934	40,905
TOTAL	2,45,426	2,38,539	2,67,981	2,71,162	2,61,833
TOTAL DIRECT CHARGES	13,15,650	14,87,436	14,04,900	13,38,765	13,43,686
Indirect Charges.					
Leave and pension allowances	60,487	84,734	82,395	83,603	88,450
TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES	60,487	84,734	82,395	83,603	88,450
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	13,76,137	15,72,170	14,87,295	14,22,368	14,32,136
NET REVENUE	(—)6,458	(—)4,85,090	(—)1,06,116	82,106	(—)92,995
Charges for interest	22,91,006	23,13,446	23,39,849	23,65,030	23,87,119
DEFICIT	22,97,464	27,98,530	24,45,965	22,82,924	24,80,114

The cost of repairs was less in 1890-91 than in any of the previous four years. This is, however, met by heavier charges for establishment (Direction, Accounts and Executive). Owing to the varied nature of the work in Bengal, the total charges for the establishment employed in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department have to be distributed among various heads, including Civil Works (Provincial and Imperial), Agricultural (embankments and drainage), Major Works (Capital and Revenue), and Minor Works. Up to 1886-87 this distribution was effected by charging a fixed percentage against Canal Revenue and other heads, while the balance was debited to Provincial Roads and Buildings. Since 1887-88 a fixed percentage has been charged against Capital Expenditure on Major Works and against Civil Works, the balance being allotted to Canal Revenue. Hence it follows that without any increase in the total establishment charge of the Province the amount debited against the Revenue account of the Marjor Works may increase owing to smaller charges being made under other heads.

The net result of the year's working resulted in a loss of ₹92,995. The interest charges of the year were ₹23,87,119. The total to be made good by the Province was ₹24,80,114. From the commencement up to the close of the year 1890-91, the total charge to Provincial revenues on account of Major Irrigation Works has been ₹4,02,95,964.

12. Taking each work separately, the results of the year's work compared with the previous year are shown below:—

Particulars.	Major Irrigation Works.							
	Orissa Canal.		Midnapore Canal.		Hidgellee Tidal Canal.		Sone Canals.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Receipts.								
Water-rates	1,99,844	2,09 806	1,16,124	1,15,438	...	...	8,16,394	6,44,718
Navigation	88,632	1,21,498	1,48,164	1,12,754	40,338	27,145	57,759	65,629
Miscellaneous	15,747	13,708	13.016	9,004	1,614	899	23,342	26,128
Total	3,04,223	3,45,012	2,77,604	2,37,196	41,952	28,044	8,97,495	7,36,475
Less—Refunds of Revenue	99	76	181	205	...	...	16,520	7,305
Total Receipts	3,04,124	3,44,936	2,77,423	2,36,991	41,952	28,044	8,80,975	7,29,170
Working Expenses.								
Direct Charges.								
I.—Maintenance and Repairs—								
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,712	3,263
Repairs	2,31,068	2,22,638	1,13,507	1,05,038	16,713	27,012	2,92,131	2,72,663
Compensation	...	...	...	...	...	...	801	168
Establishment, including Direction and Accounts	1,09,434	1,32,859	29,753	39,562	4,157	8,626	1,82,667	1,88,895
Tools and Plant	19,722	13,951	27,612	23,929	1,806	13,487	33,460	28,527
Profit and Loss	...	1,225	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,60,224	3,70,673	1,70,872	1,68,529	22,676	49,135	5,13,831	4,93,516
II.—Revenue management—								
Irrigation establishment	55,502	52,591	21,903	22,809	...	...	1,52,823	1,45,528
Navigation ditto	15,871	16,119	7,719	7,711	3,039	2,833	14,305	14,242
Total	71,373	68,710	29,622	30,520	3,039	2,833	1,67,128	1,59,770
Total Direct Charges	4,31,597	4,37,383	2,00,494	1,99,049	25,715	51,968	6,80,959	6,53,286
Indirect Charges.								
Leave and pension allowances	25,313	28,220	8,312	9,811	1,007	1,606	48,971	48,813
Total Indirect Charges	25,313	28,220	8,312	9,811	1,007	1,606	48,971	48,813
Total Working Expenses	4,56,910	4,67,603	2,08,806	2,08,860	26,722	53,574	7,29,930	7,02,099
Net Revenue	(—)1,52,786	(—)1,22,667	68,617	28,131	15,230	(—)25,530	1,51,045	27,071
Charges for interest	9,48,473	9,62,085	3,30,923	3,30,487	72,808	76,854	10,12,826	10,17 693
Deficit	11,01,259	10,84,752	2,62,306	3,02,356	57,578	1,02,384	8,61,781	9,90,622

Particulars.	Minor Works and Navigation.											
	Sarun Canal.		Calcutta and Eastern Canal.		Orissa Coast Canal.		Nuddea Rivers.		Eden Canal.		Madhuban Canal.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889 90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890 91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Receipts.												
Water-rates	22,990	36,823	...	...	61	...	...	...	8,503	2,795	...	...
Navigation	...	...	4,88,309	5,19,263	63,724	64,220	1,85,983	2,00,508	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	123	160	7,312	5,883	1,563	1,410	60	136	867	802	36	42
Total	23,113	36,983	4,95,621	5,25,146	65,348	65,630	1,86,043	2,00,644	9,370	3,597	36	42
Less—Refunds of Revenue	...	...	78	61	15	44	220	162	...	...	...	...
Total Receipts	23,113	36,983	4,95,543	5,25,085	65,333	65,586	1,85,823	2,00,482	9,370	3,597	36	42
Working Expenses.												
Direct Charges.												
I.—Maintenance and Repairs—												
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	...	1,244	36,676	...	...	...	...	1,786	584	2,957	6,236
Repairs	24,900	26,454	1,65,315	1,49,872	50,528	42,312	47,843	52,482	15,692	24,612	3,257	2,011
Establishment, including Direction and Accounts	12,422	10,560	50,618	64,041	926	15,452	16,777	21,780	7,032	8,915	3,100	3,293
Tools and Plant	991	389	13,510	20,691	10,513	9,794	2,250	2,476	270	684	23	287
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	(—)1,036	3,169	...	...	...	...
Total	38,313	37,403	2,30,687	2,71,280	61,967	67,558	65,834	79,907	24,780	34,795	9,337	11,827
II.—Revenue management—												
Irrigation establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Navigation establishment	...	...	36,281	38,343	6,044	6,208	21,760	23,630	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	36,281	38 343	6,044	6,208	21,760	23,630	...	...	...	...
Total Direct Charges	...	...	2,66,968	3,09,623	68,011	73,766	87,594	1,03,537	...	...	...	...
Indirect Charges.												
Leave and pension allowances	1,739	1,478	12,165	14,334	975	3,032	5,395	6,357	...	...	...	...
Total Indirect Charges	1,739	1,478	12,165	14,334	975	3.032	5 395	6,357	...	...	...	...
Total Working Expenses	40,052	38,881	2,79,133	3,23,957	68,986	76,798	92,989	1,09,894	24,780	34,795	9,337	11,827
Net Revenue	(—)16,939	(—)1,898	2,16,410	2,01,128	(—)3,653	(—)11,212	92,834	90,588	(—)15,410	(—)31,198	(—)9.301	(—)11,785

The net result of the year combining Major and Minor Works was as follows:—

	₹
Receipts from all sources (less refunds)	21,70,960
Working expenses, direct and indirect	20,28,288
Profit	1,42,628
Interest charges payable to Government of India on Major Works	23,87,119
Net charge on Provincial revenues	22,44,491

Areas and water-rates.

13. The main source of revenue from the Major Works is the amount received as water-rates. The following will show the area irrigated, the water-rates earned on such area, and the amounts collected for the year under review and for the preceding year:—

	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Area irrigated.	Earnings.	Collections.	Area irrigated.	Earnings.	Collections.
	Acres.	₹	₹	Acres.	₹	₹
Orissa Canals	186,627	2,82,638	1,99,745	180,299	2,69,234	2,09,730
Midnapore Canal	68,810	1,03,223	1,16,243	82,002	1,22,838	1,15,233
Sone Canals	305,282	6,75,642	7,99,874	2,81,014	5,85,542	6,37,413
Total	560,719	10,61,503	11,15,862	543,315	9,77,614	9,62,376

Note.—In the above the earnings show the assessed amount due on account of the irrigation of the year, part of which falls due after the 31st March, and the collections are the gross totals, deducting refunds.

The collections in any year depend to some extent on the assessments of the previous year, more especially on the Sone system, where the assessments for rabi irrigation and half of the assessments on long leases fall due after the close of the financial year.

14. On the Orissa system the area irrigated was somewhat less than in 1889-90, but was greater than in any previous year, and the area leased at the end of the year, 184,418 acres, was greater than that irrigated during the year, which indicates that the demand for irrigation is increasing. There has been a satisfactory decrease in the area assessed for unauthorised irrigation, and the assessments for the year were completed and the demands sent in with greater punctuality than before. On the other hand, the collections of water-rates are still unsatisfactory, being much less than the annual demand, so that the amount in arrear is greater at the end of the year than it was at the beginning; but in spite of this some improvement in collection is observed, and the amount collected was larger than in any previous year. The following figures show how the total demand of the year was constituted and the progress made in realising it :—

	Demand of year 1890-91.	Collected or remitted.
	₹	₹
Arrears of 1887-88 and previous years	19,556	10,344
Arrears of 1888-89	55,162	32,977
Arrears of 1889-90	1,01,544	43,501
TOTAL ARREARS	1,76,762	86,822
Current demand of 1890-91	2,69,650	1,61,226
TOTAL	4,46,412	2,48,048
Remissions were	...	38,242
Actual collections were	...	2,09,806

The number of certificates issued during the year was 13,594 as compared with 8,586 in 1889-90. Only 10,928 were disposed of, and the balance outstanding at the end of the year had risen to 9,104. The amount recovered on 10,152 certificates was only ₹25,000 (approximately), that is, about ₹2-8 on each certificate.

The statement given in paragraph 26 of the Chief Engineer's Note shows to what extent incorrect demands had been made. The large amount under "Unirrigated crops" is partly due to the recent exemption of low-lying lands, which are included in existing leases and so assessed in the first instance, but the existing system of assessing and collecting water-rates on these canals is in many ways unsatisfactory, and a revised system, based on that in force on the Sone Canals, has been worked out and is shortly to be introduced.

The returns from navigation have advanced considerably, and the collections of the year are the highest yet obtained on these canals.

15. On the Midnapore Canal there was a satisfactory increase in the area irrigated and in the earnings of the year; but the collections of the year were not satisfactory, and the arrear balance increased from ₹50,644 to ₹64,967. There was, however, greater activity shown in the certificate work during the past year. Seven thousand six hundred and sixty-four cases were instituted, and 9,150 cases were disposed of, the pending balance being reduced from 3,444 to 1,958. The number of cases is still very high compared with the Sone Canals, on which with three times the area irrigated far fewer certificates are required. The navigation receipts, which are an important item on this canal, fell considerably during the year. This is attributed mainly to dulness in trade and partly to a closure of some of the reaches for repairs.

16. As regards the Hidgellee Canal, the year is marked by increased expenditure and diminished receipts, the former being due to extensive silt clearance, to heavy charges for repairs to dredging plant, and to the cost of constructing a slip for boats at Balasore. The falling off in receipts, which are derived almost exclusively from navigation, is due to the long closure of the canal for silt clearance and in connection with remodelling which is in progress.

17. The decrease in the area irrigated and consequently in the earnings on the Sone Canals is attributable to the more abundant rainfall of 1890-91, which was, as the average of 22 stations on that system, 52·86 inches against 33·27 inches in 1889-90, and against 41·70 inches being the mean of 20 years. Considering this heavy rainfall the area irrigated is large, and it is especially satisfactory to find the area under 5-years leases so well maintained. There is an increase over the preceding year in the area assessed from unauthorised irrigation, which is to be regretted. The area so assessed in 1889-90 was, however, unusually small. The collections, though considerably less than in 1889-90, when they were inflated by the recovery of heavy arrears, are still greater than the demand of the year, and show progress in reducing the arrear balance. In the Patna district, however, the collections, were very bad. Here the arrears had greatly increased and the accounts were in confusion owing to the scandalous incompetence of the circle officer, who was then in charge, and has since died. Since the close of the year vigorous measures have been taken, and the balance outstanding has been much reduced.

The amounts remitted for incorrect demands and written off as irrecoverable were ₹5,324 and ₹16,136, respectively, and are smaller than in any of the four previous years. The chief causes of remissions were mistakes in assessment, owing to their having been made without sufficient proof of the land having been irrigated or of its being liable to assessment.

The work done in disposing of certificate cases has also been good. Four thousand eight hundred and ninty-one cases were instituted as against 5,577 in 1889-90. Five thousand three hundred and eleven cases were disposed of at the close of the year, the balance pending was only 1,586, and has since been still further reduced.

The receipts from navigation have been satisfactory, and show a steady, if slow, increase.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor made a close inspection of this canal in November last, and has nothing but approval to record of the system on which it is now being worked and of the spirit which animates its staff. Complaints of wrongful assessment and of non-receipt of water, which once were numerous, are now reduced to a minimum, and when made are disposed of rapidly and in a liberal spirit: the utmost care is taken to secure accuracy in the leases and assessments and punctuality in the payments: the arrears which on the 1st April were over ₹2,10,000 had been brought down to about ₹55,000: the pending certificates were 1,586 at the end of March and 445 at the end of November. The irrigated lands stood out long lines of greenness and fertility a startling contrast to the parched and impoverished tracts which they intersect. As long as the principle is upheld which Mr. Odling has inculcated on his engineers that the first duty of a Canal Officer is to show good irrigated crops so long may it be safely said that the canal is an unmixed blessing to the country.

19. Turning now to the Minor Works, the revenue from which is almost entirely derived from navigation, the following brief remarks may be made:— Revenue, Minor Works.

On the Calcutta and Eastern Canals there has been a fair increase in the receipts, but this has been counterbalanced by increased charges, especially for establishment, which item is higher this year than in any previous one. The net revenue, ₹2,01,128, is lower than it has been since 1881-82. The working of the system of toll collections was good as noticed in paragraph 108 of the Chief Engineer's Note. The method of charging tolls according to measurement and the rates of toll on this system of canals are now under revision with the view of making the payments fall more equally on the various kinds of boats and classes of goods.

On the Orissa Coast Canal there is a very slight increase in the receipts. The net revenue is, however, less than in the previous year owing to the extra charge for establishment. When the works now in progress on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal are completed, it is hoped that the returns from the Orissa Coast Canal will improve. The want of roads in the country adjoining this canal is also an impediment to expansion of traffic. Two feeder roads are now being taken up by the District Board of Balasore, towards which the Local Government has contributed ₹7,000.

The receipts from the Nuddea Rivers have increased slightly, but owing to increased charges for repairs and establishment the net revenue has decreased from R92,834 to R90,588.

The Sarun, Madhuban, and Eden Canals are small works which ordinarily bring in a very slight revenue, while they are a source of expense to maintain. On the other hand, in a dry season like that of the present year, they are of considerable value to the parts of the country in which they are situated.

20. The figures in Appendix I, which record the number of days spent by each Irrigation Officer on tour, show that while some have been active and energetic in the work of inspection, others have fallen far short of the standard which ought to be attained. The attention of all officers in the Department should be called to this table, and Chief Engineer is requested to mention in next year's report the names of those officers who have been most remiss in this branch of their duties.

21. This is the last Canal Revenue Report which will be issued over the signature of Colonel J. M. McNeile, who will retire from the Government service shortly after the Report is published. Sir Charles Elliott cannot allow this distinguished officer to leave the Province without putting on record his high appreciation of his services through a long and honourable career, and his indebtedness to him for his assistance in the administration of the Public Works Department during the past year. He desires also to thank Mr. Odling, Superintending Engineer, for his excellent work on the Sone Canals.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Chief Engineer's Note and its accompaniments be submitted to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; also that it be circulated to other Governments and to all Departments and Officers of this Government as usual.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. M. McNEILE, *Col., R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 20th, 1892.

The unsettled weather, which prevailed throughout Northern and Central India during last week, continued during the first half of the week under review. The depression, which had been traced across the western desert and into the central parts of the country, was shown near Allahabad on the 14th, and rain was falling over the north of the Punjab, the west of Bengal and the greater part of the North-Western and Central Provinces. Subsequently the rainfall extended into Central Bengal, while it continued over the North-Western Provinces and along the line of the hills in the Punjab. On this day, the 15th, the depression had practically disappeared, but a fresh disturbance was appearing over the Indus Valley. The second depression advanced very slowly eastward or north-eastward, but its effect on the weather was very slight compared with that exercised by the former storm, and rainfall was confined to the Punjab and even there was very small in amount. By the 20th the weather was fine everywhere.

The chart of the 14th showed a well defined depression lying to the south of the North-Western Provinces, the centre being between Sutna, Nowgong, and Cawnpore. Readings were relatively high over Guzerat, but gradients were everywhere slight. Rain was reported from the Central and North-Western

Provinces, from parts of Bengal, and from the line of the hills in the Punjab. The heaviest fall was at Sutna. The winds were cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the disturbance. By the morning of the 15th the depression as a distinct disturbance had disappeared, but the weather remained unsettled over a large part of Northern India and rain was reported from several stations in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Rajputana. A fresh depression was shown crossing the Indus Valley. On the 16th the barometer was rising briskly to rapidly almost everywhere, and a large area of relatively high pressure overlay Northern and Central India. The depression over the western desert was, however, still distinctly shown Showers of rain were reported from Bengal and from a few places in north-west India and Madras On the 17th there was very little change in the general distribution of pressure. Readings remained high over a large part of Northern India, and the depression continued to be shown over the western desert. The rainfall had, however, ceased in Bengal, though scattered showers continued to be reported from a few places in the extreme north-west of India and from the south of the Peninsula. The chart of the 18th showed that the barometer was rising in the Indus Valley, the south of the Peninsula and Lower Burma, and was falling elsewhere. The depression in north-west India had moved very slowly eastward or north-eastward and the centre was close to Bikanir. Light general showers were reported from Upper Sind, from Baluchistan, and from the Punjab, but elsewhere the weather was fine. By the morning of the 19th the depression had reached the North-Western Provinces. The disturbance had, if anything, become slighter, and its effect on the weather was inconsiderable. Light showers were reported from the north of the Punjab and from Quetta, but elsewhere the weather was fine. On the 20th the barometer was falling everywhere. A large shallow area of low pressure covered Bengal, the east of the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, but gradients were everywhere slight, and the weather was fine.

Temperature—Has again been higher than usual, but the excess is less than in the preceding week. The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

PROVINCE.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	+1·8	+0·6	+2·3	+1·4	−0·2	−1·2	−1·7	+0·4
Bengal and Assam	+4·3	+2·0	−1·7	−3·1	−1·6	−0·5	+2·5	+0·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·9	−2·4	−2·6	−0·6	+1·1	+3·4	+5·3	+1·2
Punjab	+0·8	+0·8	+2·6	+3·8	+3·9	+1·5	+3·8	+2·5
Bombay	−0·1	−2·9	−0·9	+1·2	+2·3	+1·9	+1·3	+0·4
Berar and Central Provinces	+1·8	−2·6	−4·3	−1·2	+1·1	+2·9	+5·1	+0·4
Guzerat and Central India	+2·8	−2·3	−1·4	+0·8	+3·6	+4·4	+5·1	+1·9
Sind and Rajputana	+3·2	+1·5	+3·8	+5·1	+5·2	+5·0	+3·9	+4·0
Madras	+1·4	+2·4	+2·0	+1·8	−0·4	−1·3	−0·7	+0·7
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA	+2·2	−0·3	0	+1·0	+1·7	+1·8	+2·7	+1·3

The above figures show that for the whole of India there was an average diurnal excess of 1·3°. On the 15th the mean temperature of the whole country was 0·3° below the normal average, and on the 16th the mean temperature exactly equalled the normal, but on the 17th temperature rose and the abnormal excess increased till it became 2·7° on the 20th. The provincial variations show that on the mean of the week temperature was higher in all provinces than is normally the case. The excess equalled 4° in Sind and Rajputana, 2½° in the Punjab, 1·9° in Guzerat and Central India, and 1·2° in the North-Western Provinces, but elsewhere the variations were small.

Rain—The general distribution of rainfall has been described in the earlier paragraphs. The first depression described, occasioned rain in nearly all parts of Northern and a great part of Central India, while the second gave rain to the

Punjab, Sind, and Baluchistan only. In addition showers occurred in the south of the Peninsula.

The concluding table shows that rain has been very general throughout India. Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions thirty-seven have received rain the average amount for the division ranging from only 0·01″ in Tenasserim and the west of the Central Provinces to 1·23″ in the Hill districts of the Punjab. Of the thirty-seven divisions which received rain thirteen had an average fall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch, but all the other divisions received effective rainfall. The regions which had no rain include all the Burma divisions except Tenasserim, Coorg, the centre of the Peninsula, Bombay, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Berar, and the west of Rajputana, all the other parts of the Indian region reporting more or less rain. Of the thirty-seven divisions reporting rainfall twenty-eight had more and eight less than the amount usually received during the week. In the Punjab (west) there was no difference. Tenasserim, the Assam Valley, all the Bengal divisions except Bengal East and Orissa, all the North-Western Provinces divisions, all the Punjab divisions except the north-west and west Malabar, Madras (south, central), Mysore, the Central Provinces (central and east) Sind, Central India, the east of Rajputana, Madras (central and south), and the East coast (central), all had more or less abnormally heavy rain. In the North-Western Provinces (east), the Hill districts of the Punjab, and Madras (south, central) this excess was more than ½ inch.

The columns showing the state of the seasonal rainfall exhibit an excess of rain between January the 3rd and the present date, in the Assam Valley, Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces (east, central and west divisions), the Punjab (south and central divisions), Madras (south, central division), the Central Provinces (central and west divisions), Central India, and Rajputana (east). In all the other divisions there is a deficiency which is most marked in Burma, Coorg, the Konkan, the Deccan, Khandeish and Kattiawar, where there has been no rain.

The returns of heavy falls show several considerable amounts thus in—

			Inches.
Sibsagar	Sudder station received	. . . . .	1·30
Kamroop	Rungia	,, ...	1·49
Jalpaiguri	sudder	,, ...	2·09
Darjeeling	Kurseong	,, ...	3·06
Patna	Bikram	,, ...	1·95
Ghazipur	Zamania	,, ...	1·46
Mirzapur	Chakia	,, ...	2·23
Sultanpur	Musafrkhana	,, ...	1·60
Mainpuri	Mustafabad	,, ...	3·60
Pilibhit	Parampur	,, ...	2·20
Bareilly	sudder	,, ...	2·50
Basti	Khalilabad	,, ...	2·00
Jullunder	Nakodar	,, ...	1·85
Kangra	sudder	,, ...	2·41
Shahpur	Naushera	,, ...	1·10
Coimbatore	Palladam	,, ...	3·65
Sutna	sudder	,, ...	1·50
Nellore	Udayagiri	,, ...	1·30
North Arcot	Tirutani	,, ...	1·61
Madura	Periyakulam	,, ...	2·25
Tinnevelly	Tenkasi	,, ...	4·40

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending February 20th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 3rd to February 20th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 3rd to February 20th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·01	0	+0·01	00·2	0·15	— 87
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0·21	—100
	Central ditto	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·15	—100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·12	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·05	0·42	—0·37	0·29	1·40	— 79
	Assam (Surma)	0·04	0·64	—0·60	0·59	1·90	— 69
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·71	0·37	+0·34	2·02	1·78	+ 13
	Deltaic Bengal	0·06	0·36	−0·30	0·19	1·39	— 86
	Central ditto	0·38	0·35	+0·03	0·42	1·10	— 62
	North ditto	0·53	0·22	+0·31	0·69	0·96	— 28
	Orissa	0·18	0·30	—0·12	0·18	1·01	— 82
	Chota Nagpur	1·05	0·23	+0·82	1·37	1·33	+ 3
	Behar (South)	0 29	0·16	+0·13	0 70	1·03	— 32
	Ditto (North)	0·27	0·21	+0·06	0·34	1·03	— 67
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·76	0·09	+0·67	1·42	0·95	+ 49
	Oudh (South)	0·24	0·10	+0·14	0·53	0·95	— 44
	Ditto (North)	0·44	0·15	+0 29	0·66	1·11	— 41
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·37	0·07	+0·30	1·19	0·74	+ 61
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·23	0·11	+0·12	0·92	0·84	+ 10
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·60	0·35	+0·25	1·16	2·10	— 45
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·15	0·13	+0·02	1·01	0·88	+ 15
	Ditto (Central)	0·27	0·13	+0·14	1·07	1·02	+ 5
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·37	0·33	+0·04	0·99	2·37	— 58
	Ditto (Hill districts)	1·23	0·70	+0·53	2·38	5·28	— 55
	Ditto (North-west)	0·18	0·36	—0·18	0·70	2·68	— 74
	Ditto (West)	0·11	0·11	0	0·24	0·84	— 71
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·31	0·07	+0·24	0 31	0·57	— 45
	Madras (South, Central)	0·68	0·04	+0·64	0·68	0·40	+ 70
	Coorg	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·05	—100
	Mysore	0·04	0	+0·04	0·04	0·08	— 50
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·09	—100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0	0	0	0·06	—100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·13	—100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·06	—0·06	0·06	0·52	— 88
	Central Provinces (West)	0·01	0·02	—0·01	0·62	0·61	+ 2
	Ditto (Central)	0·07	0·06	+0·01	0·88	0·77	+ 14
	Ditto (East)	0·16	0·10	+0·06	0·40	0·75	— 47
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·01	0·07	— 86
	Kattiawar	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·10	—100
	Sind	0·05	0·02	+0·03	0·22	0·50	— 56
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·08	0·05	+0·03	0·95	0·50	+ 90
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·05	0·01	+0·04	0·94	0·26	+262
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·29	0·32	— 9
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·04	0·15	—0·11	0·04	0·42	— 90
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·24	—100
	Madras (Central)	0·02	0	+0·02	0 02	0·09	— 77
	East Coast (Central)	0·12	0·04	+0·08	0·13	0·46	— 72
	Ditto (South)	0·05	0·07	−0·02	0·16	0·95	— 83
	Madras (South)	0·51	0·11	+0·40	0·60	1·32	— 56

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 25th February, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 27th February.*—Some local showers in Tinnevelly and Nilgiris. Agricultural prospects unaltered. Harvest still going on in Southern districts; outturn moderate. Deccan districts and Nellore—fodder still scarce, and cattle suffering in many parts; water-supply also decreasing.. Prices generally easier except in Vizagapatam and Kurnool where rise slight, and in South Arcot; marked fall in Bellary. Principal food-grains now above scarcity rates only in Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot. Numbers on works:—Deccan—men 7,927, women 11,076, children 4,621; East Coast—men 1,980, women 2,035, children 551; South Central—men 1,171, women 2,742, children 752; total 32,855 against 35,646 last week; decrease chiefly in Cumbum not explained. Gratuitous relief:—Deccan—men 76, women 160, children 734; South Central—men 35, women 84, children 129; total 1,218 against 1,221 last week. Loans for construction and repair of wells:—Deccan, ₹1,62,518; East Coast, ₹2,60,000; South Central, ₹2,92,266, disbursed. Wells constructed:—89, 1,859, and 286; under construction 1,349, 3,216, 1,471 in respective blocks. Agricultural Loans Act—₹30,690, ₹28,395, ₹76,713, disbursed in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Slight rain in parts of Karachi. Standing crops withered in parts of Deccan and Karnatak and damaged by frost, blight, or insects in parts of five districts. Poppy plants in Baroda slightly diseased. Fodder scarce in parts of nine and water in parts of four districts. Cattle distressed in parts of five districts. Prices generally steady. Harvesting of late crops and cotton-picking progressing. Preparations for next season commenced in three districts. Numbers on relief works:—Professional agency—Bijapur 23, Belgaum 78, and Dharwar 5,273; Civil agency—Belgaum 1,511, Dharwar 4,886.

Bengal.—*For week ending 1st March.*—Light showers fell in a few localities during the week. Weather fairly cool. *Rabi* crops are being harvested, but the outturn does not promise well generally owing to want of rain, and in some parts will be very poor. The recent rain has facilitated cultivation for early rice and jute, but more is still required. Indigo sowings are progressing favourably. Spring rice is doing well. Sugarcane is still being harvested, and the general yield is satisfactory. The tobacco harvest is giving a good outturn. Opium collection is in fair progress, but the high west wind during the past week has been injurious to the poppy in Monghyr and Saran. Mango and *mahua* prospects are promising. Cattle are generally doing well, and there are good supplies of fodder and water, which are said to have been materially increased by the recent rain. Prices are still steady in most places. The condition of affairs in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Purnea, has not undergone any marked change. In Monghyr relief works have been started on two roads in the Bukhtearpur tract, but very few persons have resorted to them, the daily average attendance for the week ending 13th February being only 170. In Bhagalpur there are two road works and one embankment work open, and the latest report, dated the 16th February, states that 2,300 persons were then employed on them. On these works famine wages were not given, and numbers are expected to diminish under stricter supervision. In Purneah about 2,000 persons have come to the three road works opened in thana Amour, where a small amount of gratuitous relief has also been given. In the Patna and Rajshahi Divisions there has been some improvement in the situation. The late rain is said to have done good to almost every crop, and prices have slightly fallen. There are as yet no signs of distress anywhere in these two divisions. In the Patna Division the *rabi* harvest is expected to give employment to the people and tide them over for at least another month even in the worst tracts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* and poppy crops in good condition. Harvesting begun in a few places. Prices have fallen generally. Fodder still scarce and dear in parts of Saharanpur.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Slight rain has fallen in seven districts. Prices stationary in all districts, except two, where they are falling. Irrigation of *rabi* crops in progress. Condition of crops on *chahi* and *nahri* land is generally reported fair and on *barani* land poor for want of rain; in most districts more rain still wanted. The mustard crop is reported to have been affected by blight in parts of Lahore, and the standing crops in parts of Dera Ismail Khan are said to have been damaged a little by hail. Cattle are being overworked on account of drought, but their condition is reported good throughout the province. Fodder scarce in five districts; sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—No rain; weather clear during the week, but somewhat cloudy to-day, mornings cool, but days continue to grow warmer. Reaping of winter crops progressing. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Burma.—*For week ending 27th February.*—LOWER BURMA:—Threshing and winnowing still progressing; in Thayetmyo dry weather paddy is doing well. UPPER BURMA:—Mandalay—condition of crop is good. Dry-weather paddy progressing in Bhamo, Katha, Shwebo, Mogok, and Ye-u; tobacco and peas doing well in Mogok. Sagaing—wheat, gram, peas, and dry-weather paddy crops progressing. Upper Chindwin—dry-weather paddy promises well, and wheat flourishing. Lower Chindwin—peas being reaped; outturn expected to be very poor; in eastern Sub-division the pea crop has failed entirely; sowing of dry-weather paddy in progress. Pakokku—dry-weather crops fair. Minbu—crop prospects same as last week. Magwe—island and onion crops progressing favourably. Dry-weather paddy doing well in Kyaukse and Meiktila; wheat thriving in Meiktila. Yamethin—reaping completed; threshing in progress. Pyinmana—agricultural operations over. Price of paddy is almost stationary except in Prome, Henzada, Amherst, Toungoo, Upper Chindwin, Minbu, and Pyinmana where the rise is slight; there has been a falling off in Bassein and Pakokku; largely in Thayetmyo and Ruby Mines. Numbers on relief works—Shwebo 1,260; Ye-u 2,326; Sagaing 2,784; Lower Chindwin 2,430; Minbu 180; Magwe (for week ending 20th February) 851; Meiktila 12,990; Yamethin 4,831; no report from Myingyan.

Assam.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Weather generally cool. Pressing of sugarcane and ploughing lands for summer rice continue. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 2nd march.*—MYSORE:—No rain and consequently no improvement in prospects. Crops withering. Outturn of harvests partial. Drinking water scanty in parts, and wells are sunk wherever necessary. Prices fallen in two districts.

COORG:—Threshing of rice and ragi and coffee-picking completed. Slight rise in prices of food-grains Forage becoming scanty.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—BERAR:—Weather temperate. Reaping of wheat continues. Threshing of *kharif* crop nearly completed. Fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient. In Akola taluk fodder and water insufficient. Prices slightly fallen.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. Scarcity of water and fodder is being felt. Tanks are getting dry. Prices:—wheat $9\frac{1}{2}$; coarse rice $8\frac{3}{4}$; white *juar* $13\frac{1}{2}$; yellow *juar* 16; and *tur* $12\frac{3}{4}$ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Cattle disease in parts of Bhopal and Narsingarh. Prices of food-grains steady in Bundelkhand. Other conditions unchanged since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Slight rain in three States. Crops flourishing; good *rabi* crop expected in Sirohi. Crops damaged by hail in Dholepore. Cattle poor in five States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Pasturage and fodder scarce in five States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Prices steady in six States and at Ajmere and Kherwara; falling in three States, rising in one, and fluctuating in two others. Two hundred and fifty emigrants from Marwar; 353 immigrants and 127 cattle in Khotah; 3,061 relief labourers in Marwar, 2,534 gratuitously treated; 6,639 in Jeypore; 1,529 in Kishengarh, 105 gratuitously treated; 5,142 in Bikanir, 2,125 gratuitously treated; 19,133 in Ajmere, 4,078 gratuitously treated; labour ordinary 1,375.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Weather fine and cold. Crops promising. Prices continue high.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLV OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	Week ending 21st February, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 20th February, 1892. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 21st February, 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 20th February, 1892.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
20th Feb., 1892	East Indian	539	1,526	10,34,501	678	1,525	10,21,159	670	3,87,15,367	4,33,31,108	46,15,741	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	18,099	318	57	11,129	195	4,94,946	5,03,685	8,739	...
Ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*g*)	132	705	1,29,723	184	753	93,370	124	40,97,698	41,93,002	95,304	...
Ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	9,454	67	199	13,803	69	3,85,626	4,73,719	88,093	...
Ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	93,839	113	831	1,29,090	155	24,98,153	53,95,588	28,97,435	...
Ditto	Indian Midland (*a*)	90	752	1,05,069	140	752	1,09,490	146	31,69,044	42,61,259	10,91,615	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	5,06,411	303	1,672	4,63,000	277	1,57,53,916	1,89,87,410	32,33,494	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	94,684	91	1,044	84,206	81	40,25,069	41,57,216	1,32,147	...
Ditto	South Indian (*b*)	166	779	1,13,597	146	948	1,31,660	139	58,40,850	63,06,641	4,65,791	...
	TOTAL	225	7,507	21,05,377	280	7,781	20,56,907	264	7,49,81,269	8,76,09,628	1,26,28,359	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
20th Feb., 1892	North Western (*c*)	219	2,395	5,90,272	246	2,424	5,54,924	229	2,38,98,039	2,90,13,847	51,15,808	...
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,79,833	260	692	1,63,900	237	63,16,741	75,51,353	12,34,612	...
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	777	3,01,347	388	777	1,76,810	228	1,09,90,473	1,04,25,222	...	5,65,251
Ditto	Bengal Central (*d*)	103	125	20,665	165	125	14,490	116	6,63,935	6,70,040	6,105	...
Ditto	Nalháti	71	27	1,916	71	27	1,700	63	89,535	80,010	...	9,525
Ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	424	53	8	412	51	16,980	16,245	...	735
Ditto	Jorhát	44	28	1,002	36	28	1,020	36	54,450	57,359	2,909	...
Ditto	Burma (*e*)	190	556	1,89,737	341	609	1,97,134	324	49,10,839	51,96,052	2,85,813	...
	TOTAL	220	4,608	12,85,196	279	4,690	11,10,390	237	4,69,40,992	5,30,10,728	60,69,736	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
20th Feb., 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	505	1,492	10,26,982	688	1,492	10,12,111	678	3,45,44,359	3,81,61,100	36,16,741	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	2,76,767	600	461	2,89,000	627	1,13,57,917	1,23,12,745	9,54,828	...
Ditto	Madras	218	840	1,68,488	201	840	1,85,455	221	86,40,948	83,01,976	...	3,44,972
	TOTAL	424	2,793	14,72,237	527	2,793	14,86,566	532	5,45,49,224	5,87,75,821	42,26,597	...
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	14,908	48,62,810	326	15,264	46,53,863	305	17,64,71,485	19,93,96,177	2,29,24,692	...
	Assisted Companies.											
20th Feb., 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	...	162	16,086	105	...	9,38,579	9,38,579	...
Ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	6,839	311	22	5,846	266	2,64,818	2,53,015	...	11,803
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	5,085	76	67	5,050	75	2,89,315	3,34,496	45,181	...
Ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	8,210	105	78	10,566	135	4,55,038	4,47,789	...	7,249
	TOTAL	128	167	20,134	121	329	38,448	117	10,09,171	19,73,879	9,64,708	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
20th Feb., 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	140	354	61,741	174	354	60,092	170	22,76,257	25,13,444	2,37,187	...
Ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	25,117	85	311	24,168	78	11,01,334	11,90,448	89,114	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	3,691	51	72	4,040	56	1,77,453	1,76,095	...	1,358
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	68	3,574	53	93	6,310	68	62,085	1,87,317	1,25,232	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	812	62	13	820	63	(*h*)38,675	53,977	15,302	...
Ditto	Kolháput	...	...	...	...	29	1,480	51	...	(*i*)67,668	67,668	...
	TOTAL	104	803	94,935	118	872	96,910	111	36,55,804	41,88,949	5,33,145	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
20th Feb., 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	17,950	166	108	13,580	126	4,71,360	5,48,424	77,064	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
20th Feb., 1892	Jodhpore-Bikanir	58	124	9,633	78	292	26,100	89	3,39,395	6,78,797	3,39,402	...
Ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	33,101	99	334	28,310	85	13,59,003	12,48,940	...	1,10,063
Ditto	Morvi	60	94	5,962	63	94	5,943	63	2,79,084	2,76,236	...	2,848
	TOTAL	78	552	48,696	88	720	60,353	84	19,77,482	22,03,973	2,26,491	...
	GRAND TOTAL	246	16,538	50,44,525	305	17,293	48,63,154	281	18,35,85,302	20,83,11,402	2,47,26,100	...

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 21st February, 1891.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 20th February, 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th March, 1892.*

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR

1890-91.

BY

STEPHEN JACOB,

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

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APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1890-91.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Throughout the report the figures are tens of rupees (Rx. 1 = R 10) with the last two figures cut off for brevity, thus, 149,7 reads one hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred tens of rupees.

The Budget Estimates for 1890-91 showed a small surplus of 270,4. Credit was taken in the estimate of revenue for the special contribution of 490,0 from Provincial revenues originally estimated for as a receipt of 1889-90, but subsequently postponed to the next year, and the extra taxation imposed on imported spirits and Indian brewed beer was expected to bring in an additional revenue of 100,0; but these special assets were swallowed up by a heavy increase in the Army Expenditure which was estimated at about 1,203,3 more than the expenditure in 1888-89, owing chiefly to the contemplated re-armament to be carried out in the year. The expenditure for Defence Works was also taken at a high figure 892,3; and the Famine Relief and Insurance Grant was maintained at 600,0 or including the net charge for Protective Railways, 1,032,8. The final result shows the unusually large surplus of 3,688,2. The higher rate of Exchange obtained for Secretary of State's bills, which was the most remarkable feature of the year, effected a saving of 1,870,5 on the net sterling expenditure and thus contributed more than half of this large improvement. In the Budget Estimate the rate of Exchange was taken at 1*s* 4·55*d* per rupee, while the average rate obtained during the year amounted to 1*s* 6·089*d* an increase of 1·539*d* per rupee. The other portion of the improvement occurred partly in the Railway Revenue Account, partly in the expenditure on special Defence Works and partly in the Salt, Customs and Land Revenue, being counterbalanced to some extent by a falling off in the Opium Revenue. The actual revenue and expenditure of the year under the different groups are compared in detail in the following paragraphs with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimates.

2. No important changes of classification of revenue and expenditure, requiring special notice here, were made during the year.

3. The following summary gives the Budget and Account figures of 1890-91 to be reviewed in this report and the details will be found in the statements on pages 138 to 150.

Receipts.		Revenue and Expenditure.		Outgoings.	
Budget.	Accounts.			Budget.	Accounts.
58,195,9	58,890,2	A	Principal Heads of Revenue .	9,775,5	9,536,0
789,9	931,1	B	Interest	4,296,3	4,195,3
2,423,4	2,537,7	C	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,328,6	2,282,6
1,521,5	1,612,1	D	Civil Administration . .	13,596,8	13,386,3
1,243,0	927,1	E	Miscellaneous . . .	4,945,4	4,678,5
...	...	F	Famine	600,0	600,0
...	...	G	Construction of Railways .	4,8	—4,8
17,151,4	17,236,0	H	Railways	19,017,9	17,923,3
2,035,0	2,172,6	J	Irrigation	2,739,4	2,742,1
589,4	649,3	K	Buildings and Roads . .	5,717,3	5,730,9
982,6	785,6	L	Army Services . . .	21,505,1	20,690,1
		LL	Special Defence Works .	892,3	491,8
		M	Provincial Surplus + or Deficit—	—757,7	—198,6
			Imperial Surplus+or Deficit— .	+270,4	+3,688,2
84,932,1	85,741,7		Total .	84,932,1	85,741,7

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
+270,4	+3,688,2	Imperial Surplus or Deficit as above	...	...
...	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works .	3,750,0	3,365.6
...	...	Redemption of liabilities .	4,695,0	4,692,6
6,359,0	6,293,7	Permanent Debt . . .	...	...
309,6	595.4	Unfunded Debt . . .	...	...
710,2	1,051,7	Deposits and Advances .	...	...
...	...	Loans to Native States and Presidency Corporations, &c.	537,0	456,3
...	...	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	370,0	275,7
...	...	Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts	2,200 5	2,654,2
...	...	Remittances . . .	18.0	122,3
14,989,0	15,969,0	Secretary of State's Bills .	14,921,9	14,471,7
19,100,7	20,151,7	Cash Balance, April 1st .	...	...
...	...	Ditto March 31st .	15,246,5	21,711,3
41,738,9	47,749,7	GRAND TOTAL .	41,738,9	47,749,7

Comparison with the year 1889-90.

4. The comparison in respect of revenues with the year 1889-90 is as follows:—

Revenues.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference, 1890-91, greater. (+)or less(—).
Principal Heads of Revenue . . .	58,861,8	58,890,2	+28,4
Interest	873,2	931,1	+57,9
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint .	2,337,6	2,537,7	+200,1
Civil Departments	1,556,4	1,612,1	+55,7
Miscellaneous	1,264,4	927,1	—337,3
Railways	16,605,6	17,236,0	+630,4
Irrigation	1,991,1	2,172,6	+181,5
Buildings and Roads	650,4	649,3	—1,1
Army Services	944,7	785 6	—159,1
	85,085,2	85,741,7	+656,5

5. The important variations under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are the following:—

Land Revenue	+ 63,8
Opium	— 703,8
Salt	+ 335,7
Excise	+ 55.9
Provincial Rates	+ 81,1
Customs	+ 236,5
	+ 69,2

The collections of Land revenue in 1889-90 included large arrears on account of the previous year. In 1890-91 there was a large falling off in Madras and the N.-W. P. and Oudh owing to an unfavourable season, but the deficiencies were more than counterbalanced by an increase in the other Provinces notably in Burma where the increase was 210,1 including 76,4 for Upper Burma, and was due partly to extended cultivation and partly to a revision of settlements. In

the Opium revenue the decrease was due partly to a heavy decline in the price obtained at the sales of Bengal opium and partly to a reduction in the duty on Malwa opium rendered necessary by the competition of the indigenous drug in China. The increase in the Salt revenue resulted mainly from an exceptional increase in the cash sales in Madras and Bombay owing to the high price of Government Securities having induced the salt purchasers in those Provinces to pay the duty on their salt in cash instead of deferring payment on lodging Government Promissory Notes as security. The improvement under Excise represents the normal growth of the revenue due partly to general prosperity and partly to more efficient administration, while the advance in Provincial Rates occurred chiefly in Madras. The large improvement under Customs was obtained partly from an exceptionally large export of rice from Burma and Bengal and partly from the enhancement of the duty on spirits before the commencement of the year.

6. The improvement under *Interest* was obtained chiefly from the investment of larger cash balances in England at better rates of interest and from large loans recently granted to Municipal and other public bodies in India. The *Post Office* revenue of 1889-90 was largely reduced by a special adjustment in that year, but apart from this, there was a further improvement in 1890-91 due to the normal expansion of the operations of the Department; while an exceptionally high silver coinage raised the *Mint* receipts of the year. The sale of the Royal Lunatic Asylum Estate at Ealing produced a special receipt under *Civil Departments*. The heavy falling off under *Miscellaneous* occurred chiefly under Gain by Exchange owing to smaller withdrawals of capital by Railway Companies in India, in remitting which the gain arises, and to the gain having been still further reduced by the rise in the rate of exchange. The increase in the *Railway revenue* was partly nominal, being due to the inclusion, for the last nine months of the year, of the receipts of the Bengal and North Western Railway and for the last three months of the gross traffic receipts of the South Indian Railway instead of the net receipts, it having been a guaranteed line before. The increase was also partly due to larger traffic on some of the lines, chiefly the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and to additions to the open mileage of some others. The larger receipts under *Irrigation* were obtained chiefly from some of the canals in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Under *Army Services* a smaller consumption of malt liquor and the introduction of a system in Madras and Bombay under which regiments were allowed to make their own arrangements for the supply of this liquor reduced the Commissariat receipts, but there was a corresponding reduction in the charges for Commissariat supplies also.

7. The comparison of the Expenditure side is given below. As there was an exceptionally large difference in the rates of Exchange of the two years, the improvements under the different heads due to the rise in the rate of Exchange are shown separately—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference 1890-91 greater + or less — Due to Exchange.	Due to other causes.	Total.
Direct Demands on the Revenue .	8,909,6	9,536,0	—4,5	+630,9	+626,4
Interest	4,241,0	4,195,3	—306,6	+260,9	—45,7
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint .	2,228,5	2,282,6	—26,0	+80,1	+54,1
Civil Departments	13,235,4	13,386,3	—50,9	+201,8	+150,9
Miscellaneous	4,814,3	4,678,5	—237,4	+101,6	—135,8
Famine	600,0	600,0	...	...	...
Construction of Railways .	5,0	—4,8	...	—9,8	—9,8
Railways	18,458,2	17,923,3	—695,7	+160,8	—534,9
Irrigation	2,652,7	2,742,1	—3	+89,7	+89,4
Buildings and Roads . . .	5,412,2	5,730,9	—14,3	+333,0	+318,7
Army Services	20,677,8	20,690,1	—541,7	+554,0	+12,3
Special Defence Works . .	689,5	491,8	—22,0	—175,7	—197,7
	81,924,2	82,252,1	—1,899,4	+2,227,3	+327,9

The variations due to the rise in the rate of Exchange require no special explanation, and it is necessary to explain only the differences shown above as due to other causes.

8. The large increase in the *Direct Demands on the Revenue* is accounted for mainly by the Opium Expenditure of 1889-90 having been unusually low owing to the total failure of the crops. The interest and discount on the new loan raised in England during 1890-91 and the extra payments involved by the conversion operations in India enhanced the charges under *Interest*, while the excess under *Post Office, Telegraph and Mint* arose out of the extended operations of the departments concerned and was met by a larger increase in the receipts. In the *Civil Departments* the Political charges were higher owing to the payment of large arrears of subsidy to the Ameer of Kabul, and the expenditure connected with the Census increased the charges of the Scientific and other Minor Departments; the Educational charges also had their normal growth, but these excesses were partially counterbalanced by a decrease in the Marine Expenditure, which was unusually high in the previous year owing to the purchase of two steamers, and by a reduction in the upper Burma Police charges. In the group *Miscellaneous* the normal growth of the retired list and the payment in England of the pensions of the uncovenanted service at the minimum rate of exchange of 1*s.* 9*d.* swelled the superannuation charges, while under Stationery and Printing there was a large increase owing to the heavy requirements of the census. In the *Railway Revenue Account* there was a large decrease in the working expenses chiefly of the East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa and North-Western Railways, but this was more than counterbalanced by increased working expenses on other lines by the inclusion of the Bengal North Western Railway and the South Indian Railway for a part of the year and by larger charges for interest owing to additional capital outlay on Railways. As regards *Irrigation*, extensive repairs were necessary to some canals, and larger grants were made for minor works in Madras and Bengal, while the interest charges were enhanced by additional capital outlay. Under *Buildings and Roads* there was a large increase owing to the affluent circumstances of the Provincial Governments having enabled them to assign larger funds for expenditure on Provincial buildings and roads. The *Army expenditure* of 1889-90 included a large outlay for the rapid mobilisation of an Army Corps: the charges for the pay of the European Army were also high on account of the lower rate of exchange for the payment of British Troops, and there were larger payments for arrears of home charges of British Troops. Nevertheless there was an increase in the expenditure of 1890-91 owing to an exceptionally heavy outlay on the rearmament of a part of the European Army in India. As regards *Special Defence Works* there was some delay in supplying guns and stores, and the progress on some of the projects was retarded owing to the revision of details.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates of 1890-91.

9. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts, the improvements due to the rise in the rate of exchange being shown in a separate column. The comparison of the gross figures has been given before under paragraph 3:—

	Better + Due to rise in exchange.	Better + Due to other causes.	Worse — Net.
Principal Heads of Revenue	+ 4,6	+ 929,2	+ 933,8
Interest	+ 289,2	— 47,0	+ 242,2
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+ 24,4	+ 135,9	+ 160,3
Civil Administration	+ 47,2	+ 253,9	+ 301,1
Miscellaneous	+ 226,5	— 275,5	— 49,0
Construction of Railways	...	+ 9,6	+ 9,6
Railways	+ 702,7	+ 476,5	+ 1,179,2
Irrigation	+ 3	+ 134,6	+ 134,9
Buildings and Roads	+ 11,3	+ 35,0	+ 46,3
Army Services	+ 542,1	+ 75,9	+ 618,0
Special Defence Works	+ 22,2	+ 378,3	+ 400,5
	1,870,5	2,106,4	
Combined Surplus, Imperial and Provincial	...	...	3,976,9

10. The net improvement of 929,2 under the *Principal Heads of Revenue* is made up of an increase in the revenue of 694,3 and a saving in the expenditure of 234,9. As explained in paragraph 13 the improvement in revenue occurred principally in Salt, Land Revenue, Excise, Provincial Rates and Customs, partly counterbalanced by a falling off in the Opium revenue, while the saving in expenditure occurred mainly in the Opium, Forest and Land Revenue charges. Under *Interest* there was a large increase owing to the conversion operations in India and the discount on the new loan raised in England, but the greater portion of these extra charges was met from the interest realised by the investment of the large cash balances in England at high rates of interest. The improvement under *Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint* was obtained chiefly from an exceptionally high silver coinage. The better result under *Civil Administration* was obtained from an increase in the receipts of 94,8 and a reduction in the expenditure of 159,1. The improvements are distributed over a number of heads, but the noteworthy items are the sale proceeds of the Lunatic Asylum estate at Ealing in England, a saving in the Marine expenditure and reduction in the Burma Police. The falling off in the *Miscellaneous* section resulted from the diminished remittances of the Railway Companies and the rise in the rate of exchange as explained in paragraph 139. The improvement in the *Railway Revenue Account* was derived chiefly from a reduction in the working expenses of some of the Railways and an improvement in the traffic on some of the lines towards the close of the year. The greater part of the improvement under *Irrigation* was obtained from the Western Jumna, Sirhind and Ganges Canals. Under *Army Services* there was a large falling off in the receipts in India chiefly owing to smaller sales of malt liquor to British troops, and there was some special expenditure on punitive expeditions for which either insufficient or no provision was made in the Budget. There was also a special payment in England on account of arrears of the Home charges of British Forces. But these were more than counterbalanced by a large saving in the Commissariat expenditure in India and a still larger saving in England on the provision for magazine rifles, which were not supplied as speedily as was expected. The lapse under *Special Defence Works* was caused by smaller payments in England for armaments and stores and by the progress on some of the projects in India having been retarded owing to the revision of details.

11. The Budget estimated for an excess expenditure of 487,3 on the whole account, but a sum of 757,7 out of the Provincial and Local Expenditure was payable from past accumulations of Balances, leaving a net surplus in the Imperial account of 270,4. The accounts close with a surplus of 3,688,2 in the Imperial account, and a deficit in the Provincial and Local account of 198,6. The net Imperial Revenue has, therefore, been better than the Budget by 3,688,2 —270,4 or 3,417,8, and the Provincial and Local Revenues by 757,7 —198,6 or 559,1. The details of these fluctuations are given below, the sign + meaning better and — worse than the estimate.

	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Principal Heads of Revenue	+ 440,3	+ 254,0	+ 694,3	+ 187,2	+ 52,3	+ 239,5
Interest	+ 145,6	— 4,4	+ 141,2	+ 96,1	+ 4,9	+ 101,0
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+ 115,0	— 7	+ 114,3	+ 42,7	+ 3,3	+ 46,0
Civil Departments	+ 57,4	+ 33,2	+ 90,6	+ 205,2	+ 5,3	+ 210,5
Miscellaneous	— 361,2	+ 45,3	— 315,9	+ 283,7	— 16,8	+ 266,9
Famine	...	...	...	— 4,9	+ 4,9	...
Construction of Railways	...	...	...	...	+ 9,6	+ 9,6
Railways	— 109,8	+ 194,4	+ 84,6	+ 1,206,4	— 111,8	+ 1,094,6
Irrigation	+ 84,6	+ 53,0	+ 137,6	+ 10,5	— 13,2	— 2,7
Buildings and Roads	+ 6,8	+ 53,1	+ 59,9	— 6,3	— 7,3	— 13,6
Army	— 197,0	...	— 197,0	+ 815,0	...	+ 815,0
Special Defence Works	...	...	...	+ 400,5	...	+ 400,5
Total	+ 181,7	+ 627,9	+ 809,6	+ 3,236,1	— 68,8	+ 3,167,3
Total Net	+ 3,417,8	+ 559,1	+ 3,976,9	...	...	...

12. The improvement in the Provincial Section occurs mainly in the Principal Heads of Revenue and the Railway Revenue Account. The notable items making up the difference in the Imperial Section are indicated in the following table:—

IMPERIAL.	Better.	Worse.
Improvement due to the rise in the rate of Exchange	1,870,5	...
Land Revenue net (excluding improvement due to Exchange)	182,8	...
Opium	...	200,1
Salt	313,0	...
Excise	69,1	...
Customs	183,3	...
Mint	95,0	...
Police	101,6	...
Marine	69,4	...
Railways	393,9	...
Irrigation	94,7	...
Army	76,0	...
Special Defence Works	378,2	...
Minor Improvements under other heads	155,7	...
Gain by Exchange	...	365,3
	3,983,2	565,4
Net better	3,417,8	...

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
58,861,8	REVENUE	58,195,9	58,646,5	58,890,2

13. Of the total improvement of 694,3 over the Budget Estimate, 289,9 occurred under **Salt**, owing mainly to an exceptional increase in the cash sales in Madras and Bombay, and 170,8 under Land Revenue, the improvement occurring in all Provinces, except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Madras, where the collections were specially low owing to an unfavourable season, and being largest in Bombay and Burma. Excise and Provincial Rates also contributed 103,3 and 141,8 respectively, the improvements having occurred chiefly in Madras, while an unusually large export of rice from Burma brought in the bulk of the excess of 182,1 under Customs. The Opium revenue, however, fell short of the estimate by 324,1, owing partly to a fall in the price of Bengal opium, and partly to a reduction in the duty on Malwa opium. Compared with 1889-90 there was a falling off of 703,8 in the opium revenue owing to the causes just mentioned, but this was more than counterbalanced by improvements under some of the other heads, notably Salt (335,7), Customs (236,5), Provincial Rates (81,1), and Land Revenue (63,8).

I.—Land Revenue.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Ordinary Land Revenue.	Accounts 1889-90	97,8	661,7	855,4	411,5	3,806,4	5,871,9	2,161,8	4,922,4	3,505,5	22,294,4
	Budget 1890-91	97,5	662,2	904,0	415,3	3,748,0	5,889,2	2,191,0	4,811,8	3,450,3	22,169,3
	Revised 1890-91	101,0	645,6	911,0	419,0	3,765,0	5,793,0	2,165,4	4,738,0	3,583,4	22,121,4
	Accounts 1890-91	97,8	671,3	942,9	417,2	3,803,2	5,807,8	2,167,3	4,732,8	3,582,7	22,223,0
Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	...	7,9	...	20,9	...	887,6	916,4
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	...	...	7,8	...	20,5	...	890,0	918,3
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	...	...	7,8	...	19,7	...	890,0	917,5
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	7,5	...	19,1	...	894,7	921,3
Capitation Tax	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	352,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	352,4
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	353,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	353,0
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	362,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	362,0
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	362,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	362,9
Sale of Proprietary Right, Sale of Waste Lands, &c., and Receipts for the Improvement of Government Estates.	Accounts 1889-90	1,7	...	...	5	42,3	1,0	1	1,9	...	47,5
	Budget 1890-91	6	...	...	4	40,0	9	2,2	1,3	...	45,4
	Revised 1890-91	1,5	...	...	4	42,5	1,5	1,3	1,7	...	48,9
	Accounts 1890-91	1,5	...	...	2	41,6	1,4	1,5	1,7	...	47,9
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenue.	Accounts 1889-90	27,0	3,7	151,2	33,8	31,6	44,1	86,7	109,6	33,2	520,9
	Budget 1890-91	30,1	3,1	143,0	35,6	32,1	44,9	73,2	107,4	27,1	502,5
	Revised 1890-91	47,5	4,4	175,0	35,6	32,1	46,2	83,6	100,3	31,0	555,7
	Accounts 1890-91	51,1	4,9	186,9	35,5	29,6	45,5	83,6	116,8	29,2	583,1
Upper Burma Receipts.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	539,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	539,6
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	574,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	574,0
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	630,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	630,0
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	616,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	616,0
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	126,5	665,4	1,898,6	445,8	3,888,2	5,917,0	2,269,5	5,033,9	4,426,3	24,671,2
	Budget 1890-91	134,2	665,3	1,974,0	451,3	3,827,9	5,935 0	2,286,9	4,920,5	4,367,4	24,562,5
	Revised 1890-91	150,0	650,0	2,078,0	455,0	3,847,4	5,840,7	2,270,0	4,840,0	4,504,4	24,635,5
	Accounts 1890-91	150,4	676,2	2,108,7	452,9	3,881,9	5,854,7	2,271,5	4,851,3	4,506,6	24,754,2
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	97,9	45,2	464,4	82,3	689,8
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	87,4	42,2	463,2	95,3	688,1
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	108,3	46,2	473,5	92,9	720,9
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	110,7	46,4	477,6	74,3	709,0
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	126,5	665,4	1,898,6	445,8	3,888,2	5,819,1	2,224,3	4,569,5	4,344,0	23,981,4
	Budget 1890-91	134,2	665,3	1,974,0	451,3	3,827,9	5,847,6	2,244,7	4,457,3	4,272,1	23,874,4
	Revised 1890-91	150,0	650,0	2,078,0	455,0	3,847,4	5,732,4	2,223,8	4,366,5	4,411,5	23,914,6
	Accounts 1890-91	150,4	676,2	2,108,7	452,9	3,881,9	5,744,0	2,225,1	4,373,7	4,432,3	24,045,2

14. The bulk of the improvement occurred in Burma and Bombay, and was partly counterbalanced by a large falling off in Madras and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

15. In India the *ordinary collections* exceeded the Budget Estimate, by 2,2 in Beluchistan, while they fell short of it by 2,6 in Coorg, owing partly to remissions and postponements rendered necessary by an unfavourable season, and partly to the receipts from the sale of waste lands having been erroneously included in the Budget under this head. The improvement in the Central Provinces is the result of revised settlements, the full effect of which was not foreseen when the Budget was framed. The Revised was framed with reference to the low collections of the first eleven months of the year consequent upon the Revenue establishments having been largely engaged in the census work. The collections in March, however, exceeded the expectations. Extended cultivation and the assessment of a larger area owing to new surveys produced a large increase in Burma. There were also some arrear collections in the Moulmein district. In Assam also there was a small improvement due to extension of cultivation and progressive enhanced rate of assessment on waste lands and jungleburi tenures. As regards Bengal, the Budget was based on the collections of 1889-90, after making allowance for some large arrears collected in that year, notably one of 45,0 on account of the Burdwan Raj. The actual collections, however, approached the total receipts of that year, as a favourable harvest led to the realisation of nearly the full demand of the year together with a large proportion of arrears. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the deficiency was caused by suspensions of revenue, the kharif crop having failed in several districts in consequence of floods. In the Punjab there was no falling as compared with the previous year, but the effect of the revision of settlements in some districts, which was allowed for in the Budget, was to some extent neutralised by remissions and suspensions necessitated by damage done by locusts. In Madras, an exceptionally favourable season and some advance collections produced an unusually high revenue in 1889-90, while large remissions and slackness of collection consequent upon an unfavourable season in most districts reduced the collections of the following year. The large improvement in Bombay is attributed to the revision of settlements in some districts, to the collection of the second instalment of revenue in Broach in March, instead of in April, owing to an early season for cotton, and to extensive rabi and kharif cultivation in Sind consequent upon good floods and the improvement of the water-supply owing to the opening of the Pritchard canal and other irrigational works in the Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier Districts.

16. As regards the other heads, enhanced survey rates account for the increase in Bombay under *Assessment of Alienated Lands, less quit rents*, while a larger influx of emigrants from Upper Burma and the Shan States augmented the receipts from the *Capitation tax* in Burma. Under *Sale of Proprietary Right, &c.*, the low Budget Estimate in India has already been explained to be due to the receipts from the sale of waste lands in Coorg having been estimated for under ordinary revenue instead of under this head. Under *Fisheries* and *Miscellaneous*, in India the Actuals include 16,5 on account of the revenue of the newly acquired Zhob country for which 5,0 only was included in the Budget in the absence of any data regarding the amount likely to be realised; the remainder of the excess over both the Budget and the Actuals of 1889-90 has resulted from larger land and excise revenue of the Quetta Assigned tracts and from the cattle grazing fees levied in Quetta. In Burma, the leases of some fisheries which fell in during the year fetched better prices. In the Punjab, the Estimates of both mutation fees and grazing dues were framed too low. The collection of large arrears on account of the Village Service Fund in South Arcot enhanced the receipts in Madras. The *Upper Burma* revenue showed the usual steady development, the increase being mainly in the Thathameda (capitation); the gradual restoration of order in the country is leading to the return of those who had deserted their homes when the country was in a disturbed state, and in consequence, the number of families liable to assessment is increased, while cultivation is also extended.

17. The following Statements A and B give the usual particulars regarding the distribution of Land Revenue between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments:—

A.—Transactions affecting the Distribution of Land Revenue in 1890-91.

CREDITS+DEBITS—TO PROVINCIAL.

PROVINCES.	Original Assignments under contract.	Subsequent modifications of original assignment.	Special Adjustments.	Inter-Provincial Adjustments.	Total Adjustments.
Central Provinces	−275,9	+9	−29,8	−2,9	−307,7
Burma	+218,4	−8	...	−9,5	+208,1
Assam	−131,2	+10,2	+18,0	−5,2	−108,2
Bengal	−69,0	+21,0	−193,5	+11,8	−229,7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−45,4	−205,7	...	+6,4	−244,7
Punjab	...	+19,3	+19,4	+7	+39,4
Madras	+380,1	+3,3	−167,9	+3,8	+219,3
Bombay	+818,7	+65,6	−178,6	+5,1	+710,8

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*concluded.*

B.—Distribution of the Land Revenue in 1890-91.

PROVINCES.	Total Revenues.	Proportion assigned to Provincial Governments.	Provincial Share.	Special adjustments noted above.	Revised share.	LAND REVENUE NOT INCLUDED IN THE DIVISION. Impl.	Prov.	Local.	DISTRIBUTION OF THE LAND REVENUE. Impl.	Prov.	Local.	TOTAL.
Central Provinces	676,2	Whole.	676,2	−307,7	368,5	...	...	...	307,7	368,5	...	676,2
Burma	1,324,9	One-third.	441,6	+208,1	649,7	616,0	166,5	1,3	1,291,2	816,2	1,3	2,108,7
Assam	452,9	Whole.	452,9	−108,2	344,7	...	...	...	108,2	344,7	...	452,9
Bengal	3,843,6	One-fourth.	960,9	−229,7	731,2	...	38,3	...	3,112,4	769,5	...	3,881,9
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	5,802,0	One-fourth.	1,450,5	−244,7	1,205,8	...	49,2	3,5	4,596,2	1,255,0	3,5	5,854,7
Punjab	2,268,4	·407193	923,7	+39,4	963,1	...	...	3,1	1,305,3	963,1	3,1	2,271,5
Madras	4,741,3	One-fourth.	1,185,3	+219,3	1,404,6	...	...	110,0	3,336,7	1,404,6	110,0	4,851,3
Bombay	3,594,4	One-fourth.	898,6	+710,8	1,609,4	...	894,7	17,5	1,985,0	2,504,1	17,5	4,506,6

18. The only remark called for by these statements is that the special adjustments include the special contributions of 490,0 realised in aid of Imperial resources from some of the Local Governments, namely, Central Provinces 30,0, Assam 10,0, Bengal 100,0, Madras 175,0, and Bombay 175,0.

II.—Opium.

1889-90. Accounts.			Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
6,473,6		Sale of Bengal Opium	6,042,0	5,912,9	5,912,9
1,886,9		Bombay Opium Pass Fees	1,946,0	1,745,0	1,749,3
		Excise Opium—			
	3	India	2	3	3
	22,7	Central Provinces	22,0	22,4	22,0
	37,7	Burma	38,4	41,0	41,9
	1,0	Upper Burma	1,0	1,3	1,3
	43,3	Assam	37,2	37,6	37,9
	55,7	Bengal	56,0	56,8	56,8
	50,6	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	47,5	47,5	47,7
	3,7	Punjab	3,0	3,2	2,9
215,0			205,3	210,1	210,8
7,5		Miscellaneous	10,0	7,0	6,2
8,583,0		TOTAL	8,203,3	7,875,0	7,879,2

19. The average price realised from the sale of Bengal opium in 1890-91 was ₹1,037 per chest against ₹1,136 realised in 1889-90, and ₹1,060 assumed in the Budget. The Budget was framed with reference to the market prices ruling at the end of 1889-90; but from the beginning of the year the price fell almost continuously till, at the end, it reached ₹1,001 per chest. As regards Malwa opium, the exports from Bombay fell off considerably in the earlier part of the year, but the deficiency was very nearly made good towards the end of it. The large falling off in revenue compared with both the Budget Estimate and the Actuals of 1889-90 was due chiefly to the reduction of duty from ₹650 to ₹600 a chest from the 5th July 1890.

20. The following table gives the usual statistics of the produce and sales in Bengal and the exports from Bombay. The season in Bengal was again a bad one:—

Year.	BENGAL. Balance in stock on 1st April.	Produce of season.	Chests sold.	Average price per Chest.	Total price.	BOMBAY. Chests.	Rate.	Amount.
	Chests.	Chests.		₹	₹		₹	₹
1880-81	67,483	52,969	56,400	1,362	7,683,6	36,069½	700	2,526,2
1881-82	64,052	49,732	56,400	1,324	7,465,3	31,196	700	2,184,7
1882-83	57,384	51,697	56,400	1,222	6,890,5	36,327	700 & 650	2,395,6
1883-84	52,681	38,214	54,400	1,250	6,803,7	38,586	650	2,508,5
1884-85	36,495	65,993	46,698	1,296	6,052,0	39,039	650	2,537,9
1885-86	55,790	64,925	50,994	1,235	6,296,0	37,677	650	2,449,0
1886-87	69,705	64,500	54,750	1,123	6,147,0	39,745½	650	2,583,4
1887-88	79,455	57,500	57,000	1,059	6,038,0	34,884½	650	2,267,5
1888-89	79,955	69,500	57,000	1,120	6,384,0	30,222½	650	1,964,5
1889-90	92,455	38,305	57,000	1,136	6,473,6	29,029	650	1,886,9
1890-91 Budget			57,000	1,060	6,042,0	30,000	650	1,946,0
1890-91 Revised			57,000	1,037	5,912,9	28,400	650 & 600	1,745,0
1890-91 Actuals	73,760	44,760	57,000	1,037	5,912,9	28,591	650 & 600	1,749,3

21. As regards *Excise Opium*, the revenue in Burma increases owing partly to the larger influx of Indians into the country and partly to the stricter application of the law against smuggling. In Assam, as explained in last year's report, the revenue in 1889-90 was specially high owing to large purchases by vendors at the end of the year in anticipation of the enhancement in the treasury selling price of opium

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

II.—Opium—*continued.*

from the beginning of 1890-91, and also to large purchases by the hill tribes in anticipation of the blockade which commenced in November 1889. In consequence of this and of the expected decrease in consumption on account of the increase in the price, the Budget Estimate of 1890-91 was placed at a comparatively low figure, which was only slightly exceeded by the Actuals. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, also the receipts for 1889-90 were specially high. The decline in the Punjab compared with 1889-90 is due to the gradual replacement of Ghazipur opium by the Malwa drug, the receipts from which are shown under *Excise.* Under *Miscellaneous* no allowance was made in the Budget for the change of classification made in Bengal in 1889-90, and mentioned in last year's report, by which recoveries of advances to cultivators are now deducted from expenditure instead of being credited as revenue.

III.—Salt.

			India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale of Government Salt	Accounts	1889-90	150,5	...	...	249,9	47,0	447,4
	Budget	1890-91	151,4	...	...	253,1	46,7	451,2
	Revised		143,3	...	...	230,2	46,5	420,0
	Accounts		141,4	...	...	219,0	45,9	406,3
Excise on Local Manufacture	Accounts	1889-90	1,791,4	12,2	...	1,487,9	2,012,7	5,304,2
	Budget	1890-91	1,821,1	10,5	...	1,522,7	1,995,0	5,349,3
	Revised		1,739,4	11,2	...	1,687,0	2,054,6	5,492,2
	Accounts		1,772,1	17,3	...	1,711,4	2,109,4	5,610,2
Duty on Imported Salt	Accounts	1889-90	...	119,0	2,258,4	4	2,6	2,380,4
	Budget	1890-91	...	126,5	2,250,0	3	3,0	2,379,8
	Revised		...	145,0	2,333,5	5	2,7	2,481,7
	Accounts		...	140,6	2,306,7	4	1,4	2,449,1
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1889-90	17,3	...	12,3	18,6	6,7	54,9
	Budget	1890-91	17,5	...	10,0	19,6	5,3	52,4
	Revised		17,3	...	12,5	22,3	6,2	58,3
	Accounts		17,0	...	12,8	21,0	6,1	56,9
Upper Burma	Accounts	1889-90	...	8	...	...	...	8
	Budget	1890-91	...	8	...	...	...	8
	Revised		...	1,0	...	...	...	1,0
	Accounts		...	9	...	...	...	9
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	1,959,2	132,0	2,270,7	1,756,8	2 069,0	8,187,7
	Budget	1890-91	1,990,0	137,8	2,260,0	1,795,7	2,050,0	8,233,5
	Revised		1,900,0	157,2	2,346,0	1 940,0	2,110,0	8,453,2
	Accounts		1,930,5	158,8	2,319,5	1,951,8	2,162,8	8,523,4

22. The salt revenue of the year considerably exceeded both the Budget and the Actuals of 1889-90 owing, to a small extent, to an increase in the consumption of salt in Burma, Bengal and Bombay, and, to a much larger extent, to an increase in the cash sales in Madras and Bombay. Owing to the high price of Government Securities which ruled during the year, purchasers of salt in those provinces availed themselves to a much smaller extent than usual of the option of deferring payment of duty on lodging Government Promissory Notes as security.

23. In *India* the sales fell short of those of the previous year, although the Budget Estimate had been framed in the expectation of an increase. There was a rise on the whole in the sale of Rajputana salt, though the opening of the Indian Midland Railway led to a variation in the amounts sold from the various salt sources; but the improvement was more than counterbalanced by a falling off in the sales of Punjab salt, and a reduction in the sale price also reduced the total collections. In the Punjab decline occurred both in the demand for the Punjab mines rock salt and in the sales at the Kohat mines; the falling off in the latter being due (1) to a deficiency in the means of transport, all available carriage having been requisitioned for the Khairabad Camp of Exercise and later on for the Miranzai Expedition, and (2) to heavy and continued falls of snow having prevented the Kabul traders from making their usual annual purchases. In *Burma* the rate of composition duty on local manufacture was raised during the year, while the imports also considerably exceeded those of 1889-90, a part of the increase having been anticipated in the Budget. In *Bengal*, the imports were less than those of the previous year, but the quantity taken out of bond was larger, a fall in the price having stimulated the clearances. A reduction in the rate of rent of the warehouses led to their increased use, and consequently raised the revenue derived from them, which is credited under Miscellaneous. In *Madras* there was a decrease in the sale of Government salt, but it was more than compensated for by the increase in the cash sales of excise salt. In *Bombay* also an increased revenue was produced by the same cause.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IV.—Stamps.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Court-fee Stamps	Accounts	1889-90	24,9	115,5	59,9	59,0	1,034,9	523,2	256,5	402,7	283,4	2,760,0
	Budget	1890-91	22,9	111,6	61,3	56,6	1,026,3	508,5	253,8	386,7	282,8	2,710,5
	Revised		25,3	105,7	60,4	59,2	1,038,5	507,4	259,4	402,3	298,2	2,756,4
	Accounts		24,2	107,2	61,8	54,7	1,018,9	505,2	254,1	393,5	296,0	2,715,6
Commercial and other Stamps.	Accounts	1889-90	21,0	44,4	38,9	20,9	377,9	168,0	129,3	240,0	190,0	1,230,4
	Budget	1890-91	21,6	45,6	41,0	19,0	382,2	163,8	129,0	230,4	188,6	1,227,8
	Revised		21,7	43,8	37,4	21,4	381,2	165,5	127,8	244,0	190,0	1,232 8
	Accounts		22,5	44,2	39,0	21,8	395,3	166,8	130,5	243,5	187,5	1,251,1
Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous.	Accounts	1889-90	3	8	1,6	4	11,0	3,0	3,8	7,5	49,2	77,6
	Budget	1890-91	3	4	1,7	4	11,5	2,7	3,7	6,9	48,6	76,2
	Revised		4	5	1,2	4	15,3	2,1	4,2	8,7	50,6	83,4
	Accounts		5	5	1,2	3	10,5	2,0	4,1	8,7	51,4	79,2
Upper Burma	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	19,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,9
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	20,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,4
	Revised		...	...	23,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,5
	Accounts		...	...	23,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,1
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	46,2	160,7	120,3	80,3	1,423,8	694,2	389,6	650,2	522,6	4,087,9
	Budget	1890-91	44,8	157,6	124,4	76,0	1,420,0	675,0	387,1	630,0	520,0	4,034,9
	Revised		47,4	150,0	122,5	81,0	1,435,0	675,0	391,4	635,0	538,8	4,096,1
	Accounts		47,2	151,9	125,1	76,8	1,424,7	674,0	388,7	645,7	534,9	4,069,0

24. The steady growth of the revenue under this head appears to have received a check in 1890-91 in some of the provinces, notably in the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. There was a decline in the receipts from the sale of *Court-fee Stamps* in all provinces, except Burma and Bombay. In the Central Provinces, this was due to the Civil Courts having been closed on account of the usual summer vacation in January and February 1891, instead of as usual in May and June, in order to facilitate the census operations. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Madras, the exceptionally large rise in 1889-90 was not maintained. In Assam and Bengal, the revenue has been practically stationary during the last few years, having fluctuated both above and below the receipts of 1890-91. The Bombay figure includes 6,9 on account of the probate duty on the estate of a millionare. Under *Commercial and other Stamps*, the increase over both the Actuals of 1889-90 and the Budget has occurred principally in Bengal owing to the execution of a large number of deeds in consequence of the gold speculations in Chota-Nagpur. In the Central Provinces and Burma, the Budget anticipated an increase owing to the excellent agricultural prospects and the rapid expansion of trade, but the anticipations were not realised. In Assam, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Madras the Budget was framed too low. The increase in Upper Burma was due to the gradual settling down of the country and to the people resorting to the Law Courts more freely in consequence.

V.—Excise.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
License and Distillery Fees and Duties for the sale of Liquors and Drugs.	Accounts	1889-90	83,1	208,7	242,8	58,0	889,2	502,3	116,9	1,085,5	861,8	4,048,3
	Budget	1890-91	80,0	209,6	233,2	57,2	859,0	502,3	116,3	1,069,0	860,0	3,986,6
	Revised		90,5	218,8	221,4	68,9	888,0	461,0	127,4	1,118,3	868,0	4,062,3
	Accounts		81,3	221,2	231,2	67,3	885,6	453,8	131,0	1,141,7	880,2	4,093,3
Opium	Accounts	1889-90	2,8	44,2	126,5	173,7	157,6	61,1	41,6	52,4	122,5	782,4
	Budget	1890-91	6,9	44,0	126,5	174,2	160,2	56,8	43,3	60,0	123,3	795,2
	Revised		2,5	43,4	136,0	178,5	160,2	56,8	46,3	64,7	113,3	801,7
	Accounts		2,7	43,2	139,8	180,4	160,0	57,5	45,8	55,5	111,4	796,3
Other Receipts	Accounts	1889-90	6	2,4	3	...	7	2,0	6	2,3	6,7	15,6
	Budget	1890-91	6	1,4	3	1	8	9	4	1,0	6 7	12,2
	Revised		5	1,8	3	1	8	2,2	3	3,0	7,7	16,7
	Accounts		6	1,8	1	...	9	2,2	2	2,6	7,5	15,9
Upper Burma	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	45,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,6
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	50,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,5
	Revised		...	...	43,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,0
	Accounts		...	...	42,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,3
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	86,5	255,3	415,2	231,7	1,047,5	565,4	159,1	1,140,2	991,0	4,891,9
	Budget	1890-91	87,5	255,0	410,5	231,5	1,020,0	560,0	160,0	1,130,0	990,0	4,844,5
	Revised		93,5	264,0	400,7	247,5	1,049,0	520,0	174,0	1,186,0	989,0	4,923.7
	Accounts		84,6	266,2	413,4	247,7	1,040,3	513,5	177,0	1,199,8	999,1	4,947,8

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

V.—Excise—*continued.*

25. The excise revenue showed an advance in the Central Provinces, Assam, Punjab, Madras, and Bombay, the increase being largest as usual in Madras. In Bengal, Burma, and India the revenue was practically stationary, while in the North-Western Provinces there was a large falling off.

26. In *India* the falling off is only nominal being due to a larger collection of arrears in 1889-90. The Budget Estimate provided for the transit duty on opium exported from Ajmere to the Punjab, but, as explained in last year's report, the amount was finally brought to credit in the Punjab accounts. In the *Central Provinces* the revenue has steadily increased since 1888-89; the increase in 1890-91 is not due to increased facilities for the supply of liquor but to the enhanced prices paid for licenses. The decline under opium was due partly to a decrease in cholera having reduced to some extent the demand for the drug and partly to smaller sales to Feudatory States. In *Burma* the very large imports of Madras liquor in 1889-90, in anticipation of the increase in the duty, affected the imports in 1890-91 more unfavourably than was expected; there was also a large falling off in the prices obtained at the sales of the licenses for the retail vend of foreign spirits and drugs; but the revenue though falling below the high standard of 1889-90 was considerably in excess of that for 1888-89; the excise opium revenue in Burma has been steadily increasing with the increase in the non-Burman population of the country. The Upper Burma Budget was framed too high. The falling off compared with the previous year is attributed to the suppression of outstills. The increase in *Assam* is said to have resulted chiefly from the special enquiries made in the cold season of 1889-90, which led to a revision of the lists of shops for the sale of both country spirits and opium and to the fixing of proper upset prices prior to settlement of the leases. An increase in the consumption of ganja and opium and in the rate of duty on churgunja from ₹6-8 to ₹7 per seer with effect from 1st April 1890 also contributed to the improvement. As regards *Bengal* the Budget was framed low, as it was anticipated that the intended extension of the central distillery system and the additional restrictions, which were at the time being imposed on outstills, would lead to a diminution of the receipts from license fees; in the end, however, the enhanced collections under still-head duty almost entirely counterbalanced the loss under license fees. The large decrease in the revenue under this head in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* is attributed, as in last year, to the continued high prices of food grains and to the success of the temperance movement in some of the large cities. The increase in the *Punjab* is ascribed to the suppression of illicit practices, the increased consumption of licit liquor, the enhancement of fees for licenses to sell imported liquor, and the extension of the system of auction sale to licenses for the vend of all Indo-European spirits other than rum. The opium receipts have also risen in consequence partly of increased consumption and partly of the operation of the new opium rules, which have checked the consumption of their own crops by poppy cultivators, thereby increasing the value of the vend licenses. In *Madras* the revenue has been increasing rapidly during the last few years, the Budget Estimates having been always considerably exceeded by the actuals. As explained in previous reports this increase is due to the improved system of administration, chiefly in connection with country spirits and toddy, to the promptitude with which the demand is collected and to the extension of the tree-tax system. The *Bombay* figures also indicate continued development of the excise revenue owing partly to efficient administration and partly to general prosperity.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
District and Local Rates and Cesses.	Accounts 1889-90	2,1	...	85.3	53,2	...	439,4	210,4	467,9	255,8	1,514,1
	Budget 1890-91	2,1	...	89,0	53,1	...	440,0	216,0	458,1	255,5	1,514,4
	Revised 1890-91	2,1	...	90,3	54,0	...	444,5	214,2	471,6	207,9(a)	1,574,6
	Accounts 1890-91	2,1	...	94,7	53,6	...	443,2	215,8	482,4	259,8	1,551,6
Village Service, Patwari and Chowkidari Cesses.	Accounts 1889-90	3,4	36,7	...	...	...	262,0	127,3	288,4	30,5	749,2
	Budget 1890-91	3,4	42,5	...	...	...	264,5	120,6	255,0	30,5	716,5
	Revised 1890-91	3,4	42,5	...	...	...	266,0	125,9	313,0	(b)	750,8
	Accounts 1890-91	3,2	43,1	...	...	...	271,3	126,7	322,7	37,8	804,8
Education Cess	Accounts 1889-90	6	13,5	...	...	...	14,9	...	...	...	29,0
	Budget 1890-91	6	14,1	...	...	...	14,6	...	...	...	29,3
	Revised 1890-91	6	14,2	...	...	...	14,6	...	...	...	29,4
	Accounts 1890-91	5	14,5	...	...	...	14,5	...	...	...	29,5
Road Cess	Accounts 1889-90	...	14,8	...	...	382,9	4,8	...	...	...	402,5
	Budget 1890-91	...	15,2	...	...	361,7	4,8	...	...	...	381,7
	Revised 1890-91	...	15,6	...	...	390,2	4,8	...	...	...	410,6
	Accounts 1890-91	...	15,9	...	...	379,3	4,6	...	...	...	399,8
Public Works Cess	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	...	391,2	...	...	5,4	...	396,6
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	...	...	395,0	...	...	5,2	...	400,2
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	...	...	391,6	...	...	5,4	...	397,0
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	389,4	...	...	5,8	...	395,2

(a) Includes (b).

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VI.—Provincial Rates—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Famine Insurance, Canals, and Railways.	Accounts 1889-90	...	14,1	...	...	...	166,7	61,5	...	...	242,3
	Budget 1890-91	...	13,7	...	...	...	166 6	54,0	...	...	234,3
	Revised 1890-91	...	14,0	...	...	...	168,1	53,6	...	...	235,7
	Accounts 1890-91	...	14,4	...	...	...	167,4	54,0	...	...	235,8
Rate on Wards' Estates.	Accounts 1889-90	...	3,3	...	...	8,2	...	5	...	...	12,0
	Budget 1890-91	...	2,4	...	...	7,8	...	5	...	...	10,7
	Revised 1890-91	...	2,9	...	...	8,1	...	1,3	...	...	12,3
	Accounts 1890-91	...	2,8	...	...	7,1	...	1,5	...	...	11,4
District Post Cess	Accounts 1889-90	...	3,4	...	...	37,1	3,7	...	...	...	44,2
	Budget 1890-91	...	3,5	...	...	35,0	3,7	...	...	...	42,2
	Revised 1890-91	...	3,5	...	...	38,1	3,7	...	...	...	45,3
	Accounts 1890-91	...	3,6	...	...	36,1	3,6	...	...	...	43,3
Original Rates in Oudh.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	18,6	...	...	...	18,6
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	18,3	...	...	...	18,3
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	18,3	...	...	...	18,3
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	18,2	...	...	...	18,2
Other Miscellaneous Cesses.	Accounts 1889-90	1,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,6
	Budget 1890-91	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8
	Revised 1890-91	1,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,4
	Accounts 1890-91	1,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,6
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	7,7	85,8	85,3	53,2	819,4	911,0	399,7	761,7	286,3	3,410,1
	Budget 1890-91	7,9	91,4	89,6	53,1	799,5	912,5	391,1	718,3	286,0	3,349,4
	Revised 1890-91	7,5	92,7	90,3	54,0	828,0	920,0	395,0	790,0	297,9	3,475,4
	Accounts 1890-91	7,4	94,3	94,7	53,6	811,9	922,8	398,0	810,9	297,6	3,491,2

27. The improvement has occurred principally in Madras.

28. As stated in previous reports, the receipts under this head are largely subject to the same influences as the collections of Land Revenue, and the explanations given for variations in the amounts of the latter apply generally to the former, except (1) in Madras where the steady growth of the revenue under this head was not retarded during the year by the scarcity which prevailed in most of the districts, and seriously affected the collections of Land Revenue, and (2) in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh where the increase resulting from the revision of settlements and the continued extension of the village watch system in Oudh more than covered the reduction caused by an unfavourable season. In the Punjab the actuals under "Village Service" would have shown a large increase over those of 1889-90, if the latter had not included 8,8 on account of remuneration to village headmen and patwaris for collecting the rate credited to this head by *per contra* debit to 8-Provincial Rates. The remuneration having been discontinued, nothing is included on account of it in the actuals of 1890-91. The receipts from the *Rate on Wards' Estates* fell off in the Central Provinces and Bengal owing to the release of a number of estates from the management of the Court of Wards. In the Punjab an enhancement of the rates produced an increase. The collections of the *District Post Cess* in Bengal in 1889-90 included some arrears.

VII.—Customs.

		Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sea Customs.						
Import Duties	Accounts 1889-90	112,5	244,6	114,8	274,1	746,0
	Budget 1890-91	125,0	245,0	131,3	302,3	803,6
	Revised 1890-91	115,0	279,4	125,0	307,0	826,4
	Accounts 1890-91	99,4	267,6	123,4	304,0	794,4
Export Duties	Accounts 1889-90	481,0	160,8	48,6	32,5	722,9
	Budget 1890-91	470,0	185,0	46,3	30,0	731,3
	Revised 1890-91	602,5	195,0	42,5	31,5	871,5
	Accounts 1890-91	645,7	208,9	40,9	29,4	924,9
Other Receipts, including *Land Customs.*	Accounts 1889-90	2,5	5,5	17,5	12,3	37,8
	Budget 1890-91	2,5	5,0	11,0	7,7	26,2
	Revised 1890-91	2,5	5,6	10,0	6,5	24,6
	Accounts 1890-91	2,2	5,8	9,5	6,4	23,9
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	596,0	410,9	180,9	318,9	1,506,7
	Budget 1890-91	597,5	435,0	188,6	340,0	1,561,1
	Revised 1890-91	720,0	480,0	177,5	345,0	1,722,5
	Accounts 1890-91	747,3	482,3	173,8	339,8	1,743,2

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VII.—Customs—*continued.*

29. There was an improvement everywhere, except in Madras, but the bulk of the improvement arose from larger exports of rice from Burma.

30. Under *Import duties* there was a large decrease in the importation of Kerosine oil into Burma owing to large stocks, but this decrease was more than covered by an increase in the other Provinces. There was a slight decrease in the imports of spirits, except in Bengal, and the additional revenue expected from the increased rate of duty was not fully realised. As regards *Export Duties* an exceptionally good rice crop and a large demand from Japan and other Eastern Countries gave an unusual stimulus to the exports of rice from Burma, which were the largest yet recorded. The exports from Bengal also were much larger than both the anticipations in the Budget and the actuals of 1889-90. In Madras and Bombay, however, the exports fell off owing mainly to an unfavourable season. Under *Other Receipts* the large revenue in Madras in 1889-90 was due to the unusually large export of rice to Ceylon in that year from Tanjore *vid* Karikal, while the receipts in Bombay included a special item, namely, the balance of extra work and Sunday fees recovered during several years by the Commissioner and Collector of Customs from shipowners and others.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
210,0	India	211,5	211,0	215,3
45,7	Central Provinces	45,0	45,0	45,3
56,1	Burma	52,1	56,8	59,4
22.0	Assam	21,9	21,9	21,5
416,7	Bengal	405,0	420,0	423.9
219,2	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	216,0	221,0	223,1
112.0	Punjab	112,2	117,5	118,8
165.0	Madras	155,0	162,5	164,3
348,6	Bombay	340.0	347,8	345,8
1,595,3	TOTAL	1,558,7	1,603,5	1,617,4

31. The revenue shows a tendency to increase in most of the Provinces. As usual, the *India* figures include, in addition to the collections made in the districts directly administered by the Government of India, the recoveries in the Non-Civil Departments from the salaries of Government officers. The details are given below:—

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
94,8	Civil Department, India	96,3	95,3	98,5
51,5	Military Department	52,7	52,0	51,5
47.6	Public Works Department	46,3	47,5	49,1
2,1	Marine Department	2,2	2,1	2,1
6,5	Post Office Department	6,4	6,5	6,5
7,5	Telegraph Department	7,6	7,6	7.6
210.0	TOTAL AS ABOVE	211,5	211,0	215,3

32. As regards the Civil Department, the *India* estimate was exceeded mainly on account of the tax levied on the anticipation interest paid on the conversion of securities of the 4½ per cent. loans of 1878 and 1879 into the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55; while the improvement in the other Provinces generally resulted from a careful revision of assessments. In *Madras* the improvement in the current collections was more than counterbalanced by the large collections of arrears in 1889-90. In *Bombay* there was a heavy decrease in the tax levied on the surplus profits of the Railway Companies owing to a falling off in the earnings of the guaranteed Railways. The differences under Non-Civil Departments do not require any special notice.

IX.—Forest Revenue.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
I											
Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency.	Accounts 1889-90	22,7	10,4	211,9	8	7,9	70,7	55.0	33,9	158,3	571.6
	Budget	26,2	14,5	158,0	3	10,7	67,9	73,6	42,5	196,4	590,1
	Revised 1890-91	25,1	9,3	158,5	1,5	8,3	79,8	60,5	43,1	162,1	548,2
	Accounts	25,1	8,8	160,3	4	8,0	65,3	52,4	41,8	169,6	531,7
II											
Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts 1889-90	4,2	100,7	69,8	32,1	65 7	93,1	32,8	116,7	144,8	659.9
	Budget	5,4	103,6	50,7	26,3	62,7	81.7	25,9	112,0	137,4	606,3
	Revised 1890-91	0,6	109,0	73,8	27 5	63,8	85 0	27.5	130,9	147,2	671,3
	Accounts	7,0	109,3	74,7	26,9	61,2	91,7	27,3	132,4	148,6	679,1

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forest Revenue—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madas	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Receipts	Accounts 1889-90	1,8	4.5	31,8	5.0	3.3	7,6	4.3	5.2	10.7	74.2
	Budget 1890-91	7	3.4	31.3	3.9	3.6	4,6	3.0	2.4	10,1	03.0
	Revised 1890-91	6	3.9	30.5	4.5	3 5	5.2	4.5	6.0	10.7	69.4
	Accounts 1890-91	1,4	3,2	32,8	5.4	3,6	0,8	3.7	5.3	10,6	72 8
Upper Burma Receipts.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	180.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	180.6
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	155.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	155.0
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	162,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	162,3
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	164.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	164,4
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	28,7	115.6	494,1	37.9	76,9	171,4	92,1	155.8	3:3.8	1,486,3
	Budget 1890-91	32,3	121.5	395.0	30,5	77,0	154.2	102,5	157.5	343,9	1,414.4
	Revised 1890-91	32,3	122,2	425,1	33.5	75,6	170.0	92.5	180,0	320,0	1,451.2
	Accounts 1890-91	33.5	121,3	432,2	32.7	72,8	163,8	83,4	179.5	328,8	1 448,0

33. In *India* the revenue from timber removed by Government Agency was less than was anticipated owing to smaller sales of timber from the Chatham and Portable Saw Mills in the Andamans, and to unfavourable weather in Beluchistan. On the other hand, in Coorg and Beluchistan, the realizations from the sales of timber removed by consumers and purchasers exceeded expectations. The excess in Coorg was caused by an increased demand for poles from Mysore and by sales of timber on waste lands, while that in Beluchistan resulted from an unexpected sale of young plants from the Quetta Nursery for plantations. The improvement under "Other Receipts" occurred mainly in the receipts from shared and private forests in Beluchistan.

34. Timber operations by Government Agency were largely curtailed in the *Central Provinces*, particularly in Chanda, but the revenue from sales of timber, bamboos, grazing and fodder grass to consumers and purchasers showed a large improvement. The receipts from shared and private forests fell off slightly during the year.

35. In *Lower Burma* there was an improvement in the Pegu Circle owing to unexpected sales of timber extracted by Government, but this was partly counterbalanced by smaller receipts in the Tenasserim Circle. The revenue of the previous year as explained in last year's report was exceptionally high. As regards revenue derived from timber, etc., removed by consumers and purchasers, there was an increase in the demand for licenses for extracting unreserved woods in the Tenasserim Circle, while larger sales of cutch and the extraction of teak by Messrs. McGregor & Co. under their contract swelled the receipts in the Pegu Circle. Receipts from drift timber operations were also higher in the Tenasserim Circle. In *Upper Burma* the revenue in 1889-90 was exceptionally high owing to unusually favourable floods; a considerable falling off was consequently anticipated in 1890-91. The result was, however, better than was expected chiefly owing to the sale of timber worked out by the lessee of the Upper Irrawaddy Forest, the timber extracted by him having lapsed to Government in consequence of his bankruptcy. There was also an improvement in the revenue derived from cutch and rubber.

36. In *Assam* the variations from the Budget are slight and unimportant. The fall in the actuals as compared with the previous year was due to the slackness in the timber trade in the Cachar, Goalpara and Lakhimpur divisions, and to the Lakhimpur rubber mahal having been withheld from sale in 1890-91 owing to the inadequacy of the bids offered.

37. There was a slight decline in revenue in *Bengal* which is due to various causes; but chiefly to the glut of sundri timber on stock in the Sundarbans division, consequent on excessive previous exports and to the prevalence in Jalpaiguri and Buxa of cattle disease which interfered seriously with timber work.

38. In the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* there was a larger demand for railway sleepers and scantlings, and the shrinkage in the revenue derived from the operations conducted by Government Agency was only due to the sleepers supplied to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway not having been paid for during the year. Under other heads the actuals exceeded the Budget mainly owing to the collection of previous years' outstandings and the realization of royalty on catechu kilns and of Jumna river dues.

39 The decrease of 21,2 in the *Punjab* under head I compared with the Budget was mainly due to a slackness in the demand for timber, to the curtailment of exploitation in Changa Manga for want of labour, and to a reduction in the deliveries of fuel to the North-Western Railway. The other heads show a slight improvement.

40 In *Madras* the receipts were higher than the actuals of the previous year under all heads and than the Budget Estimate save under head I. The falling off under this head compared with the Budget occurred in connection with timber operations there having been an increase under other heads. It was, however, more than compensated for by the increased timber operations under head II; but the main improvement under this head occurred under minor produce and was largely due to the transfer from the Land Revenue head to Forests of the revenue from tree rents, including some arrears.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forest Revenue—*concluded.*

41. In *Bombay* the Budget for 1890-91 took credit under head I for a very considerable increase over the actuals of 1889-90, only a portion of which was realized; the falling off occurred chiefly in the Southern Circle (22,1), due to (*a*) decreased sales of timber owing to insufficient means of transport, and (*b*) smaller cuttings of firewood and charcoal than were orginally anticipated—the quantity of fuel supplied to the Southern Maratha Railway Company having been, it is reported, 4,319 tons only against 20,000 tons provided for in the Budget. The Revised proved low in the Sind and Southern Circles owing to too great a reduction having been made on the basis indicated by the actuals at the time the estimate was framed. Compared with the actuals of 1889-90, increases occurred chiefly in Sind and the Southern Circle, due, in the former case, to the supply of extra timber to the Gun Carriage Factory at Bombay, and of more fuel to the Railway, and to the enhanced demand for fuel for steam machinery and private individuals enhanced; and, in the latter case, to a large increase in fuel supply and myrabollams and better prices for the latter. The improvement under head II, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly in the Northern and, to a less extent, in the Southern Circle. The increase in the former was due to (1) a large number of cattle having entered the forests for grazing, (2) a brisker manufacture of Rosha oil in West Khandesh leading to a larger revenue, and (3) a more profitable farming of the hirda crop of the Poona Division; and in the case of the Southern Circle to a greater supply of jungle wood sold for export, and to higher rates having been obtained for firewood. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the improvement was in the Northern Circle and arose from the causes just stated.

X.—Registration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Fees for registering Documents.	Accounts 1889-90	1,6	6,1	3,4	4,2	114,6	26,0	17,9	90,3	47,9	321,0
	Budget 1890-91	1,6	6,0	3,8	3,5	109,5	24,7	17,0	100,2	50,0	312,9
	Revised 1890-91	1,6	6,5	3,4	4,3	119,2	20,0	17,7	104,0	49,2	331,9
	Accounts 1890-91	1,7	6,3	3,3	4,3	118,5	20,1	17,5	99,6	48,3	325,6
Fees for copies of Registered Documents.	Accounts 1889-90	2	2,6	1	...	2,1	8,9	4,3	2,5	8	21,5
	Budget 1890-91	1	2,6	1	...	2,5	8,5	4,4	2,4	8	21,4
	Revised 1890-91	2	2,7	1	...	2,5	9,2	4,5	2,6	8	22,6
	Accounts 1890-91	2	2,6	1	...	2,1	9,4	4,5	2,7	8	22,4
Other Receipts	Accounts 1889-90	...	1,5	1	...	3,3	4,3	1	9	7	10,9
	Budget 1890-91	...	1,2	1	...	3,0	4,3	9	4	7	10,6
	Revised 1890-91	...	1,5	1	...	3,3	4,3	9	3,4	6	14,1
	Accounts 1890-91	1	1,3	1	...	3,3	4,0	1,3	6,1	7	16,9
Upper Burma Receipts.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	1,8	10,2	4,0	4,2	120,0	39,2	22,3	102,7	49,4	353,8
	Budget 1890-91	1,7	9,8	4,6	3,5	115,0	37,5	22,0	103,0	47,5	345,5
	Revised 1890-91	1,8	10,7	4,1	4,3	125,0	39,5	23,1	110,0	50,6	360,1
	Accounts 1890-91	2,0	10,2	4,0	4,3	123,9	39,5	23,3	108,4	49,8	305,4

42. The figures generally indicate a tendency to rise, but the improvement is nowhere large.

43. The largest increase occurred in *Bengal* and *Madras*. In *Bengal* it arose from the execution of a larger number of deeds connected with immoveable property, while in *Madras* it resulted from the collection of a large amount on account of search fees in connection with the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF R5,000 AND OVER—			
	India—			
26,9	Oodeypur	20,0	20,0	20,0
9,8	Jodhpur	9,8	9,8	9,8
40,0	Jeypur	40,0	40,0	40,0
18,5	Kotah	18,5	18,5	18,5
12,0	Boondee	12,0	12,0	12,0
8,0	Jhallawar	8,0	8,0	8,0
6,6	Rutlam	6,6	6,6	6,6
10,8	Nizam (Maharatta Chouth)	10,8	10,8	10,8

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*concluded.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States—*continued.*

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	Punjab—			
10,0	Mundee	10,0	10,0	10,0
13,1	Kapoorthulla	13,1	13,1	13,1
	Madras—			
78,3	Travancore	78,3	78,3	78,3
245,0	Mysore	245,0	245,0	245,0
20,0	Cochin	20,0	20,0	20,0
	Bombay—			
55,9	Kathiawar	54,9	55,6	53,2
18,7	Kutch	18,7	18,7	18,7
42,4	Baroda State	32,2	29,9	29,0
	CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIAL MILITARY FORCES—			
	India—			
18,2	Bhopal Levy (Bhopal)	18,2	18,2	18,2
19,2	Malwa Contingent (Dewas, Jowrah)	19,2	19,2	19,2
11,5	Erinpura Irregular Force	11,5	11,5	11,5
20,0	Deolee Irregular Force	20,0	20,0	20,0
3,4	Malwa Bheel Corps	3,4	3,4	3,4
	Bombay—			
8,8	Southern Mahratta Horse	8,3	8,3	7,9
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER R5,000—			
22,5	India	21,0	22,4	21,5
26,1	Central Provinces	23,8	22,1	24,0
19,2	Upper Burma	37,1	25,1	24,7
4,3	Punjab	4,7	4,7	4,5
1,9	Madras	1,6	1,6	1,6
4,9	Bombay	6,0	6,0	6,9
	FEES ON SUCCESSION TO NATIVE STATES—			
1,4	India	3,0	1,9	2,5
...	Central Provinces	...	1,0	1,0
3	Bombay	5	5	5
228,8	TOTAL INDIA	222,0	222,3	222,0
26,1	„ Central Provinces	23,8	23,1	25,0
19,2	„ Upper Burma	37,1	25,1	24,7
27,4	„ Punjab	27,8	27,8	27,6
345,2	„ Madras	344,9	344,9	344,9
131,0	„ Bombay	120,6	119,0	116,2
777,7	GRAND TOTAL	776,2	762,2	760,4

44. The actuals fell short of the Budget in Upper Burma, Punjab, and Bombay. The Central Provinces figure includes some advance collections for 1891-92. In Upper Burma there is great difficulty in realising the tributes from the Shan States, which were roughly fixed on the annexation of the province without full enquiry into the resources of the different States. In the Punjab the small deficiency is due to the recovery of a portion of the tribute due from the Chamba State having been deferred till 1891-92. In Bombay a portion of the Kathiawar tributes was not realised during the year. Of the Baroda tribute, 2,6 was realised in advance in the previous year and 9 remained outstanding at the end of the year, while out of the 5,3 deducted in the Budget from the amount due, owing to the expected refund to the Gaekwar of certain charges incurred by him in connection with the late Gaekwar Contingent, 3,9 only were paid.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
8,905,6	Expenditure	9,775,5	9,621,6	9,536,0

45. The principal differences in this group occurred in the opium charges which fell short of the Budget Estimate by 124,0, the total produce of Bengal opium having been smaller than was anticipated when the Budget was framed, but, as it was considerably in excess of the total outturn of the previous year, in which there was a total failure of the crops, the expenditure in 1890-91 exceeded that of 1889-90 by 575,7. The only other noteworthy differences in this group are savings of 63,8 and 36,8 on the Budget Estimate, under Forest and Land Revenue.

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Land Revenue	Accounts	1889-90	4	2	1,4	3	4,6	4,2	0,8	15,3	14,3	50,5
	Budget	1890-91	5	1	1,7	7	4,5	3,7	3,7	11,2	11,6	37,7
	Revised	1890-91	1,0	4	2,2	3	4,5	4,5	3,7	11,0	17,2	45,4
	Accounts	1890-91	1,0	5	1,8	2	5,3	4,8	3,0	12,3	10,7	46,2
Salt	Accounts	1889-90	2,7	...	2,6	...	23,6	...	...	7	6,2	35,8
	Budget	1890-91	3,0	...	1,8	...	23,0	...	...	2	8,5	36,5
	Revised	1890-91	3,0	...	2,5	..	21,5	...	...	1,0	8,2	36,2
	Accounts	1890-91	1,5	...	2,9	...	21,0	...	...	7	9,6	35,7
Stamps	Accounts	1889-90	4	1,4	1,6	3	12,0	9,5	3,9	8,2	9,8	47,1
	Budget	1890-91	4	1,3	1,7	5	12,4	9,2	3,5	7,7	8,4	45,1
	Revised	1890-91	4	1,3	1,7	6	12,4	8,7	3,5	8,0	9,4	46,0
	Accounts	1890-91	4	1,1	1,7	5	13,3	9,0	3,5	8,0	8,6	46,1
Customs	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	11,0	...	10,9	...	...	5,0	21,6	48,5
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	11,1	...	13,2	...	...	2,2	17,6	44,1
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	13,1	...	15,7	...	...	4,1	11,3	44,2
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	14,0	...	17,5	...	...	3,7	11,0	46,2
Assessed Taxes	Accounts	1889-90	6	2	1,5	1	3,3	2,1	1,1	1,5	2,0	13,6
	Budget	1890-91	7	4	2	1	4,1	2,7	1,0	1,0	2,5	13,9
	Revised	1890-91	5	3	1,0	1	3,0	2,3	1,0	1,3	3,0	15,2
	Accounts	1890-91	7	3	2,0	1	4,9	2,4	1,8	1,1	3,2	10,5
Other Revenue Refunds.	Accounts	1889-90	...	1	5	1,0	5,1	4,0	4	4,6	24,8	40,5
	Budget	1890-91	...	1	1,1	4	5,8	1,8	4	3,0	24,7	37,3
	Revised	1890-91	5	2	0	2,0	4,5	3,0	4	4,0	25,9	41,1
	Accounts	1890-91	7	3	2	2,5	1,7	3,1	2,0	3,8	20,2	40,5
Upper Burma	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	5,0	...	...	...	...	.	...	5,0
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	5,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,0
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	4,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,8
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	4,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,5
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	4,1	1,9	23,6	1,7	59,5	19,8	15,5	35,3	70,6	241,0
	Budget		4,6	1,9	22,6	1,7	63,0	17,4	9,2	25,0	73,3	219,6
	Revised	1890-91	5,4	2,2	26,5	3,0	62,5	18,5	9,2	30,0	75,0	232,9
	Accounts		4,3	2,2	27,1	3,3	63,7	19,3	10,9	29,0	75,3	235,7

46. These refunds being liable to considerable fluctuations are not amenable to any accurate forecast. In *Burma* the refunds under Salt and Customs rose with the larger receipts under those heads. Under Assessed Taxes there was an unexpected refund of 1,2 to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company and of 6 to certain chetties in Rangoon and Moulmein. The bulk of the excess in *Assam* occurred under Excise and Forest refunds. In *Bengal* the actuals of 1889-90 included some large refunds of license fees paid in advance owing to the non-completion of excise settlements, as also a large refund of Public Works Cess wrongly credited; but the saving under these heads was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the refunds of the customs duty on arms and rice. The Excise and Forest refunds in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* were under-estimated. The Land Revenue refunds of 1889-90 in the *Punjab* were specially high, while the excise refunds of 1890-91 include a sum of 1,4 refunded to some Native States on account of the duty on Malwa opium imported into their territories. Provision for this was not made in the estimates. The *Madras* figures do not call for any remarks except that the actuals of 1889-90 included some special Land Revenue refunds as explained in last year's report. As regards *Bombay* the reduction

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—*continued.*

in the customs refunds is chiefly due to the Portuguese share of the common customs revenue having been paid for one year only in 1890-91, while in 1889-90 the share for two years was paid. The Budget Estimate also provided for the payment of this share for two years, but only one year's share was actually paid. The saving on the Budget was, however, more than counterbalanced by increased refunds under the other heads, chiefly Land Revenue and Salt.

2.—Assignments and Compensations.

1889-90. Accounts.			Budget.		1890-91. Revised.		Accounts.	
		INDIA—						
		Salt and other Compensations—						
96,1		Jodhpur State	96,1		96,1		96,1	
68,8		Jeypur State	68,8		68,8		68,8	
31,3		Gwalior	31,3		31,3		31,3	
15,1		Bhurtpur	15,1		15,1		15,0	
12,5		Ulwar	12,5		12,5		12,5	
8,0		Bhawalpur	8,0		8,0		8,0	
6,0		Dholepur	6,0		6,0		6,0	
20,2		Meywar	20,4		20,4		24,0	
6,2		Indore	6,2		6,2		6,2	
20,1		Jodhpur and Jeypur States under the Sambhar Lake Treaty . . .	21,0		21,0		21,5	
23,3		Other Compensations	23,8		23,8		23,7	
	307,6			309,2		309,2		313,1
		CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
	6,4	Compensations		6,8		6,6		6,4
		ASSAM—						
	4,2	Compensations		3,7		3,7		4,1
		BENGAL—						
2,0		Salt Compensations payable under convention with the French Government in lieu of salt formerly supplied to them .	2,0		2,0		2,0	
5,0		Bhooteas for the resumption of the Doars, Assam	5,0		5,0		5,0	
21,0		Other Compensations, &c. . . .	21,3		21,0		21,6	
	28,0			28,3		28,0		28,6
		N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—						
	23,8	Compensations, &c.		26,0		31,0		22,0
		PUNJAB—						
	16,2	Compensations, &c.		15,6		15,9		15,6
		MADRAS—						
46,0		Salt Compensations to French Government, &c.	44,4		42,7		42,4	
15,0		Compensation to Travancore and Cochin on account of Customs Revenue . .	15,0		15,0		15,0	
24,3		Compensations in lieu of Resumed Lands	23,3		23,0		23,2	
28,6		Allowances to Inamdars and other Grantees	28,6		29,3		26,0	
10,1		Other Compensations	5,8		5,8		6,0	
	124,0			117,1		115,8		112,6
		BOMBAY—						
90,6		Pensions in lieu of Resumed Lands .	90,1		91,4		89,1	
789,0		Inamdars and other Grantees . .	785,9		784,4		788,5	
40,0		Goa Subsidy	40,0		40,0		40,0	
23,6		Goa Salt Pan and Customs Tariff Compensation	25,9		19,9		23,9	
91,0		Excise and other Compensations . .	64,1		71,3		66,2	
	1,034,2			1,006,3		1,007,0		1,007,7
	1,544 4	TOTAL .		1,513,0		1,517,2		1,510,1

47. In *India* the payments to Meywar include an arrear payment of 2 and an advance payment of 3,3. The *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* Budget Estimate provided for a considerable increase in the malikana payments, specially in the Gorakhpur District, in view of the revision of settlement, but the actual payments

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

2.—Assignments and Compensations—*continued.*

fell considerably short of the estimate. The Revised Estimate provided 9,0 for the commutation of an annual remission sanctioned by the Government of India, but no payment was made during the year on account of it. In *Madras* the saving under salt compensation to the French Government arose from an advance payment in the previous year, while that under Allowances to Inamdars and other Grantees resulted from arrears outstanding at the end of the year. The actuals of 1889-90 under Other Compensations included compensation for two years to the Pudukota State for the suppression of earth-salt manufacture in that state. As regards *Bombay* the payments of pensions in lieu of resumed lands fell into arrears, while under Inamdars and other Grantees there was an excess, being the net result of an increase under Alienated Land Revenue, the adjustments having been made at enhanced survey rates, and of a saving under cash allowances which are irregularly paid. There was an excess of 3,9 under Goa salt compensations, but this was more than counterbalanced by the non-payment during the year of the Goa Customs Tariff compensation of 5,9 for one of the two years, provision for which was made in the Budget. The actuals of the previous year included the Customs Tariff compensation for two years, but the salt compensations were smaller by 6,2. Under Excise and other Compensations the Budget was exceeded by the payment of some comparatively small arrears, while the actuals of 1889-90 included 29,4 on account of the arrears of opium compensation due to the Palanpur Darbar for 10½ years.

3.—Land Revenue.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charges of District Administration.	Accounts	1889-90	26,6	108,1	75,1	54,9	283,6	671,7	183,0	363,1	282,4	2,048,5
	Budget	1890-91	26,9	117,0	79,2	56,0	288,5	677,8	189,5	364,9	287,7	2,087,5
	Revised	1890-91	25,6	112,2	79,0	54,3	285,0	675,3	187,7	359 3	287 '1	2,065,5
	Accounts	1890-91	25,6	109,9	77.4	53,8	284,9	675,7	192,0	361,1	287,3	2,067,7
Survey and Settlement.	Accounts	1889-90	12,5	44,7	26,4	13,7	33,8	53,7	58,6	93,0	106,1	442,5
	Budget	1890-91	18,2	48,6	35,8	15,6	42,3	48,9	65,9	92,7	99,6	467,6
	Revised	1890-91	17,8	46,8	35,5	15,1	49,0	41,9	61,2	91,1	85,8	444,2
	Accounts	1890-91	15,9	43,1	33,9	14,3	41,7	40,1	59,7	90,4	85,2	424,3
Land Records and Agriculture.	Accounts	1889-90	...	4,1	13,4	2,1	6,7	7,3	3,0	5,6	5,1	47,3
	Budget	1890-91	...	4,9	12,5	1,8	7,6	7,2	3,4	5,5	6,4	49,3
	Revised	1890-91	...	4,4	13,8	2,3	7,6	7,3	3,4	4,8	7,0	50,6
	Accounts	1890-91	...	4,6	13,9	2,1	8,0	7,2	3,5	4,7	6,8	50,8
Management of Government Estates.	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	1	30,7	19,0	1,6	...	...	51,4
	Budget	1890-91	...	1	...	2	25,5	18,0	1,5	...	...	45,3
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	...	2	30,0	16,4	1,5	...	...	48,1
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	2	28,5	15,7	1,6	...	...	46,0
Commission on Collection.	Accounts	1889-90	1,6	...	77,3	22,4	...	5	...	4,5	...	106,3
	Budget	1890-91	1,2	...	86,3	25,2	...	6	...	6	1	114,0
	Revised	1890-91	1,4	...	85,3	21,6	...	6	...	2	1	109,2
	Accounts	1890-91	1,7	...	85,2	22,7	...	5	...	8	2	111,1
Allowances to District and Village Officers.	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	9,6	125,1	365,1	278,6	778,4
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	10,1	120,1	361,5	285,0	776,7
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	10,0	122,9	386,5	282,3	801,7
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	9,8	123,6	382,6	282,7	798,7
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	130,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,4
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	153,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	153,6
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	163,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	163,6
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	157,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	157,5
Other Charges	Accounts	1889-90	16,7	...	...	...	...	7	...	1,4	...	18,8
	Budget	1890-91	16,2	...	...	...	...	1,1	...	9	...	18,2
	Revised	1890-91	19,2	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	20,5
	Accounts	1890-91	18,6	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	20,0
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	57.4	156,9	322,6	93,2	354,8	762,5	371,3	832,7	672,2	3,623,6
	Budget	1890-91	62,5	170,6	367,4	98,8	363,9	763,7	380,4	826,1	678,8	3,712,2
	Revised	1890-91	64,0	163,4	377,2	93,5	371,6	752,0	376,7	842,7	662,3	3,703,4
	Accounts	1890-91	61,8	157,6	367,9	93,1	363,1	749,5	380,4	840,5	662,2	3,676,1

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts	1889-90	4	2	6
	Budget	1890-91	8	4	12
	Revised	1890-91	4	1	5
	Accounts	1890-91	4	1	5

Total, including England.	Accounts	1889-90	3,624,2
	Budget	1890-91	3,713,4
	Revised	1890-91	3,703,9
	Accounts	1890-91	3,676,6

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

48. As usual the *Charges of District Administration* were over-estimated in all the provinces except the Punjab, and in most cases this was due to sufficient allowance not having been made for the savings which occurred on account of the absence of officers on leave and deputation. In India it was also due to the pay of certain Revenue Inspectors and peons having been transferred to Survey and Settlement. In the Central Provinces 4,8 of the savings occurred in the Patwari Fund charges owing chiefly to the Patwaris and additional Inspectors not having been entertained to the extent provided for in the estimate. In Burma the savings would have been larger, if a number of officers had not elected to draw their leave allowances in India owing to the current rate of exchange having been for a time more favorable than the official rate. A part of the saving in Assam was due to a Deputy Commissioner having been placed in charge of the Lushai Hills, his pay and allowances being debited to 25—Political. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was a large saving in the Kanungo Establishment, the estimate for which was placed too high; but this was partly counterbalanced by an increase under Salaries, too large a deduction having been made on account of probable savings. In the Punjab the excess over the Budget occurred mainly in the salaries and travelling allowances of Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars; and the increase compared with the previous year was due partly to the same cause and partly to larger payments for salaries and office expenses, the number of officers being increased. In Madras, besides general savings under salaries as mentioned above, the provision made in the Budget for the regrading of Revenue Inspectors was not fully utilised, but these savings were partly counterbalanced by an increase under Supplies and Services, chiefly in the payment of search fees in Registration Offices which was more than covered by receipts under X—Registration. In Bombay the savings would have been greater, if they had not been partially balanced by the transfer to this head of the charges in connection with the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parker, and his establishment formerly charged under 25—Political, a moiety of the Deputy Commissioner's salary and travelling allowances being taken under 19—Law and Justice.

49. The *Survey and Settlement* charges are shewn below separately, according as they appertain to professional surveys or district settlements—

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Professional Survey Charges.	Accounts	1889-90	10,8	5.7	18.8	10,2	22,1	7,7	3,7	62,7	98,3	240,0
	Budget	1890-91	10,7	1	19,4	11,8	34,3	10,9	2,8	60,0	92,6	242,6
	Revised	1890-91	10,1	1	21,3	11,4	35,5	12,6	3,6	60,0	81,2	235,8
	Accounts	1890-91	10,5	1	20,6	10,4	33,3	10,6	3,5	59,0	80,0	228,0
District Settlement Charges.	Accounts	1889-90	1,7	39,0	7,6	3,5	11,7	46,0	54,9	30,3	7,8	202,5
	Budget	1890-91	7,5	48,5	16,4	3,8	8,0	38,0	63,1	32,7	7,0	225,0
	Revised	1890-91	7,7	46,7	14,2	3,7	13,5	29,3	57,6	31,1	4,6	208,4
	Accounts	1890-91	5,4	43,0	13,3	3,9	8,4	29,5	56,2	31,4	5,2	196,3

50. The *Professional Survey Charges* represent the amount payable by the Provincial Governments on account of work done for them by the Survey Department, except in Madras and Bombay, which have their own Revenue Survey Establishment. In the Central Provinces the cadastral survey was completed in the preceding year. The small charge in 1890-91 represents the cost of maps supplied. The differences in Burma, Assam and the Punjab are small and do not call for any special remarks. In Bengal the survey of the Cuttack and Pooree districts, which was commenced in 1889-90, was in full operation during 1890-91, but the provision for this in the budget proved slightly too high. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the excess over the actuals of the previous year occurred in the charges for the Survey of Garhwal, a hilly district. Savings in temporary establishments account for the comparatively low expenditure in Madras. In Bombay the savings occurred principally in Sind owing to a reduction in the Survey Staff there from 1st November 1890, and to a large saving in the expenditure on boundary marks for which 14,0 was provided in the Budget, while the actual expenditure amounted to 3,2 only. This decrease was due to sufficient allowance not having been made in the Budget for arrear recoveries, &c., from land-holders, which are brought to account by deduction from the charges, and for the Survey drawing to a close. The difference between the actuals of the two years is also on account of boundary marks, the expenditure on which in 1889-90 amounted to 24,7, as the whole of the outstanding balance of advances drawn in previous years was charged as expenditure in that year. As regards *District Settlement Charges*, the Budget Estimates were framed unnecessarily high in most of the provinces. The decreased charge in the North-Western Provinces as compared with the previous year was due to the settlements in Basti, Gorakhpur and Bulandshahr having been almost completed in 1889-90, while the new settlements in Unao, Jhansi and Partabgarh had not come into full operation, so that the expenditure on them was not at its miximum.

51. Under *Land Records and Agriculture* the Budget was exceeded in Burma owing to revision of establishments and to absence of provision in the Budget for the Akyab supplementary survey. The differences in the other provinces were small. Under *Government Estates* in Bengal the difference

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*concluded.*

in the expenditure of the two years is more than accounted for by the reduction in the outlay on improvements; the Budget, however, estimated for a still greater reduction under this head, and partly for this reason and partly because of higher charges for commission on the collection of rents and for office and ground rent it fell short of the actuals. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there were savings in the grants for collection of Revenue and for improvements. The payments for *Commission on Collections* necessarily vary with the collections, and these were higher in Burma in 1890-91 than in the previous year. The actuals in Madras in 1889-90 included Pearl Fishery charges which are now taken under the major head *32—Miscellaneous.* The excess under *Allowances to District and Village Officers* was due, in the Punjab, to revision of assessments and to unexpected charges for the construction of Patwar-khanas and the purchase of a superior description of paper for the use of Patwaris. In Madras it arose from the gradual introduction of the scheme for the revision of village establishments, under which they are paid by fixed salaries, covered by a village cess credited under VI—Provincial Rates. The variation in Bombay as compared with the Budget occurred in the cash allowances which are irregularly paid; the excess over the actuals of the previous year was chiefly under Alienated Land Revenue and arose from Revision of Settlement.

52. The details of the *Upper Burma, Charges* are given below:—

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
74,1	Charges of District Administration	81,5	76,7	74,9
15,1	Survey and Settlement	24,1	34,9	30,6
69,1	Land Records and Agriculture	8	7	7
41,1	Commission on Collections	47,2	51,3	45,3
130,4	TOTAL	153,6	163,6	157,5

The charges of District Administration were over-estimated in the Budget, and there was a small saving in the payments for commission on collections owing to a change in the rate, but these savings were more than counterbalanced by an increase in the survey charges, caused by the surveys of the oil fields and sisa lands, which were not provided for in the Budget, and which also account for most of the difference between the actuals of the two years.

53. The increase in the *Other Charges* in India is mainly connected with the administration of Zhob for which no provision was made in the Budget.

4.—Opium.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
47,5	Behar Agency Establishment and Contingencies	54 4	50,9	50,9
678,2	,, Cultivation and Manufacturing charges	1,089,4	935,9	916,8
69 7	Benares Agency Establishment and Contingencies	78,2	73,3	72,9
800,5	,, Cultivation and Manufacturing charges	1,074,5	1,120,7	1,133,3
3,7	Other Charges	3,5	3,2	2,8
1,3	India	1,3	1,3	1,2
2,7	Bombay	2,6	2,6	2,4
1,603,6	TOTAL	2,303,9	2,193,9	2,180,3
1,0	England	6	6	4
5	Exchange	3	2	1
1,605,1	GRAND TOTAL	2,304,8	2,194,7	2,180,8

54. The charges on account of *Establishment and Contingencies* of the two Bengal agencies together fell short of the Estimate by 8 8, but exceeded the Actuals of 1889-90 by 6,6; the differences occurred mainly in the commission to Amlahs, which varies with the charges for cultivation. In the Benares agency the savings on the Budget also occurred in the charges for Temporary Establishment, Supplies and Services.

55. The details of the *Cultivation and Manufacturing Charges* are given below. The charges being dependent on the produce of opium are liable to heavy fluctuations from year to year.

	Advances to Cultivators.	Final Payments on delivery of the Crude Drug.	Manufacturing Charges.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1889-90.					
Behar	292,1	341,1	4,2	40,8	678,2
Benares	211,9	526,2	15,6	46,8	800,5
TOTAL	504,0	867,3	19,8	87,6	1,478,7
1890-91.					
Behar	301,3	562,8	3,9	48,8	916,8
Benares	223,2	842,2	16,7	51,2	1,133,3
TOTAL	524,5	1,405,0	20,6	100,0	2,050,1

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

4.—Opium—*continued.*

55. The Budget for 1890-91 was based on the forecasts of produce of the standing crop furnished by the Opium Agents in January and February 1890, the expected production being taken at 99,903 maunds, but owing to unfavourable weather the actual outturn amounted to 95,867 maunds only. In 1889-90 there was a serious failure of the crops and the outturn was 67,733 maunds only.

5.—Salt.

		India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Establishment and Contingencies.	Accounts 1889-90	83,7	8	4,7	131,8	105,4	326,4
	Budget 1890-91	89,1	1,0	6,6	146,6	106,6	349,9
	Revised 1890-91	86 0	9	9,3	135,6	106,5	338,3
	Accounts 1890-91	83,9	6	6,8	137,9	105,6	334,8
Manufacture and Excavation.	Accounts 1889-90	28,6	...	...	...	...	28,6
	Budget 1890-91	30,9	...	...	...	...	30,9
	Revised 1890-91	34,2	...	...	...	...	34,2
	Accounts 1890-91	32,6	...	...	...	...	32,6
Purchase and Freight.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	28,2	29,3	57,5
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	...	33,4	38,6	72,0
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	...	34,4	30,0	64,4
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	31,5	29,5	61,0
Upper Burma	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget 1890-91	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Revised 1890-91	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Accounts 1890-91	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total India	Accounts 1889-90	112,3	8	4,7	160,0	134,7	412,5
	Budget 1890-91	120,0	1,1	6,6	180,0	145,2	452,9
	Revised 1890-91	120,2	1,0	9,3	170,0	136,5	437,0
	Accounts 1890-91	116,5	7	6,8	169,4	135,1	428,5

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1889-90	2	1	3	Grand Total, including England.	Accounts 1889-90	412,8
	Budget 1890-91	1	...	1		Budget 1890-91	453,0
	Revised 1890-91	5	2	7		Revised 1890-91	437,7
	Accounts 1890-91	4	1	5		Accounts 1890-91	429,0

56. Under *Establishment and Contingencies* the savings on the Budget in India occurred in the pay of the Mine Superintendents (those employed being of lower grade than those provided for) and in the temporary establishments of the Internal Branch. In Madras the full strength of sanctioned establishments has not yet been entertained. In Bengal the Budget provided 1,0 for the purchase of Kilby patent scales for weighing salt and 3,6 for the construction of pontoons on the river frontage of the Sulkea salt golahs and a shunting line directly connecting the golahs with the East Indian Railway. The construction of the pontoons was subsequently transferred to the Public Works Department with 2,8 of the grant. The actual expenditure on the purchase of the scales, however, amounted to 3,1 and still larger provision was made in the Revised Estimate on this account, the unexpended portion 5,8 of the allotment of 1889-90 for the purpose having been taken. There was also an excess of 9 over the Budget Estimate under rents, rates and taxes. The *Manufacture and Excavation* charges at Sambhar and the Punjab Mines exceeded both the Budget Estimate and the actuals of 1889-90. The *Purchase and Freight* charges were over-estimated both in Madras and Bombay.

6.—Stamps.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superintendence, Establishment, and Contingencies.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	3	6,3	1,2	...	1,9	4,9	14,6
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	...	3	6,8	1,2	...	1,9	5,0	15,2
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	...	3	6,8	1 2	...	1,9	5,0	15.2
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	3	6,4	1,2	...	1,9	4.9	14,7
Charges on Sale of Stamps, including discount.	Accounts 1889-90	1,4	1,7	2,3	1,5	21,7	6,3	10,7	14,6	10,7	70,9
	Budget 1890-91	1,4	1,9	2,6	1,5	21,7	6,2	10,2	13,6	10,8	69.9
	Revised 1890-91	1,5	1,9	2,0	1,6	20.7	6,3	10,5	14,9	10,7	70,1
	Accounts 1890-91	1,5	1,8	2,0	1,5	20,9	6,2	10,6	14,5	10,6	69,6

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

6.—Stamps—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Stamps supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts 1889-90.	—51,3	2 3	1,0	1,6	23,3	10,9	6.5	...	5·7	...
	Budget 1890-91.	—54,0	1.9	1,5	1,2	24,0	12,0	7,4	...	6,0	...
	Revised 1890-91.	—51,6	2,1	1,2	2,1	24,0	10,5	5·7	...	6,0	...
	Accounts 1890-91.	—48,4	2,5	1,1	1,6	21,2	10,2	6,0	...	5,8	...
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts 1889-90.	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Budget 1890-91.	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Revised 1890-91.	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Accounts 1890-91.	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90.	—49,9	4,0	3,7	3,4	51,3	18,4	17,2	16,5	21,3	85,9
	Budget 1890-91.	—52,6	3,8	4,5	3,0	52,5	19,4	17,6	15,5	21,8	85,5
	Revised 1890-91.	—50,1	4,0	3,5	4,0	51,5	18,0	10,2	16,8	21,7	85,6
	Accounts 1890-91.	—46,9	4,3	3,4	3,4	48.5	17,6	16,6	16,4	21,3	84,6

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		
England	Accounts 1889-90.	33,5	15,0	48,5	Total including England. Accounts 1889-90	134,4
	Budget 1890-91.	39,7	17,9	57,6	Budget 1890 91	143,1
	Revised 1890-91.	35,0	11,4	46,4	Revised 1890 91	132,0
	Accounts 1890-91.	34,2	11,2	45,4	Accounts 1890 91	130,0

57. The only remarks called for are that the charges for stamps supplied from central stores to Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab fell short of both the Budget Estimate and the actuals of 1889-90 owing partly to smaller issues of stamps and partly to the rise in exchange having diminished their rupee value.

7.—Excise.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	CHARGES OF COLLECTION—			
1,3	India	1,5	1,5	9
5,7	Central Provinces	6,5	5,5	5,5
2,9	Burma	3,3	3,5	3,4
5	Assam	1,7	7	9
56,6	Pengal	61,9	69,0	65,2
12,7	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	12,0	12,0	11,9
5.0	Punjab	5,6	5,5	5,5
38,3	Madras	45,0	45,0	47,1
33,5	Bombay	35,0	34.0	34,6
156,5	TOTAL	172,5	176,7	175,0
1	England	1	1	1
1	Exchange	...	...	...
156,7	TOTAL	172,6	176,8	175,1

58. In *India* the Government share of the cost of the distillery establishment at Bangalore was not paid to the Mysore Darbar during the year. The bulk of the saving in the *Central Provinces* occurred under Rewards for which a comparatively large provision was made consequent on the establishment of a Special Police force in the Nimar District to prevent opium-smuggling. In *Burma* the charges for Lower Burma rose owing to revision of establishment and to the transfer to this head of charges formerly debited to a Local Fund; while in Upper Burma the full sanctioned strength of establishment was not entertained. In *Assam* the Assessing and Inspecting Establishment provided for in the Budget was not entertained during the year, but a part of this saving was counterbalanced by charges for rewards which were formerly debited to 19A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law. The adjustment of similar rewards in *Bengal* also accounts for almost the whole of the excess over the Budget. The excess over the actuals of 1889-90 arose from the appointment of a larger number of Deputy Collectors and larger outlay for travelling allowance and construction of distilleries. The continued expansion of departmental operations in *Madras* accounts for the excess over the estimates and over the actuals of 1889-90.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

8.—Provincial Rates.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER CHARGES—			
4,1	Burma	4,4	4,3	4,4
3	Assam	3	3	3
35,5	Bengal	32,5	40,0	42,5
7	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	7	7	7
9,9	Punjab	7	1,0	9
4,6	Bombay	4,9	5,1	5,2
55,1	TOTAL	43,5	51,4	54,0

59. The larger expenditure in Bengal in 1890-91 is due partly to increased charges for Establishments entertained for valuation and revaluation work, for which allowance was not made in the Estimates, and partly to charges on account of arrear contributions paid on behalf of employes of District Boards, whose services have been declared to be qualifying for pension. The saving in the *Punjab* as compared with 1889-90 is the result of the discontinuance, with effect from 1st October 1889, of the allowances formerly paid to Lumbardars and Patwaris for collecting the Local Rate.

9.—Customs.

		Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charges at the Principal Ports of Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.	Accounts 1889-90.	10,0	50,2	5,9	31,7	97,8
	Budget 1890-91.	10,3	51,2	5,9	32,7	100,1
	Revised 1890-91.	10,6	50,8	6,1	31,4	98,9
	Accounts 1890-91.	10,4	49,8	5,9	31,3	97,4
Charges at other Ports.	Accounts 1889-90.	6,2	3,8	10,3	16,9	37,2
	Budget 1890-91.	6,2	3,8	10,9	17,3	38,2
	Revised 1890-91.	6,4	3,7	10,3	17,3	37,7
	Accounts 1890-91.	6,3	4,4	9,7	16,8	37,2
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90.	16,2	54,0	16,2	48,6	135,0
	Budget 1890-91.	16,5	55,0	16,8	50,0	138,3
	Revised 1890-91.	17,0	54,5	16,4	48,7	136,6
	Accounts 1890-91.	16,7	54,2	15,6	48,1	134,6

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		
England	Accounts 1889-90.	...	...	...	Total, including England. Accounts 1889-90	135,0
	Budget 1890-91.	2	1	3	Budget 1890-91	138,6
	Revised 1890-91.	...	...	...	Revised 1890-91	136,6
	Accounts 1890-91.	...	...	...	Accounts 1890-91	134,6

60. The saving in the Calcutta Port occurred in the charges for Establishments; while that in the Bombay Port arose from the appointment of comparatively junior officers as Commissioner and Collector of Land Revenue and Customs. In Madras a reduction in the fees distributed to customs officers for work done out of office hours diminished the charges.

10.—Assessed Taxes.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
...	Central Provinces	1	2	2
1,5	Burma	1,9	1,6	1,4
1	Assam	1	1	1
16,2	Bengal	19,2	17,5	17,6
2,0	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,8	1,8	1,9
1,1	Punjab	1,3	1,2	1,1
1,6	Madras	1,6	1,6	1,6
5,2	Bombay	5,2	5,5	5,4
27,7	TOTAL	31,2	29,5	29,3

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

10.—Assessed Taxes—*continued.*

61. The only points noticeable are that the abolition of the office of Collector of Income Tax from May 1890 and smaller payments on account of commission reduced the expenditure in Burma. In Bengal the Budget provided for an increase in consequence of the intended appointment of whole time Income Tax Assessors in place of the officers holding the combined appointments of Income Tax Assessors and Excise Sub-Inspectors in some districts. The full number of Assessors anticipated was not however appointed.

11.—Forest Expenditure.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Direction	Accounts	1889-90	5,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,5
	Budget	1890-91	5,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,8
	Revised	1890-91	5,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,6
	Accounts	1890-91	5,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,7
Conservancy and Works—												
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.	Accounts	1889-90	8,9	3,1	74,6	4	5,1	38,0	25,1	16,4	66,4	238,0
	Budget	1890-91	8,3	5,4	55,2	4	6,6	34,0	33,3	19,2	84,5	246,9
	Revised	1890-91	10,8	2,4	56,6	9	4,7	36 6	24,0	18,8	64,0	218,8
	Accounts	1890-91	9,8	2,0	52,0	8	5,1	33,4	23,8	18,3	70,2	215,4
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts	1889-90	1	10,7	1,0	1,1	3,6	3,9	2	7,9	3,4	31,9
	Budget	1890-91	1	10,0	1,3	6	4,3	3,9	3	7,8	3,4	31,7
	Revised	1890-91	2	10,9	1,4	1,3	3,9	4,2	2	7,8	3,6	33,5
	Accounts	1890-91	1	9,7	1,1	1,3	4,1	3,9	2	7,8	3,8	33,9
Other Charges	Accounts	1889-90	4,8	17,1	28,1	10,6	8,9	23,1	10,6	34,7	23,2	161,1
	Budget	1890-91	6,8	19,7	29,5	9,1	11,0	23,5	14,6	40,9	30 3	185,4
	Revised	1890-91	8,8	19,1	26,6	12,6	12,7	26,0	14,5	39,2	27,8	187,3
	Accounts	1890-91	7,8	19,6	24,6	11,3	9,0	22,1	12,0	38,9	27,1	172,4
Establishment	Accounts	1889-90	11,2	38,7	29,5	12,9	22,2	30,9	28,6	56,1	83,6	313,7
	Budget	1890-91	11,3	44,9	32,0	15,9	24,0	35,0	31,8	59,6	84,8	339,3
	Revised	1890-91	11,7	44,6	32,7	13,7	23,6	33,2	29 3	59,2	84,6	332,6
	Accounts	1890-91	12,0	42,1	31,0	13,9	23,1	31,2	29,0	58,9	84,6	325,8
Upper Burma	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	27,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,3
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	35,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,0
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	32,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,3
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	30,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,1
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	30,5	69,6	160,5	25,0	39,8	95,9	64,5	115,1	176,6	777,5
	Budget	1890-91	32,3	80,0	153,0	26,0	45,9	96,4	80,0	127,5	203,0	844,1
	Revised	1890-91	37,1	77,0	149,6	28,5	44,9	100,0	68,0	125,0	180,0	810,1
	Accounts	1890-91	35,4	73,4	138,8	27,3	41,3	90,6	65,0	123,9	185,7	781,4

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.				
England	Accounts	1889-90	1,7	8	2,5	Total including England.	Accounts	1889-90	780,0
	Budget	1890-91	2,6	1,2	3,8		Budget	1890-91	847,9
	Revised	1890-91	2,0	7	2,7		Revised	1890-91	812,8
	Accounts	1890-91	2,0	7	2,7		Accounts	1890-91	784,1

62. In *India* the charges for the removal of timber were enhanced in consequence of the preparation in the Andamans of two large cargoes of Padouk timber for shipment to England and of the extension of Sandalwood collections in Coorg. Under Other Charges, the increase occurred entirely in the Andamans, where four elephants were purchased for 1,0 for which no provision was made in the Budget, the purchase having been sanctioned during the year. Establishment charges were also higher in Beluchistan owing to the increased pay of the Beluchistan Forest Officer.

63. In the *Central Provinces* the curtailment of departmental timber operations diminished the Expenditure under Conservancy and Works, while the savings under Establishments were brought about by an extension of the leave of a Senior Conservator who was expected to return to duty during the year, by delay in gazetting certain temporary promotions and by smaller travelling allowances being drawn in consequence of shorter tours of superior officers.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

11.—Forest Expenditure—*continued.*

64. Teak operations in *Lower Burma* not having been satisfactory, the share of the proceeds payable to contractors was smaller. There were also savings in the charges for Temporary Forest subordinate establishments, for drift operations in the Tenasserim Circle and for purchase of cattle and demarcation work in the Pegu Circle. In *Upper Burma* the estimate provided for the cost of girdling 88,000 teak trees, whereas only 23,000 were girdled during the year, and there were also savings in the charges for extracting timber by Government Agency in the Yaw Division, and in those for Communications and Buildings, Demarcation Works, and Salaries of subordinate establishments.

65. In *Assam* timber and experimental cutch operations augmented the expenditure, and there was also excess expenditure for temporary establishments. Purchase of elephants for Forest Survey work, extension of fire protection work in the Goalpara Division and a refund of 8 in Luckimpur, mainly account for the increase under Other Charges. In the Establishment charges there were savings in the pay of permanent establishment which counterbalanced the excess under temporary establishment.

66. In *Bengal* the reasons given for reduced revenue also explain to some extent the decrease in expenditure. The savings under "Other Charges" occured in the expenditure on stores, tools and plant, roads and buildings, and on Forest Survey work in Singbhoom, where it was impeded on account of the unsettled state of the boundary between the Singbhoom District and the tributary state of Keonjhar in Orissa. The savings under "Establishments" were principally in the pay of subordinate establishments.

67. In the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, the decrease in expenditure under head I of Conservancy and Charges occurred mainly in the Central Circle, owing to a smaller supply of fuel to the Commissariat Department, and to a large quantity of dry fallen wood from the ravages of the fire of 1887 having been utilized, thus preventing expenditure on green fellings. The savings in the estimate under Establishment were principally in the pay of the Lower Controlling Staff of the Oudh Circle, for an increase of which provision had been made in anticipation of sanction, which was not, however, given during the year.

68. In the *Punjab*, the diminished expenditure under head I of Conservancy Charges was principally caused by the Department having been unable to fulfil its contract with the North-Western Railway for supply of fuel, owing to transport difficulties in Montgomery. In Chamba also the progress in working down the Ravi sleepers and scantlings was not satisfactory; and in Lahore fellings, as prescribed by Working-Plans, were not completed, and hay operations were stopped in the Changa Manga plantations. The saving in "Other Charges" was mainly due to the full supply of tramway materials not having been obtained before the close of the year, to the non-construction of a house and coolie lines at Changa Manga, and to the progress in the new Irrigation scheme at Changa Manga having been slower than was anticipated. The savings under "Establishments" were principally in the pay of subordinate forest establishments and in the travelling allowances of superior officers and subordinate employés.

69. In *Madras* the differences between the estimates and actuals of 1890-91 do not call for any special remarks. The smaller expenditure of the previous year was caused by the restriction of departmental operations, by planting operations having been retarded from want of timely rain and by establishments not having been entertained to the same extent as in 1890-91.

70. In *Bombay* there was a large saving on the Budget Estimate in the charges for Conservancy and Works. The saving occurred mainly in the Southern and Sind Circle, and was due to the reasons given under receipts. The excess over the actuals of the previous year was due mainly to the charges for the conveyance of a large quantity of timber from the Dangs forests for upwards of 40 miles to a depôt on the Coast and near the Railway. Larger expenditure was also incurred in the Southern Circle on timber and fuel operations in the Northern Division of Kanara, which was necessitated by a combination among the dealers against the Department within the Dangs.

12.—Registration.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superintendence	Accounts	1889-90	...	1,3	...	1	6,2	1,5	..	3,4	3,8	16,3
	Budget	1890-91	...	1,5	...	2	6,1	1,5	...	3,4	3,7	16,4
	Revised	1890-91	...	1,3	...	2	5,7	1,4	...	3,3	3,7	15,6
	Accounts	1890-91	...	1,3	...	2	5,4	1,4	...	3,3	3,7	15,3
District Charges	Accounts	1889-90	5	2,7	1,6	2,2	56,7	18,3	7,1	62,5	25,2	176,8
	Budget	1890-91	6	2,9	1,7	2,2	56,1	18,0	6,6	65,1	25,0	178,2
	Revised	1890-91	4	3,0	1,7	2,3	56,8	18,6	7,0	64,7	25,8	180,3
	Accounts	1890-91	5	2,9	2,0	2,2	57,6	19,0	7,1	64,4	25,5	181,2

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*concluded.*

12.—Registration—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL
Upper Burma	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	5	4,0	1,7	2,3	62,9	19,8	7,1	65,9	29,0	193,2
	Budget	1890-91	6	4,4	1,9	2,4	62,2	19,5	6,6	68,5	28,7	194,8
	Revised	1890-91	4	4,3	1,9	2,5	62,5	20,0	7,0	68,0	29,5	196,1
	Accounts	1890-91	5	4,2	2,2	2,4	63,0	20,4	7,1	67,7	29,2	196,7

71. The low expenditure under *Superintendence* in Bengal is due chiefly to the recovery from the salary of the Inspector-General of an advance drawn by him when on leave in England. Larger payments on account of commission in consequence of increased revenue account for the increased *District Charges* in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Bombay. In Madras there was a small saving in the provision made in the Budget for the contemplated opening of new Sub-Registry Offices. The increase over 1889-90 was due partly to the opening of these offices but mainly to the revised scale of salaries of Sub Registrars introduced from 10th July 1889.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
873,2	RECEIPTS	789,9	925,8	931,1

72. The larger receipts under this head were obtained chiefly from the investment of the cash balances in England, which as well as the rate of interest at which they were invested, were exceptionally high during the year. Compared with the previous year there was also an increase in the receipts from interest on loans to Presidency Corporations and Municipalities owing to fresh loans having been granted to them, but sufficient allowance was made for them in the Budget.

XII.—Interest.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Loans to Native States.	Accounts	1889-90	1,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,3
	Budget	1890-91	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Revised	1890-91	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Accounts	1890-91	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
To Presidency Corporations.	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	109,4	...	...	17,4	187,3	314,1
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	...	...	125,6	...	...	20,1	187,5	333,2
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	...	...	124,6	...	...	20,1	187,6	332,3
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	124,7	...	...	20,1	187,7	332,5
To Municipal and other Public Corporations.	Accounts	1889-90	1,8	1	2,2	1	1	2,8	9,9	8	8,9	26,7
	Budget	1890-91	6	1,0	1,9	1	3,6	6,5	13,1	7	12,5	40,0
	Revised	1890-91	1,7	9	1,8	1	1,1	9,6	11,9	8	11,4	39,3
	Accounts	1890-91	1,7	9	1,7	1	1	9,7	11,3	8	11,3	37,6
To Landholders and other Notabilities.	Accounts	1889-90	2,6	3	...	...	...	7	2,0	8	1,9	8,3
	Budget	1890-91	1,2	4	...	...	5	3	1,2	1,4	1,6	6,6
	Revised	1890-91	1,8	3	...	...	4	4	1,2	1,4	1,6	7,1
	Accounts	1890-91	2,1	3	...	...	4	5	1,3	1,4	1,6	7,6
On Advances to Cultivators and Advances under Special Laws.	Accounts	1889-90	2	8	1	...	3,2	7,0	7,4	1,5	4,7	24,9
	Budget	1890-91	2	1,2	1	...	4,9	7,0	7,0	1,1	4,0	25,5
	Revised	1890-91	2	1,2	1	...	6,1	6,7	8,6	1,7	3,6	28,2
	Accounts	1890-91	2	1,3	2	...	2,9	6,6	9,2	1,8	4,0	26,2
On Currency Investment.	Accounts	1889-90	250,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250,0
	Budget	1890-91	250,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250,4
	Revised	1890-91	249,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249,6
	Accounts	1890-91	253,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253,7
On Securities of Porvincial Funds.	Accounts	1889-90	...	4	...	...	1,4	2,7	9	9,0	6,0	20,4
	Budget	1890-91	...	4	...	...	1,5	2,8	9	9,8	6,0	21,4
	Revised	1890-91	...	4	...	...	1,4	2,7	9	9,3	5,9	20,6
	Accounts	1890-91	...	4	...	...	1,6	2,7	8	9,5	6,0	21,0
On Overdrawn Capital of Guaranteed Railways.	Accounts	1889-90	6,7	...	...	...	...	2,0	...	...	...	8,7
	Budget	1890-91	6,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,0
	Revised	1890-91	4,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,9
	Accounts	1890-91	9,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,1
Other Items	Accounts	1889-90	5,6	...	...	1	11,3	2	...	3,4	1,4	22,0
	Budget	1890-91	7	...	...	1	10,5	1	...	3,3	6	18,3
	Revised	1890-91	4,0	...	...	1	10,5	1	...	7,2	6	22,5
	Accounts	1890-91	4,3	...	...	...	9,2	...	1	7,4	6	21,6
Upper Burma	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	268,2	1,6	2,6	2	125,4	15,4	20,2	32,9	210,2	676,7
	Budget	1890-91	260,0	3,0	2,7	2	146,6	16,7	22,2	36,4	212,2	700,0
	Revised	1890-91	263,0	2,8	2,5	2	144,1	19,5	22,6	40,5	210,7	705,9
	Accounts	1890-91	271,7	2,9	2,6	1	138,9	19,5	22,7	41,0	211,2	710,6

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		
England—Investment of Cash Balances, &c.	Accounts	1889-90	135,6	60,9	196,5	Total, including England	873,2
	Budget	1890-91	62,0	27,9	89,0		789,9
	Revised	1890-91	166,0	53,9	219,9		925,8
	Accounts	1890-91	166,2	54,3	220,5		931,1

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*continued.*

73. The receipts under this head arise in India partly from the paper currency investment and partly from the loans made by Government to municipalities, and other public bodies, Native States and cultivators, etc. The paper currency investment was raised during the year by the purchase of Government Promissory notes of the nominal value of 950,6, but as the investment was made at about the end of the year, no important amount was realised on account of interest on it. The receipts from interest on loans to municipalities, etc., are increasing on account of the large advances made in recent years to the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts for the construction of docks, and also on account of the introduction of the Provincial and Local loans scheme described in paragraphs 114 to 118 of the Financial Statement of 1889-90, under which Local Governments are now making large advances to municipalities for constructing water-works and effecting other sanitary improvements. The following statement shows the balances of the different kinds of loans during the last five years:—

	31st March 1887.	31st March 1888.	31st March 1889.	31st March 1890.	31st March 1891.
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, ETC., (IMPERIAL)—					
Native States	87,3	51,0	23,2	15,2	17,5
Advances for Ceylon cable	5,5	3,7	1,8	...	...
Presidency Corporations, including Port Trusts	6,391,2	6,865,7	7,463,8	7,829,3	8,277,1
Mofussil Municipalities	11,9	11,5	11,1	10,6	12,9
Landholders and others	7,9	7,6	6,4	6,7	6,0
District and Local Fund Committees	20,1	20,0	25,6	25,8	24,7
Advances to Cultivators	...	...	...	2	10,0
TOTAL	6,523,9	6,959,5	7,531,9	7,887,8	8 348,2
PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Mofussil Municipalities	357,7	344,7	332,0	477,5	669,0
Port Funds	69,8	118,3	139,5	182,4	230,4
District and Local Fund Committees	55,3	50,3	45,6	40 7	48,2
Landholders and others	191,0	151,3	111,2	104,8	81,5
Advances under Special laws	186,3	156,8	244,2	243,2	228,7
Advances to Cultivators	...	...	310,4	376.5	443,0
TOTAL	860,1	821,4	1,182,9	1,425,1	1,700,8
GRAND TOTAL	7,384,0	7,780,9	8,714,8	9 312,9	10,049,0
Interest received	298,7	328,9	353,4	375,7	405,2
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year	4'045	4'227	4'055	4'034	4'032

74. The interest paid in 1890-91 by the Local Governments to the Government of India on account of the loans held on the Provincial Account amounted to 61,9, while the actual sum realised by them and credited to Provincial Revenues aggregated 67,4.

75. The fluctuations under the different heads are explained in detail below. The smaller receipts under India on account of interest on *Loans to Native States* were due to the gradual reduction of the debt due by the Jaora State. The recoveries from the *Presidency Corporations* agreed closely with the Budget Estimates, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year in Bengal and Madras owing to additional loans having been granted to the Calcutta Port Trust and the Madras Harbour Trust respectively. As regards recoveries from *Municipal and Other Public* Corporations, India again omitted to provide [illegible] Budget the amount due for the Mhow water-works loan. The receipt in the Central Provinces [illegible] account of the loan of 30,0 granted to the Nagpur Municipality for water-works partly in 1889-90 and partly in 1890-91. The smaller receipts in Burma were due to the gradual repayment of the loans granted to the Rangoon and Prome Municipalities and the Rangoon Port Trust. The Estimates in Bengal were pitched too high, while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the additional loans to the Agra and Allahabad Municipalities having been taken much earlier than expected, the actual recoveries exceeded the Budget. In the Punjab and Bombay the Budget was not realised, as loans were not granted to the extent anticipated. Under *Landholders and Notabilities* there were some arrear recoveries in India, from the talukdars of Ajmere. The interest on *Advances to Cultivators, etc.*, was under-estimated in the Punjab, while in Bengal the greater portion of the interest due on the large drainage and embankments

Section B.—INTEREST—*concluded.*

XII.—Interest—*concluded.*

advances was not realised during the year. The increase under interest on *Currency investment* was due to the anticipation interest realised on the conversion into the 4 per cent loan of 1842-43 of notes of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1879, and of the 4 per cent loan of 1865 held on account of the investment. The *Interest on Overdrawn Capital* represents the interest on the drawings of the guaranteed and other Railways, chiefly the Great Indian Peninsula, in excess of their balances. These overdrawals cannot be accurately estimated. The *Other Items* in India represent chiefly the interest on advances made to the Bank of Bengal, for which no provision was made in the Budget. In Madras there was a special recovery of 3,7 on account of interest on arrears of peishcash left uncollected from the Ramnad Zemindary at the time the State was taken over by the Court of Wards.

76 In England 165,2 was realised during the year from the investment of cash balances which, were exceptionally high owing to the loan required for the purchase of the South Indian Railway having been raised early in the year in consequence of the favourable state of the money market. The rate of interest obtained on the investment was also unusually high.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,241,0	EXPENDITURE . .	4,296,3	4,164,7	4,195,3

77. The rise in the rate of Exchange led to a reduction of the charges under this head by 309,7 and 306,5 compared with the Budget and with the actuals of the previous year. If the effect of the rise in Exchange were excluded, the charges would show an increase of 208,7 and 260,8 over the Budget and the actuals of the previous year respectively. The excesses were due chiefly to the extra payments involved by the conversion operations in India and to the discount and interest on the loan raised in England during the year.

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

78. Before proceeding to examine the interest charges in detail, it is usual to ascertain first the amount of Loans raised or discharged during the year, and the following figures supply the necessary particulars for 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
2,000,0	Debt incurred	...	7	1
119,1	Debt discharged	36,0	17,1	15,4
+1,880,9	NET IN INDIA .	−36,0	−16,4	−15,3
	ENGLAND—			
	Debt incurred—			
...	At 3½ per cent.	...	...	...
3,500,0	At 3 per cent.	5,400,0	5,400,0	5,400,0
661,0	Debenture and Debenture Stock . .	1,495,0	1,495,0	1,495,0
4,161,0	TOTAL INCURRED .	6,895,0	6,895,0	6,895,0
	Debt discharged—			
3,2	At 5 per cent.	...	6	1,3
248 7	At 4 p r cent.	...	87,7	84,7
661,0	At 3½ per cent.	...	...	...
...	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Debentures .	500,0	500,0	500,0
912,9	TOTAL DISCHARGED .	500,0	588,3	586 0
+3,248,1	NET IN ENGLAND .	+6,395,0	+6,306,7	+6,309,0
+5,129,0*	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND .	+6,359,0	+6,290,3	+6,293,7

* The above amounts are exclusive of 89,3 comprising 80,2 charged to Railways on account of Sinking Funds of East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, and 9,1 to Discount Sinking Fund.

79. As announced in the Financial statement for 1890-91 no new loan was raised in *India* during the year. The only important operation of the year connected with the Public Debt in India was the conversion of a portion of the 4½ per cent. loans of 1878 and 1879 into the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, but as this was only a transfer from one loan to another, it is not shown in the above statement. The Budget provided 36,0 for the discharge of the expired loans, chiefly the 4½ per cent. loan of 1870 and the Ghazipur-Dildarnagar Railway debentures, but 15,4 only was claimed during the year.

80. In *England* a loan of £5,400,0 was raised during the year, of which 3,200,0 was for the purchase of the South Indian Railway and 2,200,0 for advances to Railway Companies in India and England under the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act and for the discharge of debentures for 500,0 of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The sum of 1,495,0 shown against the third head represents the amount of the debentures and debenture stock issued by the South Indian Railway, of which the liability was accepted by Government on the purchase of the Railway. The other amounts (1,3 and 84,7) represent payments in redemption of the stocks under discharge.

Section B.—Interest—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—continued.

81. The usual Statement analysing the charge for Interest on Ordinary Debt is given below:

1889-90. Accounts.	Rate.	DEBT IN INDIA ON 31ST MARCH 1890.	Principal.	Interest.	1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
950,1	4½	. . . . .	21,502,6	967.7	967,7	966,0	971,7
3,186.9	4	. . . . .	81,042,3	3,241,7	3,237,5	3.349,4	3,369,3
1,3	3½	. . . . .	52,2	1,8	1,8	1,4	1,3
6,4	Provincial	. . . . .	102,3	4,1	5,6	4.0	4,0
8	Stock Notes	. . . . .	5,8	2	...	3	2
4,145,5		TOTAL .	1,02,705,2	4,215,5	4,212,6	4,321,1	4,346,5
2,0	Interest on Loans in course of discharge	. . . .			3,0	2,4	2,0
2,3	Discount on Loans and Miscellaneous	. . . .			...	20,7	19.5
4,149,8		TOTAL INTEREST PAID IN INDIA .			4,215.6	4,344,2	4,368,0
3.316,3	England	. . . . .			3,470,7	3,501,1	3,501,0
1,488.2	Exchange	. . . . .			1,561,8	1,137,9	1,144,0
4,804,5		TOTAL INTEREST PAID IN ENGLAND .			5,032,5	4,639,0	4,645,0
8,954,3		GRAND TOTAL .			9,248,1	8,983,2	9 013,0
	Divided into—						
3,805.0	Interest on Ordinary Debt	. . . . .			3,840,7	3,711,2	3,743.9
5,149.3	Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation Works	.			5,407,4	5,272,0	5,269.1

82. The interest on the 4½ per cent. loans paid in 1890-91 approximated closely to the total amount due during the year for which provision was made in the Budget. The excess interest at 8 annas per cent. up to the date of maturity which was paid on the notes of the loans of 1878 and 1879 converted into the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55 was more than counterbalanced by a portion of the interest, which would have been otherwise paid on them during the year having on their conversion been paid on the new 4 per cent. notes issued in lieu so having been charged as interest on 4 per cent. loans. The greater portion, therefore, of the extra payments involved by the conversion and amounting to about 120,0 exclusive of the brokerage of 4 annas per cent., appear under the 4 per cent. loans. The brokerage was charged to discount on loans.

83. The following are the details of the interest paid in *England* :—

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
2,402,3	Interest not charged to Railways	2,482,3	2,512,8	2,512,8
1,078,0	Exchange	1,117,0	816,7	821,1
861,5	Interest charged to State Railways	865,4	865,4	865.3
386,6	Exchange	389,4	281,3	282,8
52,5	Interest charged against Companies on advances . .	123,0	122,9	122,9
23,6	Exchange	55,4	39,9	40,1
4,804,5	TOTAL AS ABOVE .	5,032,5	4,639,0	4,645,0

Under *Interest not charged to Railways* the Budget provided for 10,0 for interest on temporary loans which was not required, but on the other hand no provision was made for the discount on the 3 per cent. stock issued during the year which amounted to 40,5. Compared with the previous year, the excess under this head was chiefly due to the interest on the new loan issued during the year, while that under *Interest charged to Railways* was chiefly due to the exceptional payments involved by the discharge of the debentures of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, namely, of interest on the debentures from 1st October to 1st December 1890 and of a quarter's interest in January 1891 on the 3 per cent. stock issued for their discharge. The *Interest charged against Companies on advances* was higher owing to fresh advances having been made.

14.—Interest on other Obligations.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Special Loans	Accounts .	1889-90	73.2	...	...	...	..	8	...	...	4,6	78,6
	Budget .	1890-91	75,4	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	4,6	80,9
	Revised .		77.4	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	4,8	83,2
	Accounts .		78,0	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	4,6	83,5
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	Accounts .	1889-90	64,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,5	71,2
	Budget .	1890-91	61,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,7	72,9
	Revised .		65,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,9	73,2
	Accounts		60,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,1	74,4

Section B.—INTEREST —*continued.*

14.—Interest on other Obligations—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Savings Bank Deposits.	Accounts	1889-90	222,8	3	5	...	11,0	1,4	5.5	3,3	30,6	275,4
	Budget	1890-91	235,1	2	4	...	12,2	2,1	6,8	3,7	31,6	292,1
	Revised	1890-91	233,5	3	4	...	11,6	1,6	6,2	3,3	29,5	286,3
	Accounts	1890-91	233,9	3	4	...	10,4	1,5	6,0	2,0	28,5	283,0
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1889-90	7,0	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,1	2,2	10,5
	Budget	1890-91	6,8	...	...	...	6	...	...	9	1,8	10,1
	Revised	1890-91	6,6	...	...	...	4	...	...	1,6	1,5	10,2
	Accounts	1890-91	6,6	...	...	...	3	...	...	1,7	1,4	10,0
Upper Burma	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Accounts	1890-91	...		2							2
Total	Accounts	1889-90	367,3	3	5	...	11,2	2,2	5,5	4,8	43,9	435 7
	Budget	1890-91	382,2	2	5	...	12,8	3,0	6,8	5,0	44,7	455,2
	Revised	1890-91	383,4	3	6	...	12,0	2,5	6,3	5,3	42,7	453,1
	Accounts	1890-91	385,4	3	6	...	10,7	2,3	6,1	4,1	41,6	451,1

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		
England	Accounts	1889-90	2	1	3	Total, including England.	436,0
	Budget	1890-91	3	1	4		455,6
	Revised	1890-91	3	1	4		453,5
	Accounts	1890-91	2	1	3		451,4

84. The Interest on *Special Loans* in India was short drawn during 1889-90, chiefly in respect of sums deposited by the late ex-King of Oudh for certain charities and pensions, and there was consequently an excess in 1890-91. The usual details of the interest on *Treasury Notes and Service Funds* are noted below, which show that the Estimates were fairly well realized.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
62,0	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	62,5	63,8	64,1
6,5	Bombay „ „	6,7	6,9	7,1
2,7	Other Funds	2,8	2,5	3,2
71,2	Total	72,0	73,2	74,4

The details of the *Interest on Savings Bank deposits* are as follows:—

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
210,1	Post Office Savings Banks	221,6	220,0	218,5
39,6	Presidency Savings Banks	41,6	38,5	36,8
12,0	State Railway Provident Institutions	14,2	13,7	13,1
13,7	Other Accounts	14,7	14,3	14,6
275,4	Total	292,1	286,3	283,0

The Estimates were generally framed too high.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
2 337,6	Receipts	2,423,4	2,539,5	2,537,7
2,228,5	Expenditure	2,328,6	2 307,8	2,282,6
+109,1	Net	+94,8	+231,7	+255,1
−75,4	Post Office (Net)	−33,7	−6,1	+5,8
+35,5	Telegraph (Net)	−7,3	+2	+17,0
+149,0	Mint (Net)	+135,8	+237,6	+232,3

85. In 1890-91 the net receipts of the Post Office exceeded for the first time the total expenditure including the District Post charges. The net revenue of the Department during the past five years was as follows:—

	Net Revenue.
1886-87	−196,0
1887-88	−161,0
1888-89	−60,9
1889-90	−75,4
1890-91	+5,8

The unfavourable result of 1889-90 was to a large extent only nominal, being due to the change in the system of accounting explained in last year's report, by which the postage on articles remaining undelivered at the end of the year, and the value of postage stamps remaining unsold with the Postmasters, which were formerly taken as revenue, were deducted from the revenue of the year. If allowance be made for this, the above figures would show a steady growth of the net revenue of the Department since 1886-87.

86. The net result of the Telegraph Department is largely affected by the capital expenditure incurred on new lines during the year. In 1890-91 this expenditure was higher than both the actuals of the previous year and the Budget estimate, and the result was consequently less unfavourable.

87. The net receipts under Mint during the year were unusually high, owing to the exceptionally high silver coinage of the year.

C.—POST OFFCE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—RECEIPTS.

XIII.—Post Office.

1889-90. Accounts.			Budget.		1890-91. Revised.		Accounts.
	140,9	Parcel and other Postage collected in cash		153,5		152,8	155,2
		Sale of Postage Stamps—					
766,4		Ordinary	821,0		813,5	814,3	
195,1		Service	200,0		202,5	203,5	
961,5			1,021,0		1,016,0	1,017,8	
		Deduct—Payments to English, Colonial and other Foreign Post Offices	29,0		22,0	15,8	
30,0	931,5			992,0		994,0	1,002,0
	20,3	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service		16,0		23,0	21,7
	182,0	Money Order Receipts		200,0		198,0	196,9
	10,9	Bullock Train Collections		8,0		11,5	11,3
	9,1	Other Receipts		9,7		8,0	9.0
	1,294,7	Total		1,379,2		1,387,3	1,396,1

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XIII.—Post Office—*continued.*

	DISTRICT POST COLLECTIONS—			
8	Central Provinces . . .	8	1,0	1,0
1,7	Bengal	1,6	1,5	1,3
3,8	Punjab	4,4	3,8	3,9
2	Bombay	2	2	2
6,5	TOTAL .	7,0	6.5	6.4
1,301,2	GRAND TOTAL .	1,386,2	1,393.8	1,402,5

88. The above figures show that the revenue of 1890 91 exceeded that of 1889-90 by 101,3. The actual increase was, however, considerably smaller as a sum of 41,0 was deducted from the receipts of 1889-90, owing to a change in the system of adjusting the revenue as explained in the last year's report. On the other hand, however, the reduction in the rates of letter postage to the United Kingdom from 1st January 1891 reduced the revenue during the last three months of 1890-91.

89. The Budget allowed generally for the normal growth of the revenue and the more favourable result of the Accounts is almost entirely due to the large reduction in the *Payments to English, Colonial and other Foreign Post Offices* which resulted from the non-payment during the year of the amount due on account of open and transit mails and the amounts due to certain Colonial Governments, and from a reduction in the payments to the London Post Office, owing to an arrangement concluded with it by which each country is to retain the letter postage collected by it, except a small portion to cover the cost of Continental transit. This reduction was, however, met by a corresponding increase in the charges in England. Under the *Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps* the falling off was due to the reduction of the rates of foreign postage mentioned above. The money order receipts continued to show a steady development, but not to the extent anticipated in the Budget which was too sanguine. The Budget under *Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service* and *Bullock Train Collections* provided for a falling off in the receipts in the expectation that the Umballa-Kalka-Railway would be opened for traffic during the middle of 1890, but it was not actually opened till after the beginning of 1891. Under *District Post Collections* there was a falling off in Bengal owing to smaller receipts from peons' fees for serving processes, and the Punjab Budget was placed too high.

XIV.—Telegraph.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIAN TELEGRAPH—			
	Message Revenue—			
354,4	Sale of Stamps, deducting Refunds, etc. . . .	366,6	366,4	351,0
22,9	Receipts from other Administrations	25,0	25,0	23,3
125,0	Other Receipts by Cash, Postage Stamps, and Book Transfer	120,3	124,1	132,0
4	Receipts of Provincial Telegraphs	4	3	3
502,7		512,0	515,8	506,6
	Other Revenue—			
139,3	Rent of Wires and Instruments leased to Railways and Canals	149,5	142,5	143,2
10,7	Rent of Local and Private Lines	6,2	9,3	9,8
1,0	Royalty from Telephone Companies	1,0	1,0	1,1
3,3	Recoveries from Guarantors	3,6	3,6	3,6
2,7	Miscellaneous Revenue	3,1	3,1	2,7
157,0		163 4	159,5	160,4
659,7	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPH .	675,4	675,3	667,0
83,2	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH	94,3	87,5	94,5
742,9	TOTAL INDIA .	769,7	762,8	761,5
16,6	ENGLAND	16,2	14,3	14,7
7,4	EXCHANGE	7,3	4,6	4,8
766,9	GRAND TOTAL .	793,2	781,7	781,0

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XIV.—Telegraph—*continued.*

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Indian Telegraph—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	7,3	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	8,4
,, Revised Estimate	...	8,3
Indo-European Telegraph (including England)—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	9,4	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	1,3
,, Revised Estimate	7,4	...
EXCHANGE—		
Indo-European Telegraph—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	2,6
,, Budget Estimate	...	2,5
,, Revised Estimate	2	...

Indian Telegraph.

90. The receipts in 1890-91 showed an improvement of only 7,3 over those of 1889-90, the growth of revenue being much below the normal and falling short of the anticipations at the time the Budget Estimate was prepared. The increase was realized chiefly from postage stamps affixed to messages and from rents of wires and instruments leased to railways, but there was a falling off in the receipts from the sale of telegraph stamps, and the estimate of receipts from Railway lines of telegraph was pitched too high. The Revised Estimate also proved higher than the actuals as the anticipated receipts from the use of the telegraph in connection with Military expeditions were not fully realised, and the net payments to other Telegraph Administrations were greater than was anticipated.

Indo-European Telegraph.

91. Compared with those of the previous year, the actuals of 1890-91 shewed an increase of 9,4, being the net result of an increase of 11,3 under *India* and of a falling off of 1,9 under *England*. The increase in *India* was due to larger payments made by other Telegraph Administrations on account of message revenue and to an increase in the miscellaneous revenue, mainly due to the sale proceeds of some telegraph buildings in Teheran and to the earnings of the telegraph ship "Patrick Stewart." The deficiency of 1,3 from the Budget Estimate was due principally to larger payments in England on account of the common purse arrangement, which are deducted from revenue, while the excess over the Revised Estimate is attributed chiefly to an unexpected increase of receipts in India during the last three months of the year.

XV.—Mint.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
168,8	Seignorage on Silver	138,5	266,8	264,9
2	Ditto on Gold	1	1	1
79,6	Gain on Copper Coinage	85,0	75,0	66,4
	Other Receipts—			
5,4	Calcutta	4,9	8.6	10,3
15,5	Bombay	15,5	13,5	12,4
269,5	TOTAL INDIA .	244,0	364,0	354,1
...	England	...	...	1
...	Exchange	...	...	...
269,5	GRAND TOTAL .	244,0	364,0	354,2

92. Owing to the large speculation in silver engendered by the prospect of legislation in the United States, the net imports of silver in India in 1890-91 were unusually large, and as the greater portion of the silver imported was tendered at the mints for coinage, the receipts from seignorage duty also were exceptionally high. The importation of silver and the silver coinage at the mints in recent years have been as follows :—

	Net Importation.	Silver Coinage.	Seignorage.
1882-83	7,480,6	6,427,4	108,9
1883-84	6,4c6,2	3,663,4	64,5
1884-85	7,245,6	5,794,2	115.6
1885-86	11,606,6	10,285,6	202,6
1886-87	7,045,1	4,616,5	93,1
1887-88	9,304,4	10,788,4	149,8
1888-89	9,281,7	7,282,3	138,9
1889-90	10,925,0	8,541,2	168,8
1890-91	14,166,1	13,193,5	264,9

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XV.—Mint—*concluded.*

93. The decrease in the *Gain on Copper Coinage* was due partly to a rise in the price of copper and partly to a decrease in the amount of copper coins passed into circulation. The increase under *Other Receipts* in India was partly the result of the larger silver coinage mentioned above and partly of more work done for the Governments of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements and for the Imperial British East Africa Company. The decrease in Bombay was mainly due to a change in the system of adjusting the recoveries from drosses which were formerly credited as revenue, but from 1890-91 have been adjusted by deduction from the expenditure.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—EXPENDITURE

15.—Post Office.

1889-90. Accounts.			Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
50,0		CHIEF OFFICE, CALCUTTA . .	49,4	49,2	49.5
749.3		PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES	783,7	771,6	767,7
		CONVEYANCE OF MAILS—			
102,1		Road Establishment and Contingencies . . .	102,4	99,0	97,8
66,8		Payments to State Railways .	62,4	66,4	77,1
21,4		Other Railway Charges .	21,7	24,0	21,6
15,3		Bullock Train Establishment .	12,8	15,3	15,3
44,2		Mail Cart Establishment and Charges . . .	42,8	46,7	45,7
64,2		Subsidies and Steamer Service . .	64,3	64,4	64,6
4,1		Other Charges . . .	5,4	4,6	4,0
	318,1		311,8	320,4	326,1
12,4		DISCOUNT ON SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS	... 12,8	12,9	12,6
26,7		MISCELLANEOUS . . .	... 21,7	25,0	22,0
1,156.5		TOTAL .	... 1,179,4	1,179,1	1,177,9
		DISTRICT POST CHARGES—			
3,3		India	3,6	3,3	3,3
5,8		Central Provinces . .	5,8	5,9	5,9
12,7		Burma	12,8	12,8	12,5
3,7		Assam	3,9	3,8	3,7
36,5		Bengal	37,5	36,5	35,9
18,3		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh .	18,6	18,4	18,3
14,2		Punjab	14,2	14,2	14,3
10,6		Madras	10,7	10,2	9,6
10,7		Bombay	10,6	10,7	10,8
	115,8		117,7	115,8	114.3
	1,272,3	TOTAL .	... 1,297,1	1,294,9	1,292,2
		ENGLAND—			
40,8		Payments to English Post Offices	40,0	45,0	45,0
31,2		Stores	44,7	34,2	33,8
	72,0		84,7	79,2	78,8
	32,3	EXCHANGE	38,1	25,8	25,7
	1,376,6	GRAND TOTAL .	1,419,9	1,399,9	1,396,7

94. The differences under *Chief Office* are small and do not require any special notice. Under *Presidency and District Offices* the Budget provided for a large increase over the previous year to meet the increases in the establishment and other charges required for the normal expansion of the Department, but nearly half the increased provision was not actually required, the largest savings having occurred in the grant for revision of establishment at the disposal of the Director General and in that for miscellaneous contingencies under which a large increase was provided, owing to the extension of the Railway Mail Service. There was an increase, however, compared with the actuals of the previous year. The saving under *Road Establishment and Contingencies* compared with the Budget and with the actuals of the previous year resulted from the abolition of some runners' lines, and the transfer from this head of certain recurring contingent charges which were formerly shown under it. The Budget estimate of *Payments to State Railways* was too low. Instead of there being a decrease in the payments compared with the previous year, as expected in the Budget, there was a large increase on account of larger payments for special train hire and additional train service, owing to the expansion of the Railway Mail Service, as

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

15.—Post Office—*continued.*

Railway lines are opened for traffic, and also on account of heavy charges during the year for converting Railway carriages into Post Office vans and for repair and maintenance of old vans. The Budget estimates of *Bullock Train Establishments and Mail Cart Charges* were framed low in the expectation that the charges would be reduced on the opening of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway in the rainy season of 1890, as mentioned under receipts, but, as the Railway was not opened till after the beginning of 1891, the actual expenditure considerably exceeded the Budget estimate; the excess was, however, more than counterbalanced by increases in the corresponding receipts. The small excess under *Subsidies and Steamer Service* was due to an increased payment to the Bengal Central Flotilla Company, and an arrear payment on account of the steamer service in Assam partly counterbalanced by a reduction in the payments for the service in Bengal. The saving under *Other Charges* compared with the Budget was due to smaller charges for boat establishments and to the non-payment during the year of the charges for the conveyance of the China and Straits Settlements mails. Also the amount due for 1889-90 was not paid in that year but in 1890-91.

95. The head *Miscellaneous* comprises printing establishment and contingencies, charges for construction and repair of Post Offices executed under departmental management, loss on Foreign and Colonial money order transactions, compensation for loss of insured parcels, and other similar items. In 1890-91 the loss on the money order remittances exceeded the Budget by 3,3, and there were minor excesses under other heads also, but they were nearly counterbalanced by the saving under printing charges, which were less than the estimate by 5,3, owing mainly to a large quantity of the work having been done through the Superintendent, Government Printing. In the previous year the loss on money orders and the printing charges were larger, and there was a special payment of 1,0 on account of damages sustained by a lady through the negligence of a tonga driver.

96. Under *District Post Charges* the Bengal Budget was placed too high, while the expenditure in Madras was reduced by the transfer of some District Post Establishments to Imperial.

97. In England the payments to *the English Post Office* were larger, owing to the special arrangement mentioned under receipts, while the demands for stores were smaller than anticipated.

16.—Telegraph.

IMPERIAL.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

Capital Account.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
75,1	India	70,3	82,7	84,0
57,8	England	103,0	87,8	74,7
	Revenue Account.			
432,8	India	438,6	447,0	445,6
4,4	England	5,0	5,6	5,9
570,1	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPH	616,9	623,1	610,2
	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.			
71,8	India	77,1	73,5	72,4
24,1	England	21,6	22,9	23,3
	RED SEA AND INDIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.			
18,0	England	18,0	18,0	18,0
	PROVINCIAL.			
1	Bengal	1	...	—1
4	Bombay	4	4	4
684,5	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	734,1	737,9	724,2
	EXCHANGE.			
27,9	Indian	48,6	30,4	26,3
10,9	Indo-European	9,7	7,4	7,6
8,1	Red Sea	8,1	5,8	5,9
46,9	TOTAL EXCHANGE	66,4	43,6	39,8
731,4	GRAND TOTAL	800,5	781,5	764,0

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

16.—Telegraph—*continued.*

RESULTS.

		Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH—			
Imperial—			
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	40,1	...
,,	Budget Estimate	...	6,7
,,	Revised Estimate	...	12,9
Provincial—			
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	...	2
,,	Budget Estimate	...	2
,,	Revised Estimate	...	1
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH (including the Red Sea)—			
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	...	2
,,	Budget Estimate	...	3,0
,,	Revised Estimate	...	7
EXCHANGE—			
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	...	7,1
,,	Budget Estimate	...	26,6
,,	Revised Estimate	...	3,8

Indian Telegraph.

98. The actuals of 1890-91 exceeded those of the previous year by 40,1, the increase being due partly to the expansion of the operations of the Department necessitating larger establishments, more renewals, and the maintenance of additional offices, partly to a larger outlay on the construction of new departmental lines and partly to more stores having been indented for from England for the construction of new lines of telegraph; but though more stores were indented for than in the previous year, the indents did not reach the proportions estimated for in the Budget, as they were curtailed to provide for cash outlay in India; the curtailment was however larger than need be, and a considerable lapse occurred under *England*, on the Budget; which was not fully provided for in the Revised Estimate.

Indo-European Telegraph.

99. The lapse on the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to the issue of more stores for cable repairs than was anticipated, resulting in a larger credit under the suspense heads.

Exchange.

100. The differences under this head were due chiefly to the variations in the expenditure in England and in the rates of exchange.

17.—Mint.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
28,2	Calcutta	28,9	30,1	30,5
31,5	Bombay	30,7	30,8	30,4
	LOSS OF WEIGHT IN COINAGE—			
11,9	Calcutta	14,0	8,5	11,2
17,6	Bombay	16,0	17,7	15,5
	OTHER CHARGES—			
5,9	Calcutta	4,5	6,3	6,3
7,9	Bombay	4,1	12,5	11,3
46,0	TOTAL Calcutta	47,4	44,9	48,0
57,0	,, Bombay	50,8	61,0	57,2
12,1	,, England	6,9	15,5	12,6
5,4	,, Exchange	3,1	5,0	4,1
120,5	GRAND TOTAL	108,2	126,4	121,9

101. The unusually high silver coinage in Calcutta enhanced the *Establishment Charges* there, but reduced the *Loss on Coinage* by restricting the recoinage of uncurrent coins. The charges on this account in Bombay were reduced by the *per contra* deduction mentioned under receipts. The increase in *Other Charges* and in those of England was the result of larger purchases of stores owing to the heavy coinage operations in both the Mints.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
1,556,4	RECEIPTS	1,521,5	1,607,6	1,612,1

102. The only point requiring special notice here is that the actuals of 1890-91 include 41,1 on account of the sale-proceeds of the Royal Lunatic Asylum Estate at Ealing, which were not provided for in the Budget.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property.	Accounts 1889-90	3,0	1,9	1,0	6	2,7	1,8	1,3	1,5	2,8	16.6
	Budget 1890-91	2,9	1,5	1,2	8	2,9	2,0	1,4	1,5	3,1	17,3
	Revised 1890-91	1,0	2,2	8	5	4,5	2,0	1,0	1,4	3,2	16,6
	Accounts 1890-91	1,2	1,7	1,0	6	4,8	2,5	1,1	1,0	3,5	17,4
Court Fees realised in cash.	Accounts 1889-90	1	1,1	...	3	2,0	21,4	1,0	1,8	2,2	29,9
	Budget 1890-91	1	7	...	4	2,0	19,8	7	2,0	1,6	27,3
	Revised 1890-91	1	9	...	3	2,0	21,6	1,0	2,1	1,1	29,1
	Accounts 1890-91	1	1,0	...	2	7,6	21,7	6	2,5	1,0	34,7
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.	Accounts 1889-90	3,6	10,6	29,3	6,3	72,1	27,5	43,7	50,0	32,4	275,5
	Budget 1890-91	3,5	10,3	31,6	5,6	70,0	26,5	40,0	48,9	20,8	266,2
	Revised 1890-91	3,5	10,3	26,5	6,3	74,5	26,0	41,7	50,0	32,0	271,4
	Accounts 1890-91	4,2	10,2	27,5	6,3	73,2	26,0	41,7	51,3	31,3	271,7
Other Receipts	Accounts 1889-90	...	5	3	2	3,7	1,6	3,8	1,7	3,8	15,6
	Budget 1890-91	...	4	2	2	3,5	2,7	2,2	1,4	3,5	14,1
	Revised 1890-91	...	5	2	1	4,0	1,9	4,4	1,9	4,2	17,2
	Accounts 1890-91	...	5	1	1	4,0	1,6	4,1	1,7	4,3	16,4
Upper Burma Receipts.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	16,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,2
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	16,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,9
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	15,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,3
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	15,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,3
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	6,7	14,1	46,8	7,4	80,5	52,3	49,8	55,0	41,2	353,8
	Budget 1890-91	6,5	12,9	49,9	7,0	78,4	51,0	44,3	53,8	38,0	341,8
	Revised 1890-91	4,6	13,9	42,8	7,2	85,0	51,5	48,1	56,0	40,5	349,6
	Accounts 1890-91	5,5	13,4	43,9	7,2	80,6	51,8	47,5	56,5	40,1	355,5

103. In India the realisations from the sale of estates under the Administrator General lapsing to Government were less than anticipated, and in Bengal there was a special receipt of 1,2 on account of an escheated estate. The variations in the other provinces under *Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property* do not call for any special remarks. Under *Court Fees realised in Cash*, Bengal included a special credit of 5,8 realised under the order of the Board of Revenue, while high receipts on account of Ameen's Fees raised the actuals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The receipts under *General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures*, consisting chiefly of magisterial fines, fluctuate to some extent, from year to year, and the differences do not call for any special remarks save that the decrease in Burma is attributed to the quieting down of the country, which also accounts for the falling off under *Upper Burma Receipts*. The low receipts from Pleadership Examination Fees account for the falling off under *Other Receipts* in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, while in the Punjab the Budget was fixed too low.

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures.	Accounts 1889-90	1,4	34,6	25,2	1,3	85,7	33,7	16,9	12,8	6,6	221,2
	Budget 1890-91	1,5	34,5	27,0	1,5	83,0	30,0	19,1	16,7	10,1	223,4
	Revised 1890-91	1,4	34,1	28,2	1,2	80,5	33,6	16,4	17,4	10,1	231,9
	Accounts 1890-91	1,8	30,7	25,0	1,2	76,3	33,2	15,9	19,0	10,1	213,2
Other Receipts	Accounts 1889-90	2,4	2	2,7	5,0	2	5,6	2,7	1,7	8,9	29,4
	Budget 1890-91	1,2	2	1,6	5,3	7	6,0	3,2	1,6	10,8	30,6
	Revised 1890-91	7	3	9	6,3	5	5,4	4,3	1,6	11,9	31,9
	Accounts 1890-91	1,5	6	2,7	4,7	3	4,7	4,6	1,3	11,9	32,3
Convict Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts 1889-90	34,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,9
	Budget 1890-91	28,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,5
	Revised 1890-91	28,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,1
	Accounts 1890-91	25,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,4

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Upper Burma	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	4,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,1
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	6,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,8
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	6,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,9
	Accounts 1890-91	...		7,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,5
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	38,7	34,8	32,0	6,3	85,9	39,3	19,6	14,5	18,5	289,6
	Budget 1890-91	31,2	34,7	35,4	6,8	83,7	36,0	22,3	18,3	20,9	289,3
	Revised 1890-91	30,2	34,4	36,0	7,5	90,0	39,0	20,7	19,0	22,0	298,8
	Accounts 1890-91	28,7	31,3	35,2	5,9	76,6	37,9	20,5	20,3	22,0	278,4

104. The decrease under *Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures* in the Central Provinces was due to the abolition of the system under which Inter-departmental adjustments were permitted for the value of articles supplied by the manufacturing department of a jail for consumption in the same or in another jail and to a smaller demand for tents manufactured at the Jubbulpore School of Industry. In Bengal the supplies to the Police and other departments fell off considerably during the year. The Revised anticipated that the deficiency would be more than made good by the supply of castor oil to the Eastern Bengal Railway to the extent of 18,0, but the actual supplies amounted to 10,1 only. The decline in the Punjab is ascribed to woollen and cotton fabrics having yielded less than was expected. In Madras the receipts of 1889-90 were unusually low owing to an outbreak of cholera in two of the largest manufacturing jails in the Presidency having reduced the outturn of work. In 1890-91 there was a considerable improvement in the receipts which was only partially provided for in the Budget.

105. The *Other Receipts* consist chiefly of the hire of convicts and prison labour, and the variations were due to fluctuations in the demand for such labour and in the number of prisoners available for such work. The decrease in the *Convict Receipts at Port Blair*, compared with the Budget, was due partly to smaller recoveries from Native States on account of the maintenance of their convicts, partly to smaller sales of stores, and partly to some receipts, which were provided for under this head in the Budget having been in the accounts credited to the Public Works Department, and by deduction from Marine expenditure. The receipts of 1889-90 included large recoveries from Native States on account of the maintenance of their convicts. The increase under *Upper Burma* was due to the prisoners having been more largely employed on extramural labour.

XVII.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds.	Accounts 1889-90	...	6	...	...	8	7,0	54,2	8	6,9	70,3
	Budget 1890-91	...	6	...	...	1,5	6,0	54,5	6	5,4	68,6
	Revised 1890-91	...	6	...	...	9	6,1	54,5	...	6,0	68,1
	Accounts 1890-91	...	7	...	...	9	6,3	54,7	...	6,1	68,7
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies, and Persons.	Accounts 1889-90	...	1,9	9,3	1	2,3	2,2	3,6	2,3	11,5	33,2
	Budget 1890-91	...	1,8	10,0	...	1,9	2,3	3,9	3,2	9,0	32,1
	Revised 1890-91	...	1,7	5,6	2	2,5	2,3	3,6	2,4	13,8	33,1
	Accounts 1890-91	...	1,5	4,7	2	2,4	2,5	3,7	2,2	14,8	33,0
Presidency Police	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	...	5,9	...	...	2,0	10,3	18,2
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	...	...	7,5	...	...	...	11,6	19,1
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	...	...	10,5	...	...	2,6	13,2	26,3
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	15,2	...	...	2,9	11,4	29,5
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures (chiefly Cattle Pound Fees)	Accounts 1889-90	6	15,2	4,1	6,8	45,4	27,7	10,1	30,5	28,5	168,9
	Budget 1890-91	5	14,7	3,9	7,1	47,2	25,2	10,6	30,9	28,7	168,8
	Revised 1890-91	5	15,2	3,5	7,2	50,4	27,0	10,5	33,2	30,3	177,8
	Accounts 1890-91	7	15,2	3,5	7,4	47,9	26,9	10,5	33,5	31,4	177,0
Other Receipts	Accounts 1889-90	4	1,4	1,0	3,8	27,6	2,5	1,1	3,4	5,5	46,7
	Budget 1890-91	3	6	1,3	3,6	26,3	2,5	1,2	4,0	5,3	45,1
	Revised 1890-91	4	9	1,0	3,3	26,7	2,5	1,2	3,8	4,8	44,6
	Accounts 1890-91	7	9	7	3,2	23,9	2,1	1,1	3,4	6,1	42,1
Upper Burma Receipts.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	29,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,1
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	24,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,4
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	22,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,0
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	20,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,1
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	1,0	19,1	43,5	10,7	82,0	39,4	69,0	39,0	62,7	366,4
	Budget 1890-91	8	17,7	39,6	10,7	84,4	36,0	70,2	38,7	60,0	358,1
	Revised 1890-91	9	18,4	32,1	10,7	91,0	37,9	69,8	42,0	68,1	370,9
	Accounts 1890-91	1,4	18,3	29,0	10,8	90,3	37,8	70,0	42,0	69,8	369,4

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

XVII.—Police—*continued.*

106. The decrease under *Police supplied to Public Departments, etc*, in Burma was due to the remission of the Punitive Police Tax in some districts, and to no fresh Punitive Police having been required, as the country is gradually becoming peaceful. The improvement in Bombay was due to exceptionally large recoveries in connection with some special Punitive Posts, to the Aden Port Trust contribution towards the Harbour Police and to larger recoveries on account of Excise Police. The large increase under *Presidency Police* in Bengal was due to the final credit to Government of recoveries hitherto held under deposit for Police supplied to private parties. In Bombay the Revised provided for the realisation of the contribution towards the Harbour Police and of larger recoveries in connection with private watchmen, but the Harbour Police contribution was not recovered during the year. The larger receipts under *Fees, Fines, etc.*, were obtained generally from Cattle Pounds and in Bombay from Steam Boiler Inspection Fees also. The heavy decline under *Other Receipts* in Bengal was due chiefly to smaller recoveries on account of the village Police. In Bombay there was a recovery of an arrear contribution of 5, and the credits on account of ordnance stores returned to the Military Department were also higher. The decrease under *Upper Burma Receipts* was due to smaller recoveries on account of Cantonment Police Charges, to remission of the Punitive Tax in some Districts, and to a smaller number of Punitive Police having been entertained than was anticipated.

XVIII.—Marine.

			India.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Pilotage Receipts	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	80,4	...	4	80,8
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	...	83,0	...	5	83,5
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	...	83,2	..	5	83,7
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	84,0	...	5	84,5
Dockyard Services, etc.	Accounts	1889-90	67.4	..	...	...	...	...	67,4
	Budget	1890-91	65.0	...	...	...	...	...	65,0
	Revised	1890-91	65.0	...	...	...	...	...	65,0
	Accounts	1890-91	86,2	...	...	...	...	...	86,2
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores	Accounts	1889-90	9,0	1,4	...	3	...	...	10,7
	Budget	1890-91	1,5	3	...	1	...	...	1,9
	Revised	1890-91	3 0	3	...	1	...	...	3,4
	Accounts	1890-91	6,0	5	...	1	...	...	6,6
Registration and Other Fees	Accounts	1889-90	...	2	...	2,9	...	5,9	9.0
	Budget	1890-91	...	2	...	2,7	...	5,1	8,0
	Revised	1890-91	...	2	...	3.2	...	6,0	9.4
	Accounts	1890-91	...	2	...	3 6	...	5,8	9,6
Coast Light Dues	Accounts	1889-90	...	21,5	...	..	...	...	21,5
	Budget	1890-91	...	21,0	...	...	...	...	21,0
	Revised	1890-91	...	22,8	...	...	...	...	22,8
	Accounts	1890-91	...	24,0	...	...	...	...	24,0
Other Receipts	Accounts	1889-90	10,1	1,1	...	1,8	...	1	13.1
	Budget	1890-91	10,0	1,0	...	1,8	2	...	13,0
	Revised	1890-91	10,0	2,7	...	3,5	3	...	16,5
	Accounts	1890-91	5.2	3,6	...	4 2	...	...	13,0
Upper Burma Receipts	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised	1890-91	..	1.7	...	...	...	...	1,7
	Accounts	1890-91	...	1,7	...	...	...	...	1,7
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	86,5	24 2	...	85.4	...	6,1	202,5
	Budget	1890-91	70,5	22.5	...	87,6	2	5.6	192,4
	Revised	1890-91	78,0	27,7	...	90,0	3	6,5	202,5
	Accounts	1890-91	97,4	30 0	...	91,9	...	6,3	225,6

107. The *Pilotage Receipts* depend on the tonnage of ships visiting the port and are therefore liable to considerable fluctuations. The receipts were specially low in 1889-90. The increase under *Dockyard Services, etc.*, was due to larger outturn of work for other departments and private individuals and to larger supplies made to H. M.'s vessels on the Indian station. The condemnation and sale of a larger quantity of stores belonging to the Imperial Marine augmented the receipts under *Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores*. The increase under *Registration and Other Fees* in Bengal was due to the inclusion for the first time of receipts from Marine Survey Fees. The increase under *Coast Light Dues* was due to a larger number of vessels having visited the Rangoon Port. The *Other Receipts* are liable to considerable fluctuations, and there is nothing special to note in regard to them except that there was an exceptional receipt of 9 in Burma for coal taken over by the Arakan Flotilla Company of Akyab, and that a contribution by the Rangoon Port Trust towards the pay of the Port Officer was realised from 1st October 1888. The *Upper Burma* Marine was transferred to the control of the Civil Department from 1889-90; but there were no receipts in that year and none were estimated for in the Budget.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIII.—Marine—*continued.*

XIX.—Education.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Fees and Fines	Accounts	1889-90	1,1	3,4	8	4,1	55,1	16,1	5,5	24,3	37,9	148,3
	Budget	1890-91	1,1	3,3	8	3,9	53,5	16,4	6,0	23,3	37,5	145,8
	Revised	1890-91	1,2	3,2	8	4,1	54,9	17,9	5,8	26,3	35,3	149,5
	Accounts	1890-91	1,1	3,2	8	4,0	55,4	18,2	6,0	25,3	36,8	150,8
Contributions	Accounts	1889-90	1	6,9	1,0	1	2,6	1,7	1	5	2,5	15,5
	Budget	1890-91	1	7,5	9	1	2,4	2,0	1	5	2,8	16,4
	Revised	1890-91	1	8,3	9	1	2,6	1,8	2	5	3,0	17,5
	Accounts	1890-91	1	8,1	8	...	2,4	1,9	2	1,4	3,0	17,9
Other Receipts	Accounts	1889-90	4	4,2	1,4	2	2,4	4,9	7	6,2	17,4	37,8
	Budget	1890-91	...	4,0	2,5	1	4,0	4,4	3	6,3	20,5	42,1
	Revised	1890-91	...	3,8	5	1	2,8	4,7	4	4,9	17,4	34,6
	Accounts	1890-91	3	3,6	4	2	3,0	4,3	5	4,8	17,8	34,9
Upper Burma Receipts	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	1,6	14,5	3,2	4,4	60,1	22,7	6,3	31,0	57,8	201,6
	Budget	1890-91	1,2	14,8	4,3	4,1	59,9	22,8	6,4	30,1	60,8	204,4
	Revised	1890-91	1,3	15,3	2,3	4,3	60,3	24,4	6,4	31,7	55,7	201,7
	Accounts	1890-91	1,5	14,9	2,1	4,2	60,8	24,4	6,7	31,5	57,6	203,7

108. The Bengal estimate of the receipts from *Fees and Fines* was framed too low. The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Madras resulted from enhanced rates of fees and from an increase in the number of students, while a reduction in the rates of fees in the Deccan College diminished the receipts in Bombay. The actuals under *Contributions* include in the Central Provinces arrear collections of 6, and in Madras a special receipt of 6 on account of the Jubilee Museum and Library Fund in the Madura District. The fluctuations under *Other Receipts* occurred mainly in the sale-proceeds of books which were over-estimated in Bombay. In Burma the budget was framed too high, but the receipts also fell off owing to the sale of books through the Mission Press being stopped.

XX.—Medical.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Medical College and School Fees.	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	2,5	...	1	1,6	2,0	6,2
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	...	...	2,5	...	2	1,9	1,8	6,2
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	...	...	2,7	...	2	1,9	2,2	7,0
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	2,7	...	2	2,1	2,1	7,1
Hospital Receipts	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	6,4	...	7	1,1	2,9	11,1
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	...	...	6,1	...	8	9	3,8	16,3
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	...	...	6,6	1	1,0	1,0	2,9	11,6
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	6,0	...	7	1,0	2,7	16,4
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	Accounts	1889-90	...	2	1,6	1	2,4	4	9	8	1,5	7,9
	Budget	1890-91	...	3	1,5	1	2,2	5	1,0	8	1,4	7,8
	Revised	1890-91	...	3	1,5	1	2,4	4	1,0	7	1,8	8,2
	Accounts	1890-91	...	3	1,7	...	2,3	4	1	7	1,7	7,2
Contributions	Accounts	1889-90	5	1,0	1	...	3,8	11,0	1,3	5,0	3,0	25,7
	Budget	1890-91	6	9	1	...	3,6	12,3	9	5,3	4,7	28,4
	Revised	1890-91	5	9	1	...	4,1	11,0	1,3	5,2	5,0	28,1
	Accounts	1890-91	7	9	3	...	3,6	11,0	2,5	4,6	4,2	27,8
Other Receipts	Accounts	1889-90	...	1	...	...	4	1,2	5	8	6	3,6
	Budget	1890-91	...	1	1	...	6	1,0	1,0	1,0	5	4,3
	Revised	1890-91	...	1	1	...	6	1,6	4	7	7	4,2
	Accounts	1890-91	...	1	...	1	4	1,5	4	1,3	6	4,4

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XX.—Medical—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Upper Burma	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	5	1,3	2,0	1	15,5	12,6	3,5	9,3	10,0	54,8
	Budget 1890-91	6	1,3	2,2	1	15,0	13,8	3,4	9,9	11,4	57,7
	Revised 1890-91	5	1,3	2,0	1	10,4	13,1	3,9	9,5	12,0	59,4
	Accounts 1890-91	7	1,3	2,2	1	15,0	12,9	3,9	9,7	11,3	57,1

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.			
England	Accounts 1889-90	2,7	1,2	3,9	Total including England.	Accounts 1889-90	58,7
	Budget 1890-91	2,0	1,2	3,8		Budget 1890-9	61,5
	Revised 1890-91	33,6	10,9	44,5		Revised 1890-9	103,9
	Accounts 1890-91	33,7	11,0	44,7		Accounts 1890-9	101,8

109. The only noticeable points under this head are the following. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Budget provided for contributions from Towns and Local bodies for the pay of vaccinators employed in towns, but as the question of the status of these officers was not settled by the Local Government, no contributions were recovered during the year. The Madras actuals under other receipts included 5 on account of the sale-proceeds of a Madras Municipal Debenture held on account of a dispensary. In Bombay some arrear contributions for the previous year were realised in 1890-91, but the Port Trust contribution for the General Hospital for the year was not realised.

110. The large receipts in England include £31,000 for the sale-proceeds of the Royal India Lunatic Asylum Estate at Ealing.

XXI.—Scientific and Other Minor Departments.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Receipts on Account of Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts 1889-90	...	2	...	...	1	1,0	5	...	1,1	3,8
	Budget 1890-91	...	2	...	...	...	1,8	7	1	1,2	4,0
	Revised 1890-91	...	2	...	...	2	1,7	8	1	1,6	4,6
	Accounts 1890-91	...	2	...	...	2	1,7	9	1	1,7	4,8
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts.	Accounts 1889-90	1	1,2	...	...	4	3,5	6,0	5	1,3	13,0
	Budget 1890-91	1	1,2	...	...	3	3,3	3,7	4	1,2	10,2
	Revised 1890-91	1	1,1	...	...	4	3,4	5,8	5	9	12,2
	Accounts 1890-91	1	1,0	...	...	3	3,1	4,6	5	8	10,4
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	...	11,3	...	...	5	...	11,8
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	...	...	11,1	...	...	4,0	...	15,1
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	...	...	11,9	...	...	4,0	...	15,9
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	11,9	...	...	2,9	...	14,8
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts 1889-90	3,4	3	2	...	1	5,1	5,2	...	1,5	15,8
	Budget 1890-91	1	2	...	...	1	4,0	5,3	...	4	10,7
	Revised 1890-91	1	2	...	...	1	4,0	5,4	...	2	10,6
	Accounts 1890-91	2	3	...	...	1	5,1	3,9	...	2	9,8
Government Bull and Stallion Receipts.	Accounts 1889-90	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Budget 1890-91	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Revised 1890-91	2	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	2
	Accounts 1890-91	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Labour and Emigration.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	5,7	6,3	...	...	1,4	...	13,4
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	...	5,0	5,0	...	...	9	...	11,5
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	...	5,5	6,3	...	...	2,0	...	13,8
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	5,8	5,7	...	...	1,9	...	13,4
Sale of Instruments and Stores by the Mathematical Instrument Factory.	Accounts 1889-90	3,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,4
	Budget 1890-91	2,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,9
	Revised 1890-91	4,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,6
	Accounts 1890-91	4,8	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4,8

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

XXI.—Scientific and Other Minor Departments—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Receipts	Accounts 1889-90	2,5	...	2	...	2	2	1,4	14,8	2,1	21,4
	Budget 1890-91	1,6	...	2	...	1	3	9	13,2	2,4	18,7
	Revised 1890-91	1,6	...	1	...	1	3	1,2	12,2	1,9	17,4
	Accounts 1890-91	1,1	...	...	...	1,0	5	1,2	12,1	2,0	17,9
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	9,9	1,7	4	5,7	18,4	10,7	13,1	17,2	6,0	83,1
	Budget 1890-91	5,2	1,6	2	5,6	16,6	10,0	10,6	18,6	5,2	73,6
	Revised 1890-91	6,6	1,5	1	5,5	19,0	10,0	13,2	18,8	4,6	79,3
	Accounts 1890-91	7,0	1,5	...	5,8	19,2	10,4	10,6	17,5	4,7	76,7

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total			
England	Accounts 1889-90	5	2	7	Total including England.	Accounts 1889-90	83,8
	Budget 1890-91	3	1	4		Budget 1890-91	74,0
	Revised 1890-91	7	2	9		Revised 1890-91	80,2
	Accounts 1890-91	8	2	1,0		Accounts 1890-91	77,7

111. The *India* Accounts 1889-90 included under Public Exhibitions and Fairs a special credit of 3,4, being the sale-proceeds of certain exhibits sent to the London and Colonial Exhibition of 1886. The accounts of 1890-91 include a special item of 3 for sale to a Native State of a Norfolk trotter stallion for stud purposes. The increase in the actuals of 1890-91 under other receipts in *Bengal* is due to a credit in readjustment of charges paid to owners of exhibits of the late Indo-Colonial Exhibitions which were written back in 1890-91 to debit of India. In the *Punjab* the transfer of the proceeds of road-side trees to Civil Works accounts for the decrease in the receipts from Botanical and other Public Gardens; while the falling off under Public Exhibitions and Fairs is owing to the *Bilotch* fair in the Jhind territory having been held much about the same time as the autumn fair in the Rohtak District where the receipts generally accrue. The very small demand for *Madras* quinine accounts for the low receipt under Cinchona Plantation in 1889-90; the demand, however, increased, and the actuals of 1890-91 would have come up to the estimates if all the indents had been paid during the year. The improvement under Labour and Emigration is due to the registration in Ganjam of coolies for Assam. In *Bombay* certain local receipts which used to be credited under Botanical and other Public Gardens are now shown under experimental cultivation. In 1889-90 there was a special receipt of 1,1 under Exhibitions and Fairs, representing the balance of the sale-proceeds of exhibits contributed to the late London and Colonial Exhibitions.

SECTION D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
13,235,4	Expenditure . . .	13,596,8	13,397,2	13,386,3

112. The expenditure in 1890-91 exceeded that of 1889-90 by 150,9, the excess having occurred chiefly under Political (115,3) due to the payment of arrears of the subsidy of the Ameer of Kabul, under Education (55,4), due to the normal growth of the charges under the head and under Scientific and other Minor Departments (46,8), due to the expenditure incurred for the census. But a portion of these excesses was counterbalanced by a decrease under Marine (98,6), due to the purchase of the steamers *Mayo* and *Guide* in the previous year. Compared with the Budget, there was a saving of 210,5, which resulted mainly from the rise in the rate of exchange, from the reductions in the Burma special police and the transfer of some of the frontier levies there to the Military Department and from a considerable portion of the extra provision made under Marine for special and new expenditure not having been actually required.

18.—Administration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners, including Commissioner in Sind and his Establishment.	Accounts . 1889-90 .	25,1	5,7	8,8	5,7	9,9	9,6	9,0	12,7	22,8	109,9
	Budget .	25,1	4,8	7,7	4,8	9,6	9,0	9,0	12,0	23,9	107,1
	Revised . 1890-91 .	25,1	4,7	8,0	4,8	9,6	9,0	9,0	12,0	23,5	106,9
	Accounts .	25,3	4,4	8,0	4,8	9,0	9,6	9,0	12,0	23,5	106,8
Staff and Household	Accounts . 1889-90 .	26,0	6	2,2	9	2,5	2,8	2,2	12,7	18,4	68,3
	Budget .	27,4	6	2,6	8	3,0	3,5	2,2	13,5	20,8	74,4
	Revised . 1890-91 .	23,8	6	2,5	4	2,6	3,6	2,2	13,3	18,3	67,3
	Accounts .	23,1	6	2,2	4	2,5	3,5	2,1	13,2	19,0	66,6
Durbar Fund	Accounts 1889-90 .	15,6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	15,6
	Budget .	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Revised . 1890-91 .	17,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,5
	Accounts .	16,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,0
Executive Council	Accounts . 1889-90 .	38,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,7	13,8	65,1
	Budget .	38,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,8	12,5	64,1
	Revised . 1890-91 .	38,8	...	...	..	...	...	...	13,0	12,2	64,9
	Accounts .	38,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,5	12,2	64,4
Legislative Council	Accounts . 1889-90 .	17,9	2	...	...	2,4	3	...	1,7	...	22,0
	Budget .	20,4	...	...	...	2,3	3	...	1,2	1	24,3
	Revised . 1890-91	19,2	3	...	...	2,3	3	...	1,2	4	23,7
	Accounts .	19,2	3	...	...	2,4	3	...	1,2	4	23,8
Military Secretary to the Viceroy and Governors.	Accounts . 1889-90 .	40,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,3	7,9	55,1
	Budget .	40,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,3	8,2	55,3
	Revised . 1890-91 .	40,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,4	7,8	55,0
	Accounts .	40,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,4	7,7	54,8
Secretariat	Accounts . 1889-90 .	143,7	7,3	23,0	9,1	50,4	33,0	20,2	32,3	36,7	354,7
	Budget .	142,2	8,1	22,7	8,4	48,8	32,2	22,4	28,1	37,4	350,3
	Revised . 1890-91 .	144,7	8,0	21,2	8,3	48,5	32,1	22,2	31,4	30,5	352,9
	Accounts .	140,8	8,0	21,5	8,3	48,7	32,2	21,9	31,5	30,3	349,2
Tour Charges	Accounts . 1889-90 .	14,4	1,3	7	7	3,3	4,8	2,6	1,1	5	29,4
	Budget .	16,1	1,0	8	7	3,4	5,6	5,6	2	6	34,6
	Revised . 1890-91 .	16,1	1,2	8	6	3,0	8,3	4,6	2	9	36,6
	Accounts .	19,3	1,1	8	7	3,4	8,7	4,9	1	8	39,8
Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner	Accounts . 1889-90 .	...	...	7,2	...	20,7	21,4	18,6	15,5	...	92,4
	Budget .	...	...	7,7	...	27,3	21,6	18,3	16,1	...	91,0
	Revised . 1890-91 .	...	...	7,5	...	28,0	22,3	18,5	15,9	...	92,2
	Accounts .	...	...	7,7	...	27,7	22,5	18,8	16,6	...	93,3
Commissioners	Accounts . 1889-90	3	19,1	21,8	5,7	54,6	56,4	33,3	...	22,7	213,9
	Budget .	2	19,7	21,4	5,6	52,1	56,7	34,0	...	21,6	211,3
	Revised . 1890-91 .	1	19,4	21,2	5,3	55,0	56,2	33,8	...	22,5	213,5
	Accounts .	1	19,2	21,5	5,4	54,6	56,6	33,8	...	22,5	213,7

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—Administration—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Account Offices	Accounts . 1889-90 .	66,4	7,4	16,9	5,0	35,0	21,2	15,6	24,9	26,2	218,6
	Budget .	68,9	7,1	18,5	5,0	31,7	22,6	16,1	24,3	26,7	223,9
	Revised . 1890-91 .	61,8	7,3	18,6	5,3	35,6	21,6	16,2	23,7	25,5	215,6
	Accounts .	61,5	7,4	18,6	5,2	35,6	21,7	16,2	23,9	25,9	216,0
Paper Currency Office.	Accounts . 1889-90 .	11,4	1	2,0	...	...	1,4	1,1	2,5	8,0	26,5
	Budget .	11,5	1	2,2	...	...	1,6	1,2	2,7	8,1	27,4
	Revised . 1890-91 .	11,3	1	2,1	...	...	1,5	1,2	2,6	8,4	27,2
	Accounts .	11,2	1	2,1	...	...	1,4	1,1	2,6	8,3	26,8
Allowance to Presidency Banks.	Accounts . 1889-90 .	17,6	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,4	8,0	30,4
	Budget .	17,6	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,2	8,4	30,6
	Revised . 1880-91 .	17,6	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,2	8,2	30,4
	Accounts .	17,3	...	...	...	1,4	...	..	3,2	8,2	30,1
General Establishment of Local Fund Offices.	Accounts . 1889-90 .	1	2,9	1,0	3	26,6	5,4	11,9	24,2	10,4	82,8
	Budget .	1	2,9	1,1	3	25,0	5,8	12,8	23,0	10,6	81,6
	Revised . 1890-91 .	1	2,8	1,1	3	28,5	5,5	11,7	25,0	10,0	85,6
	Accounts .	1	2,7	1,0	3	27,6	5,4	12,4	25,1	10,2	84,8
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts . 1889-90 .	...	...	22,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,1
	Budget .	...	...	20,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,4
	Revised . 1890-91 .	...	...	19,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,8
	Accounts .	...	...	19,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,9
Other Charges, Reserve Treasuries.	Accounts . 1889-90 .	5	...	...	...	...	...	4,2	2	...	4,9
	Budget .	5	...	...	...	...	...	4,1	2	...	4,8
	Revised . 1890-91 .	5	...	...	...	...	...	5,0	3	...	5,8
	Accounts .	6	...	...	...	...	...	4,9	2	...	5,7
TOTAL INDIA	Accounts . 1889-90 .	418,5	44,6	105,7	27,4	215,8	155,3	119,3	149,7	175,4	1,411,7
	Budget .	426,1	44,9	105,1	25,6	207,6	159,5	126,3	143,6	178,9	1,417,6
	Revised . 1890-91 .	417,4	44,4	102,8	25,0	215,4	161,0	125,0	149,1	174,8	1,414,9
	Accounts .	414,5	43,8	103,3	25,1	213,5	161,9	125,7	149,5	175,0	1,412,3

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
England	Accounts . 1889-90 .	239,9	107,6	347,5
	Budget .	242,6	109,2	351,8
	Revised . 1890-91 .	246,3	80,1	326,4
	Accounts .	247,3	80,8	328,1

Total, including England.	Accounts . 1889-90 .	1,759,2
	Budget .	1,769,4
	Revised . 1890-91 .	1,741,3
	Accounts .	1,740,4

113. The fluctuations in the total expenditure under this head have resulted mainly from the fluctuations in the rate of Exchange.

114. Under *Staff and Household*, there was a saving of 4,3 in India, due to smaller charges for telegrams from the Private Secretary, and the Bombay Budget was an over-estimate. The only noticeable fact under *Executive Council* is the increase of 7 in Madras over the Budget, caused by the payment in India to a Member of Council of his leave allowances for six months. Under *Legislative Council* the Budget in India provided 2,0 on account of the travelling allowances of non-official members, but 7 only was drawn during the year. The usual details of the Indian *Secretariat* charges are given below. The excess charge in the Revenue and Agriculture Department was mainly due to the abandonment of the plan of leaving a portion of the Department at Simla for the winter, and the large saving in the Foreign Department was due to an over-estimate of telegram charges.

1889-90. Accounts.	*Secretariat (India).*	1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
32,5	Financial Department	32,9	34,1	33,4
23,7	Home Department	22,7	23,4	22,9
38,1	Foreign Department	38,6	36,9	35,5
19,2	Revenue and Agriculture	18,5	19,9	19,7
7	Translator's Department	7	7	7
29,5	Public Works Department	28,8	29,7	28,6
143,7	TOTAL .	142,2	144,7	140,8

The excess over the Budget in the *Secretariat* charges in Madras was due partly to the adjustment under this head of the pay of the Under-Secretary in the Public Department, who was on deputation as

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—Administration—*continued.*

Superintendent of Census, as well as that of his *locum tenens*, and partly to contingent expenses having been under-estimated. Large advances for tour expenses drawn by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy towards the close of the year enhanced the *Tour charges* in India; the excess under the head in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due partly to the lapse on the contract grant of the Lieutenant Governor for the previous year having been as a special case regranted in the current year, and partly to special expenditure incurred in connection with the visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor and the Viceregal Durbar held at Agra for which an additional grant was sanctioned after the Budget Estimate was framed.

115. The increase under *Board of Revenue, etc.*, in the North-Western Provinces was due to the appointment of a Joint Secretary to the Board in place of an Assistant Secretary. The increase in Bengal under *Commissioners* was due to the appointment of an additional officer in the Patna Division, and in Bombay to the payments of privilege leave and acting allowances. It was explained in last year's report that the head *Account Offices* includes under India the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and that a detailed comparison for each account office would be misleading The total charges for all the Account and Currency Offices may be compared with the estimates as follows:—

		Civil Account and Currency Offices.	Office of A. P. W. D.	TOTAL.
Accounts .	1889-90	222,0	23,1	245,1
Budget .	1890-91	226,6	24,7	251,3
Revised .	1890-91	221,5	21,3	242,8
Accounts .	1890-91	221,5	21,3	242,8

The expenditure of the Civil Account and Currency Offices for the two years agreed closely, but the Budget was too high, a large number of officers having been absent in both years. The Budget Estimate of the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, was also high, and the appointment of the Inspector of Public Works Accounts was vacant during the year.

116. The excess under *General Establishment of Local Fund Offices* in Bengal was due to increased charges for establishments of District Funds, and for travelling allowances of non-official members of District Boards, and in Madras to the establishment of additional Panchayets and Unions. The abolition of the Hlutdaw diminished the expenditure in *Upper Burma*. The head *Other charges, etc.*, shows an excess over the Budget in the Punjab, owing to the furlough allowance of the permanent incumbent of the Office of Inspector General of Stamps, Excise and Registration having been drawn in this country.

117. In *England* the increase over the Budget was due partly to the passage and outfit allowance of the Governor of Madras, partly to payments to the Bank of England for services in connection with the conversion of India 4½ per cent Rupee Loans, and partly to the supply of Currency Notes having been larger than was anticipated.

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
High Court, Chief Courts, Recorders, Court and Judicial Commissioner.	Accounts . 1889-90	5	6,1	12,3	...	109,5	42,7	32,9	55,0	67,3	326,3
	Budget . 1890-91	5	6,3	13,4	...	100,7	44,5	32,0	55,2	68,7	330,3
	Revised . 1890-91	5	6,8	12,0	...	112,0	45,5	32,2	54,7	69,6	334,2
	Accounts . 1890-91	4	6,6	12,7	...	112,8	45,0	32,3	53,3	69,9	333,6
Law Officers .	Accounts . 1889-90	3	4	4,7	8	27,0	0,1	3,8	12,1	16,8	75,9
	Budget . 1890-91	3	4	4,9	7	20,7	7,3	6,0	12,2	17,1	76,5
	Revised . 1890-91	3	4	4,3	7	20,7	0,1	4,7	13,0	17,7	76,9
	Accounts . 1890-91	3	3	4,5	3	20,2	8,7	4,2	14,2	17,9	76,6
Civil and Sessions Courts.	Accounts . 1889-90	7,6	2,7	4,2	13,9	424,2	214,3	116,7	230,8	183,7	1,198,1
	Budget . 1890-91	7,8	3,0	0,8	14,3	428,8	210,5	119,0	226,2	189,3	1,206,6
	Revised . 1890-91	7,7	3,0	4,6	14,5	428,8	214,8	115,6	237,2	186,2	1,212,4
	Accounts . 1890-91	7,7	3,0	4,5	14,8	425,9	215,0	116,7	237,9	187,2	1,212,7
Court of Small Causes	Accounts . 1889-90	4	3,5	3,3	...	18,9	6,8	3,8	8,8	23,4	68,9
	Budget . 1890-91	4	3,8	3,6	...	20,1	6,7	3,8	8,7	24,1	71,2
	Revised . 1890-91	4	3,5	3,4	...	20,1	6,7	3,8	8,7	24,0	70,6
	Accounts . 1890-91	5	3,5	3,3	...	20,9	6,7	3,8	8,7	24,1	71,5
Criminal Courts .	Accounts . 1889-90	13,0	57,4	82,7	37,8	215,8	150,0	123,7	94,1	126,2	900,7
	Budget . 1890-91	13,0	61,0	87,7	30,3	217,5	151,0	126,0	96,0	128,4	919,9
	Revised . 1890-91	13,3	58,5	85 6	37,7	217,5	156,2	126,9	92,4	129,5	917,6
	Accounts . 1890-91	13,1	58,6	85,1	38,0	218,9	157,7	128,6	92,9	129,7	922,6

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Courts of Justice.	Accounts . 1889-90	...	...	...	...	8,5	...	...	5,0	9,6	23,1
	Budget . 1890-91	...	...	...	...	8,3	...	...	5,0	8,9	22,2
	Revised . 1890-91	...	...	...	...	7,7	...	...	4,7	8,9	21,3
	Accounts . 1890-91	...	...	...	...	7,3	...	...	4,8	8,9	21,0
Refunds .	Accounts . 1889-90	5,6	1,6	7 8	6	10,1	4,2	4,7	6,3	3,7	44,6
	Budget . 1890-91	1,3	1,4	8,6	8	14,5	3,5	3,7	6,2	3,0	43,0
	Revised . 1890-91	1,4	1,6	7.2	6	9,0	4,3	4,8	5,9	3,6	38,3
	Accounts . 1890-91	2,1	1,7	7,7	4	11,5	4,0	4,5	5,8	3,9	41,6
Other Charges (Pleadership Examinations) .	Accounts . 1889-90	...	..	...	...	6	4	...	7	...	1,7
	Budget . 1890-91	...	...	...	...	7	1,0	...	6	...	2,3
	Revised . 1890-91	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	9	...	2,1
	Accounts . 1890-91	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	9	...	2,1
Upper Burma Charges .	Accounts . 1889-90	...	...	71,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,1
	Budget . 1890-91	...	...	84,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,0
	Revised . 1890-91	...	...	77,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,9
	Accounts . 1890-91	...	...	70,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,9
TOTAL .	Accounts 1889-90	27,4	71,7	186,1	53,1	815,5	427,5	285,6	412,8	430,7	2,710,4
	Budget . 1890-91	23,3	75,9	209,0	55,1	826,3	424,5	292,3	410,1	430,5	2,756,0
	Revised . 1890-91	23,6	73,8	195,9	53,5	822,5	437,0	288,0	417,5	439,5	2,751,3
	Accounts . 1890-91	24,1	73,7	194,7	53,5	824,1	438,3	290,1	418,5	441,0	2,758,6

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England .	Accounts . 1889-90 .	40	18	58
	Budget . 1890-91 .	27	12	39
	Revised . 1890-91 .	7	2	9
	Accounts . 1890-91 .	6	2	8

Total, including England.	Accounts . 1889-90	2,716,2
	Budget . 1890-91	2,759,9
	Revised . 1890-91	2,752,2
	Accounts . 1890-91	2,759,4

118. The expenditure followed pretty closely the Budget Estimate, but largely exceeded that of the previous year, owing partly to the absence of a smaller number of officers on leave out of India and partly to the normal increase in litigation having increased the charges of the Courts of Justice.

119. The increase under *High Courts, etc.*, in the Central Provinces was caused by the privilege leave allowances of the Judicial Commissioner in Bengal by the absence on leave of fewer officers, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by the continued appointment of the Additional Judicial Commissioner for the whole year, instead of for six months, as provided for in the original estimate. The Punjab actuals of 1889-90 included the salary of a sixth Judge for a part of the year. The decrease in Madras occurred in the printing and translation charges which were considerably below both the actuals of 1889-90 and the Budget In Bombay there was a special payment of 5 on account of the arrears of pay of a deceased Judge and the charges for the Sheriff were under-estimated, while in the previous year there was a temporary vacancy on the Bench owing to the death of a puisne Judge. Under *Law Officers* the expenditure in Assam was low, as no important suits were instituted by or against Government during the year, while the trial of several dacoity cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and riot cases in Madras increased the expenditure in those Provinces. In the Punjab the revision of the Department provided for in the Budget was effected late in the year, and the whole grant was therefore not required. The savings under *Civil and Sessions Courts* in Burma were due to the appointment of an Additional Sessions Judge having been vacant for half the year, and to a Civil Judge having drawn his pay for three months of the year in 1891-92. In Bengal the appointment of additional Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs raised the expenditure of the year, but not to the extent anticipated in the Budget. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Madras the Budget Estimates were too low, sufficient allowance not having been made for additional officers required during the year in the former and for the process-serving charges in the latter. The savings in the Punjab resulted partly from larger absences on leave and partly from the Process Serving Establishments having been remodelled at a later date than was expected. The savings on the Budget in Bombay occurred chiefly in salaries, the charges under which were abnormally low in the previous year owing to the absence on leave of an unusually large number of officers.

120. The appointment of an Additional Judge in the Presidency Small Cause Courts, Calcutta, accounts for the increase under *Courts of Small Causes* in Bengal. The smaller expenditure of the previous year was due to the absence of one of the Judges on leave out of India. Under *Criminal Courts* the Budget in the Central Provinces was an over-estimate, and the pay of the Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee, was reduced during the year. The Burma Budget also was too high, but a portion of the excess went to meet the leave allowances of officers drawn in India owing to the market rate of exchange having been more favourable than the official rate. The saving on the Budget in Assam was chiefly due to the pay of a Deputy

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DAPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

Commissioner deputed on special duty in the Lushai Hills having been debited to Political. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab a much larger number of officers was present on duty in 1890-91 than in the previous year. In Madras the savings on the Budget were due to the causes mentioned under Charges of District Administration under Land Revenue. The transfer of a moiety of the salary of the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parker, to this head from "Political" accounts for the increase in Bombay. The absence of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on leave out of India diminished the charges under *Other Courts of Justice* in Bengal The *Refunds* of the value of escheated property in India in 1889-90 were exceptionally large. In Bengal the Budget under this head provided for rewards for the prevention and detection of offences against the Stamp and Excise Laws, but in the accounts they have been charged to Stamps and Excise. The details of the *Upper Burma charges* are as follows :—

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
...	Judicial Commissioner	5,9	3,1	3,1
...	Law Officers	...	8	8
1,7	Civil and Sessions Courts	1,6	1,6	1,5
65,7	Criminal Courts	73,3	68,4	67,3
3,7	Refunds	3,2	4,0	4,2
71,1		84,0	77,9	76,9

The Judicial Commissioner and his establishment were appointed in July instead of in April as expected, and a smaller salary was sanctioned for his Registrar. The Budget under *Criminal Courts* was an over-estimate.

121. In England the demand for stores was smaller than was anticipated.

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Jail Manufactures	Accounts 1889-90	1,1	30,7	17,8	8	58,4	24,2	12,0	10,3	8,2	163,5
	Budget 1890-91	1,3	31,0	15,7	1,2	60,0	10,8	15,3	13,7	9,1	174,0
	Revised 1890-91	1,2	30,0	15,4	8	84,0	25,2	13,2	14,5	7,3	191,6
	Accounts 1890-91	1,4	28,4	13,2	8	83,1	24,0	14,3	13,2	7,4	186,7
Other Jail Charges	Accounts 1889-90	4,8	31,8	68,9	9,1	131,5	96,5	72,2	69,6	55,8	540,2
	Budget 1890-91	5,4	30,2	73,3	9,3	122,0	99,2	70,8	72,3	55,4	546,9
	Revised 1890-91	5,2	28,2	67,5	10,4	122,0	103,8	74,4	69,5	55,0	536,6
	Accounts 1890-91	4,6	27,5	63,3	10,0	120,9	108,8	73,7	70,7	55,1	534,6
Convict Charges at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts 1889-90	121,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121,2
	Budget 1890-91	129,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129,2
	Revised 1890-91	119,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,8
	Accounts 1890-91	112,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112,9
Other Charges	Accounts 1889-90	7	...	...	...	...		2	...	...	9
	Budget 1890-91	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Revised 1890-91	9	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	15
	Accounts 1890-91	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	12
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	31,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,0
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	37,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,0
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	32,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,0
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	31,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,1
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	127,8	62,5	118,6	9,9	189,9	120,7	84,4	70,0	64,0	857,7
	Budget 1890-91	130,7	61,2	126,0	10,5	188,9	119,0	95,1	80,0	64,5	887,9
	Revised 1890-91	127,1	58,2	115,0	11,2	200,0	129,0	88,0	84,0	63,0	881,5
	Accounts 1890-91	119,8	55,9	107,6	10,8	204,0	133,7	88,3	83,0	62,5	866,5

122. The variations under *Jail Manufactures* occurred chiefly in the Purchase of Raw Materials, which is the main item of expenditure under the head, and, being largely dependent on the demand for the articles manufactured, cannot be very accurately estimated. The only point worth special mention is that a special expenditure of 19,0 was incurred in Bengal for the purchase of castor seeds for the supply of castor oil to the Eastern Bengal State Railway noticed under receipts. In the North-Western Provinces also larger purchases of raw materials were made, but the excess charge is to some extent covered by larger receipts under the corresponding head. Under *Other Jail Charges* there was an increase compared with the Budget only in Assam and the North-Western Provinces, due in the former to the extra cost involved in

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSÉS OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19D.—Law and Justice—Jails—*continued.*

transferring and maintaining prisoners at a temporary Jail in the Northern Lushai country to provide labour for the construction of roads, and in the latter to the high price of food grains, to increase of Jail population, and to new charges for two additional reformatories. In all the other provinces there were savings on the Budget, which was framed very high in Burma and the Punjab. The savings in the *Convict Charges at Port Blair and Nicobars* occurred mainly in the charges for Commissariat and Marine supplies, and clothing and passage money for convicts. The *Upper Burma* charges were also over-estimated; and there were savings owing to the prisoners having been employed more on extra mural labour, and to the special commission not having been entertained for the period provided in the Budget.

20.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Presidency Police	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	...	70,5	...	...	24,2	31,5	126,2
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	...	...	71,9	...	...	24,8	32,4	129,1
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	...	...	71,9	...	...	25,4	31,6	128,9
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	71,4	...	...	24,1	31,0	126,5
Superintendence	Accounts 1889-90	...	4,6	12,2	3,1	12,7	13,7	13,2	11,5	5,0	76,0
	Budget 1890-91	...	4,9	11,1	3,2	11,3	13,4	13,7	11,9	5,5	75,0
	Revised 1890-91	...	4,2	15,5	3,1	13,3	14,0	13,2	12,0	5,8	81,7
	Accounts 1890-91	...	4,1	15,4	3,0	13,5	14,6	13,8	11,9	6,1	82,4
District Executive Force.	Accounts 1889-90	32,4	122,9	236,5	40,4	303,8	362,4	238,8	323,2	312,5	2,062,9
	Budget 1890-91	31,6	125,5	263,1	43,0	389,9	355,1	253,4	337,5	331,9	2,131,0
	Revised 1890-91	31,5	123,5	220,5	42,1	389,9	359,5	239,2	335,5	312,8	2,054,5
	Accounts 1890-91	32,3	121,4	222,4	41,8	392,7	363,8	238,8	338,4	320,6	2,072,2
Municipal and Cantonment Police.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,2	...	3,4	57,6
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,5	...	3,6	58,1
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,5	...	3,6	58,1
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,7	...	3,8	58,5
Government Railway Police.	Accounts 1889-90	9,2	2,0	...	1	10,3	5,1	12,9	1,0	8,8	49,4
	Budget 1890-91	9,0	1,8	4,2	1	10,7	3,7	13,6	1,3	10,5	55,8
	Revised 1890-91	6,5	1,8	4,5	1	10,2	2,5	13,2	1,1	12,3	52,2
	Accounts 1890-91	6,7	1,9	4,2	1	9,8	2,5	13,2	1,3	13,0	52,7
Village Police	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	36,0	1	19,0	250,1	...	6	88,2	394,0
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	30,2	2	16,5	252,3	...	7	90,6	399,5
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	37,4	1	10,0	252,9	...	7	88,5	398,6
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	34,4	1	18,8	252,2	...	7	85,3	391,5
Special Police	Accounts 1889-90	5	1,3	32,5	49,7	23,4	2,6	14,7	8	50,6	185,1
	Budget 1890-91	4	1,4	32,7	51,1	20,2	2,7	10,3	9	61,5	187,2
	Revised 1890-91	1,9	8	30,0	65,9	20,2	2,4	15,6	9	57,9	195,6
	Accounts 1890-91	1,9	7	28,2	74,4	77,2	2,4	15,8	9	59,1	260,6
Cattle Pounds	Accounts 1889-90	3	5,1	4	2,0	2,8	7,4	3,1	22,6	10,9	54,6
	Budget 1890-91	4	6,1	6	2,4	2,2	7,5	3,4	23,2	10,6	56,4
	Revised 1890-91	4	5,5	5	2,1	4,0	7,7	3,0	23,0	10,3	56,5
	Accounts 1890-91	3	5,5	6	2,1	3,6	7,9	2,9	23,2	10,2	56,3
Other Charges	Accounts 1889-90	11,4	1	7	1	2,6	4	3	2,2	2,3	20,1
	Budget 1890-91	11,0	3	9	...	2,3	3	4	1,5	2,1	18,8
	Revised 1890-91	11,3	2	1,6	1	3,8	4	5	1,3	2,2	21,4
	Accounts 1890-91	10,9	2	2,0	...	5,6	4	4	1,2	2,5	23,2
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	861,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	861,7
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	838,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	838,3
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	777,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	777,5
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	735,8		...	...	...	...	...	735,8
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	53,8	136,0	1,180,0	95,5	535,1	641,7	337,2	386,1	522,2	3,887,6
	Budget 1890-91	53,3	140,0	1,190,1	100,0	525,0	635,0	355,3	401,8	518,7	3,949,2
	Revised 1890-91	51,6	136,0	1,087,5	113,5	532,3	640,0	330,2	399,9	525,0	3,825,0
	Accounts 1890-91	52,1	133,8	1,043,0	121,5	592,6	643,8	339,6	401,7	531,6	3,859,7

123. Under *Presidency Police* in Bombay the gross contribution of the Bombay Municipality was deducted from the expenditure instead of the net contribution after allowing for the Government contribution of 1,0 to the Municipality for the Victoria and Albert Museum and the maintenance of the Queen's Statue, which has now been adjusted separately under the proper head of account (see para. 138). Under *Superintendence* the decrease in the Central Provinces was due to a temporary change in the *personnel* of the Inspector General and his Personal Assistant. In Burma the actuals include the pay of three Personal Assistants to the Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General, which was provided for in the

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

Budget under District Executive Force, and of two special assistants for the Deputy Inspector General of Civil Police sanctioned after the Budget was framed. Absences on privilege leave account for the excesses in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Bombay In Bengal the provision for the salary of the Personal Assistant to the Inspector General was also insufficient. Under *District Executive Force* there was a large decrease in India in the charges for dearness of provisions, but the saving was more than counterbalanced by the amalgamation of the Sind-Pishin Railway Police with the District Executive Force, which led to a saving in the Railway Police charges. The Budget in the Central Provinces and Assam was framed too high. There was a large decrease in Burma due to the adjustment of the pay of the three Personal Assistants under Superintendence, as mentioned above, to the Police Force having been below the sanctioned strength, to the disbandment of the Punitive Police in two or three districts, to the sum of 20,0 provided for the training of the Lower Burma Civil Police not having been required, as the introduction of the scheme was postponed till the next year, and to the transfer of the charges for Petty Construction and Repairs, amounting to about 7,7, to the Public Works Department. In Bengal sufficient provision was not made for clothing charges; and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh some special circumstances caused a high rate of expenditure, the principal being the rewards paid in connection with some important dacoity cases and the travelling allowances of the Police Force sent to Agra during the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy. In the Punjab the estimates provided 6,0 for a Police Reserve and 5,0 for rearming the Police, but neither of them was required; there was also an over-estimate in the ordinary charges, chiefly under "Salaries." In Bombay the provision of 7,5 made for improvement of the pay of establishments was not utilised, and there was a saving of 6,1 under "Arms, Accoutrements and Ammunition," but a part of these savings was counterbalanced by an extra expenditure of 2,4 incurred under Punitive Police owing to the establishment of special punitive posts. Under *Railway Police* the saving in India has been explained above. In Bengal it was caused by the recovery of a portion of the charges for the Tirhoot State Railway Police from the Bengal North-Western Railway Company, which has undertaken the working of that Railway. In Burma a separate Railway Police was organized in 1890-91. The recovery in 1890 91 of the East Indian Railway Company's share of the charges for 1889-90 accounts for the decrease in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Burma the full sanctioned scale of *Village Police* was not entertained during the year, and reductions were also made in consequence of the introduction of the Village Police Act in some districts. In Bengal the Budget was low, but the increase in expenditure was counterbalanced by increased revenue. The village watch system was extended to some districts in Oudh, but sufficient provision for this was made in the Budget. In Bombay there was a saving in the cash allowances to village watchmen which are very irregularly drawn, and in the amount adjusted on account of grants in lands and villages to heads of Village Police. There were large variations under *Special Police* in all the provinces except North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Madras. In India the increase was due to the organisation of the Zhob District Police, while the saving in the Central Provinces resulted from the abolition of the Special Police entertained for the prevention of dacoities. The saving in Burma was due chiefly to the deputation of some men to Upper Burma and to the force having been below the sanctioned strength. The large increases in Assam and Bengal were chiefly caused by the charges connected with the administration of the Northern and Southern Lushai Hills districts. In the Punjab a revision of the Kohat Border Militia led to an increase in the charges as compared with the previous year, but the whole amount provided in the Budget for this purpose was not required, as the revision was made later than was expected. The saving in Bombay occurred chiefly in the Mahikantha Police charges owing to a special provision of 1,1, for arms and accoutrements not having been utilised. The only remark called for under *Cattle Pounds* is that the Budget in Bengal was framed too low. The increase under *Other Charges* in Burma and Bengal resulted from refunds of Punitive Police Tax and Additional Constables' Fund respectively. In Madras there was a decrease compared with the previous year, due to the transfer of the guarding of the Pondicherry and Karikal Frontiers to the Salt and Abkari Department.

124. The details of the *Upper Burma* charges are as follows:—

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
195,7	District Executive Force	190,2	187,0	183,2
655,2	Special Police	632,1	572,4	537,6
10,1	Municipal and Cantonment Police	14,2	12,7	10,2
...	Railway Police	1,4	1,2	1,0
7	Other Charges	4	4,2	3,8
861,7	TOTAL	838.3	777.5	735.8

The decrease under District Executive Force was due to the Force having been below the sanctioned strength, chiefly because of the difficulty in obtaining recruits, to reductions in the Police for the Ruby Mines Company, to the reduction and subsequent disbandment of the Punitive Police Force and to

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*concluded.*

smaller expenditure on clothing and rewards. The decrease under Special Police was chiefly due to the transfer of the Shan and Chin levies and the Kubo Valley and Myingyan battalions to the Military Department, to the amalgamation of nine battalions into four, and to some of the other battalions having been below the sanctioned strength. A part of these savings was, however, counterbalanced by increased charges on account of travelling allowances to and from India and by the charges connected with two punitive expeditions.

Under Municipal and Cantonment Police provision was made for Inspectors who were not, however, entertained, and the Budget was otherwise too high. The excess under other charges is due to the refund of excess Punitive Police Tax collected in earlier years.

21.—Marine.

			India.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Supervision and Accounts.	Accounts	1889-90	17,0	...	...	...	...	...	17,0
	Budget	1890-91	15,8	...	...	...	...	...	15,8
	Revised	1890-91	14,6	...	...	...	...	...	14.6
	Accounts	1890-91	15,4	...	...	...	...	...	15,4
Marine Survey and Establishment.	Accounts	1889-90	7,8	4,0	...	6,7	7	2,0	21,2
	Budget	1890-91	8,8	3.9	...	5,7	7	2,1	21,2
	Revised	1890-91	8.8	4,0	...	6.8	8	2,0	22,4
	Accounts	1890-91	8,8	3,9	...	7,7	8	1,9	23,1
Dockyards	Accounts	1889-90	70,0	...	...	...	...	...	70,0
	Budget	1890 91	77,1	...	...	...	...	...	77,1
	Revised	1890 91	70,0	...	...	...	...	...	70.0
	Accounts	1890 91	66,6	...	...	...	...	...	66,6
Salaries and Allowances of Officers and men afloat.	Accounts	1889-90	85,3	5,5	2.0	7,1	3	9	101,1
	Budget	1890-91	113 0	4,1	2,4	8,5	4	9	129.3
	Revised	1890-91	91,1	5.0	2,3	9,0	2	9	108,5
	Accounts	1890-91	87,8	5,0	2,6	9.0	2	9	105,5
Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships.	Accounts	1889-90	40.3	2,1	2,1	7,2	...	7	52,4
	Budget	1890-91	55.0	3	2,4	6,6	...	7	65,0
	Revised	1890-91	50,0	1,3	2,3	8,0	...	7	62,3
	Accounts	1890-91	45,5	8	1,8	7,5	...	5	56,1
Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Vessels.	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	3	54.7	...	3	55.3
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	2	58.8	...	3	59,3
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	2	56,0	...	3	56,5
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	2	57,8	...	3	58,3
Other Charges	Accounts	1889 90	82.4	19,6	6,0	45.4	7.4	1,2	162,0
	Budget	1890-91	24,3	17,8	21,0	9,0	1,0	2	73,3
	Revised	1890-91	21,9	19,7	13,0	11,8	1,7	2	68.3
	Accounts	1890-91	20,9	18,4	14,0	12,0	2,6	2	68,1
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts	1889-90	...	30,7	...	...	...	...	30,7
	Budget	1890-91	...	28,3	...	...	...	...	28,3
	Revised	1890-91	...	29,3	...	...	...	...	29,3
	Accounts	1890-91	...	28,2	...	...	...	...	28,2
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	302,8	61,9	10,4	121,1	8,4	5,1	509,7
	Budget	1890-91	294,0	54,4	26,0	88,6	2,1	4,2	469,3
	Revised	1890-91	256,4	59.3	17,8	91,6	2.7	4,1	431,9
	Accounts	1890-91	245,0	56,3	18,6	94,0	3,6	3.8	421,3
Deduct—Amounts transferred to other heads.	Accounts	1889-90	6,6	...	...	...	...	...	6,6
	Budget	1890-91	6,4	...	...	...	...	...	6,4
	Revised	1890-91	6,4	...	...	...	...	...	6,4
	Accounts	1890-91	15,6	...	...	...	...	...	15,6
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	296,2	61,9	10.4	121,1	8,4	5,1	503,1
	Budget	1890-91	287,6	54,4	26,0	88,6	2,1	4,2	462,9
	Revised	1890-91	250,0	59.3	17,8	91,6	2,7	4,1	425,5
	Accounts	1890-91	229,4	56,3	18,6	94,0	3,6	3,8	405,7

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine—*continued.*

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.				
England	Accounts	1889-90	106,8	48,0	154,8	Total, including England.	Accounts 1889-90		657,9
	Budget	1890-91	107,8	48,5	156,3		Budget 1890-91		619,2
	Revised		116,9	38,0	154,9		Revised		580,4
	Accounts		115,8	37,8	153,6		Accounts		559,3

125. The expenditure in 1889-90 included 98,9 for the purchase of two steamers. The Budget for 1890-91 provided for a considerable increase over the normal expenditure owing to additional establishments expected to be required for the new defence vessels and some special items of expenditure, but the greater portion of the extra provision was not actually required, partly owing to the non-arrival of some of the defence vessels, partly to the postponement of some of the special works, and partly owing to the requirements having been over-estimated.

126. The absence of the Examiner of Marine Accounts on furlough and vacancies in office establishments account for the savings under *General Supervision and Accounts*. The excess over Budget under *Marine Survey and Establishments* in Bengal was due to the inclusion for the first time of the charges for the survey of steam vessels in Calcutta. The decrease under *Dockyards* was due to the employment of less hired labour, to the postponement of the erection of electric-light apparatus in the Bombay Dockyard, to the absence of officers on leave and to vacancies in establishments. The expenditure under *Salaries of Officers and men afloat* in India fell considerably short of the Budget, owing to a smaller number of officers having been present on duty, to the non-arrival of the new gun-boats, and to the employment of smaller establishments in the turret ships and torpedo boats than were anticipated. In Burma the excess over the Budget was due to provision not having been made for the Chief Commissioner's barge, and to insufficient provision for a launch kept up in the Mergui District. In Assam the excess arose from the post of Commander of the *Koladyne* being held by a higher paid official. In Bengal there was higher expenditure owing to the charges for the new steamer *Guide* purchased in 1889-90. Smaller purchases of country coal, etc., and the non-arrival of the gun-boats just mentioned led to lower expenditure under *Marine Stores*, etc., in India, while in Burma larger purchases of coal were made, and in Bengal there was larger expenditure in connection with repairs to Pilot vessels. The charges under *Pilotage, Pilot Establishment and Vessels* vary with the corresponding receipts, and like them exceeded the actuals of the previous year, though not to the extent anticipated in the Budget. The "Other charges" in 1889-90 included in India 64,3 paid for the *Mayo*, and in Bengal 34,6 for the purchase of the steamer *Guide*. In 1890-91 the expenditure in India fell short of the Budget, owing to smaller charges for repairs to Her Majesty's ships in the Persian Gulf and to Indian Government ships at outstations. The Budget in Assam provided 15,2 for a new steamer, but only 83 was paid, as the steamer was not completed during the year. In Bengal larger grants had to be made to some Port Funds to cover their deficits, and the charges for State yacht establishments and subsidies to steam boat companies were also higher. In Madras a special grant was made for barges required for the Coconada Port, while in the previous year the grants to cover deficits in Port Funds were specially large. The deduction from the total expenditure represents the cost of supplies and services rendered by the Marine to the Military Department. The actual supplies far exceeded the Budget and the actuals of the previous year.

127. The increase in the expenditure in England was due mainly to the demand for stores from Bengal having been much larger than anticipated.

22.—Education.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Direction	Accounts	1889-90	...	2,8	2,3	1,9	6,8	4,1	4,6	4,9	4,9	32,3
	Budget	1890-91	...	2,6	2,4	2,0	6,2	4,0	4,7	5,4	4,4	31,7
	Revised		...	2,6	2,1	1,9	6,2	4,0	4,5	5,1	4,4	31,1
	Accounts		...	2,5	2,5	2,0	6,3	4,0	4,6	5,3	4,4	31,6
Inspection	Accounts	1889-90	1,7	7,5	6,7	3,6	50,2	24,7	15,0	33,0	21,6	164,0
	Budget	1890-91	2,0	8,5	6,7	3,7	34,7	27,0	16,1	32,2	22,3	153,2
	Revised		8	8,2	6,7	3,0	53,0	25,4	16,1	33,9	22,2	169,9
	Accounts		8	8,0	6,7	3,8	60,2	25,2	10,1	34,3	22,4	177,5
University	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,1	...	1,5	4,6
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,2	...	1,5	4,7
	Revised		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,5	...	2,0	5,5
	Accounts		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,4	...	2,0	5,4

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Government Colleges.	Accounts	1889-90	3,6	1,9	...	...	59,0	11,3	6,0	27,9	22,1	131,8
	Budget	1890-91	3,8	2,0	...	...	56,0	11,4	5,7	29,5	25,8	134,2
	Revised		3,5	2,0	...	...	58,1	11,3	5,3	28,2	25,3	133,7
	Accounts		3,5	2,0	...	...	60,2	11,2	5,8	28,9	25,2	136,8
Government Schools	Accounts	1889-90	3,9	35,8	5,3	9,6	81,9	99,6	62,5	72,4	180,0	551,0
	Budget	1890-91	3,9	38,4	5,4	10,3	69,9	98,5	66,0	68,8	202,2	503,4
	Revised		3,8	36,1	5,3	9,6	80,7	100,6	64,1	79,5	183,2	562,9
	Accounts		3,7	36,9	5,3	9,7	78,6	101,6	65,3	87,4	187,7	576,2
Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results.	Accounts	1889-90	5,5	7,8	14,4	14,8	127,2	30,8	27,3	61,3	48,0	337,1
	Budget	1890-91	5,6	8,4	22,0	16,5	158,6	33,0	27,1	74,2	54,6	400,0
	Revised		5,0	7,9	16,4	14,9	131,1	32,2	27,0	70,9	57,0	362,4
	Accounts		5,1	8,6	16,4	15,1	122,5	30,9	26,8	73,6	51,2	350,2
Scholarships	Accounts	1889-90	4	2,7	1,4	2,0	21,5	5,3	6,1	1,6	5,8	46,8
	Budget	1890-91	5	3,6	1,8	2,2	19,4	5,6	9,3	2,0	8,2	52,6
	Revised		5	3,2	1,6	1,8	21,3	5,3	7,1	2,1	6,1	49,0
	Accounts		5	2,8	1,4	1,9	21,2	5,4	6,5	2,0	6,0	47,7
Other Charges	Accounts	1889-90	1,1	4,0	9,9	5	3,4	3,9	1,5	3,5	18,6	46,4
	Budget	1890-91	6	4,1	9,1	6	4,9	2,1	2,6	3,4	19,4	46,8
	Revised		6	4,0	9,1	6	3,1	3,2	2,6	3,3	13,6	40,1
	Accounts		5	3,3	9,0	7	4,3	2,9	1,7	2,7	12,6	37,7
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	6,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,7
	Revised		...	...	5,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,6
	Accounts		...	...	6,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,6
Total	Accounts	1889-90	16,2	62,5	40,0	32,4	350,0	179,7	126,1	204,6	302,5	1,314,0
	Budget	1890-91	16,4	67,6	54,1	35,3	349,7	181,6	134,7	215,5	338,4	1,393,3
	Revised		14,2	64,0	47,1	32,4	353,5	182,0	130,2	223,0	313,8	1,360,2
	Accounts		14,1	64,1	47,9	33,2	353,3	181,2	130,2	234,2	311,5	1,369,7

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts	1889-90	1,6	7	2,3	Total, including England.	Accounts 1889-90	1,316,3
	Budget	1890-91	1,7	8	2,5		Budget 1890-91	1,395,8
	Revised		1,6	5	2,1		Revised	1,362,3
	Accounts		1,5	5	2,0		Accounts	1,371,7

128. The charges under this head continue to increase in most provinces with the spread of education, the increase in 1890-91 having been largest in Madras, Bombay, and Burma. The Budget Estimate of the last two provinces provided for a still larger increase, but a portion of the saving was counterbalanced by an excess in Madras.

129. In *India* there was a total saving of 2,3 composed of several items, of which the largest was a saving of 1,2 under "Inspection" due to the transfer to Madras of the salary and establishment charges of the Inspector of Schools in Coorg, the Coorg share being recovered interprovincially. In the *Central Provinces* the charges fell short of the Budget by 3,5, the decrease being distributed chiefly over four heads. The savings under Government Schools and Scholarships resulted from the estimates having been placed too high; the decrease under Inspection was due to the abolition of an Inspectorship on Rs. 750—1,000 and the substitution of one on Rs. 500; and that under other charges to a smaller expenditure on purchase of books for the Government Book Depôt at Nagpur, in consequence of a large stock at the beginning of the year, the purchases of the previous year having been heavy. In *Burma* a large increase is provided every year under grants-in-aid, but the full amount is never utilised; in 1890-91 the saving on the Budget under this head amounted to 5,6. The decreases in *Assam* were chiefly in the expenditure by Local Boards, the Provincial share of the savings being 3 only. In *Bengal* no estimates for the local portion of the expenditure were obtained from the District Boards, and a consolidated amount was shown under the head "Grants-in-aid, etc.," but in the accounts the charges have been distributed over the heads concerned. The following statement separates the Provincial and Local figure under the several heads, which include both Provinvcial and Local expenditure, and shows that there were savings of 5 and 2,1 in the Provincial and Local portion of the charges.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*continued.*

		Provincial Account.					Local Account.					
		Inspection.	Govt. Schools.	Grant-in-aid and payments by results.	Other charges.	Total Provincial	Inspection.	Govt. Schools.	Grant in-aid and payments by result.	Other charges.	Total Local.	Total.
Accounts	1889-90	35,3	70,4	53,1	3,4	162,2	14,9	11,5	74,1	...	100,5	262,7
Budget	1890-91	34,7	66,9	55,8	4,9	165,3	...	...	102,8	...	102,8	268,1
Revised	1890-91	36,0	70,0	53,0	3,1	163,0	17,0	9,8	78,1	...	104,9	267,9
Accounts	1890-91	36,3	70,4	54,8	3,3	164,8	23,9	8,2	67,7	9	100,7	265.5

Under Inspection (Provincial) the Budget anticipated larger savings than were actually obtained from the salaries of officers. Under Inspection (Local) the actuals exceeded both the Revised and the accounts of 1889-90, partly in consequence of the adjustment under this head of charges on account of the Subordinate Inspecting Agencies formerly included under other heads, and partly from the payment of arrear contributions for pensions of the employés of District Boards. The increase in the Provincial charges for grants in-aid, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to larger payments on account of European Girls' Schools and grants to Primary Schools, but the full amount of the Budget grant was not utilised. The charges under Direction and Government Colleges are wholly Provincial, and the Budget estimate of the latter was placed too low.

130. The principal variations in the *North-Western Provinces* are (1) a decrease of 1,8 under Inspection, due to savings under Salaries and low expenditure under travelling allowances; (2) an increase of 3,1, under Government Schools, the estimate of which was framed too low, and (3) a decrease of 2,1 under Grants-in-aid and Payments by results, the Budget under which provided as usual for a margin. In the *Punjab* the increase under the head Inspection, as compared with 1889-90, was caused partly by increments earned and partly by the return to duty of officers who were on furlough, provision for which was made in the Budget. The charges for Government schools, chiefly those maintained by Local Boards, also increased during the year, but not to the extent anticipated in the Budget. The Budget for Scholarships and other charges was framed too high. In *Madras* the excess under Inspection was caused by the debit of the full salary of the Inspector of Schools, South Canara Division, instead of a part only as formerly, and by the grant of increased allowances to certain Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools. By far the largest excesses occurred under "Government Schools" and "Grants-in-aid and Payments by results," owing chiefly to the opening of new schools, the increase under the latter head having been fully provided for in the Budget. An addition of 8,0 to the grant under Government Schools was sanctioned by the Government of India, but the expenditure far exceeded even the increased amount. In *Bombay* the difference in the actuals of the two years under Colleges was wholly under Salaries, which were exceptionally low in 1889-90, owing to numerous changes in that year in the professional staff of the Elphinstone College and the appointment of acting officers on smaller pay. The large saving on the Budget under Government Schools was due chiefly to only a small portion of the special provision of 10,0 for the improvement and extension of primary schools having been utilised; considerable savings also accrued in the payments to Municipal schools, owing to the closure of some schools, and under "School of Art" owing to some special grants for the workshops not having been utilised. The Budget under Grants-in-aid was also placed too high. The large falling off under other charges, compared with the Budget and the Actuals of the previous year, was due chiefly to smaller purchases of books for the Government Book Depôt, and partly to savings under translators and grants for the encouragement of literature.

131. The variations in the charges in *England* are unimportant.

23.—Ecclesiastical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Church of England	Accounts 1889-90	12,3	4,1	3,8	1,8	11,5	16,8	10,0	27,5	20,6	117,4
	Budget 1890-91	13,5	3,5	4,6	1,7	12,0	17,7	20,3	25,8	21,2	120,3
	Revised 1890-91	12,7	3,4	4,4	1,5	12,0	16,5	10,1	27,7	22,6	119,0
	Accounts 1890-91	12,4	3,1	4,2	1,5	11,8	16,5	19,2	28,3	23,7	120,7
Church of Scotland	Accounts 1889-90	8	...	...	...	1,4	1,2	1,3	2,1	3,3	10,1
	Budget 1890-91	7	...	...	...	1,2	1,2	1,0	2,8	3,5	10,4
	Revised 1890-91	8	...	...	...	1,2	1,2	9	1,9	3,3	9,3
	Accounts 1890-91	8	...	...	...	1,7	1,2	5	1,9	3,3	9,4

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.—*continued.*

23.—Ecclesiastical—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Allowance to other Clergymen.	Accounts 1889-90	5	...	5	...	8	1,7	1,7	4	2,1	7,7
	Budget 1890-91	5	...	5	...	7	2,1	1,4	4	1,9	7,5
	Revised 1890-91	5	...	5	...	7	1,8	2,0	1,1	2,3	8,9
	Accounts 1890-91	5	2	6	...	1,0	1,7	1,9	1,1	2,2	9,2
Upper Burma	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	1,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,5
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	2,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,3
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	2,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,2
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	2,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,3
Other Charges	Accounts 1889-90	2,8	8	1,0	3	3,1	2,9	3,3	4,7	4,7	23,6
	Budget 1890-91	2,8	1,0	1,3	5	3,9	3,2	3.5	5,3	4,8	26,3
	Revised 1890-91	2,8	9	1,1	3	3,9	3,0	2,9	5,1	5,4	25,4
	Accounts 1890-91	3,0	7	1,0	3	3,3	3,3	3,1	4,5	4,7	23,9
Total	Accounts 1889-90	16,4	4,9	6,8	2,1	16,8	22,6	25,3	34,7	30,7	160,3
	Budget 1890-91	17,5	4,5	8,7	2,2	17,8	24,2	26,2	34,3	31,4	166,8
	Revised 1890-91	16,8	4,3	8,2	1,8	17,8	22,5	24,9	35,8	33,6	165,7
	Accounts 1890-91	16,7	4,0	8,1	1,8	17,8	22,7	24,7	35,8	33,9	165,5

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1889-90	6	2	8	Total, including England	Accounts 1889-90	161,1
	Budget 1890-91	3	1	4		Budget 1890-91	167,2
	Revised 1890-91	4	1	5		Revised 1890-91	166,2
	Accounts 1890-91	4	1	5		Accounts 1890-91	166,0

132. Fluctuations constantly occur under this head owing to changes in the *personnel* of Chaplains which involve the substitution of junior for senior Chaplains, or *vice versâ*. The only points requiring special notice are mentioned below.

133. The savings in India and part of the excess in Madras under *Church of England* resulted from the transfer to the Madras books of the salary of the Chaplain of Coorg, whose head-quarters were transferred to Mysore, while in Bombay there were special payments of 9 to officers of other presidencies passing through the Presidency Town. In Madras under *Church of Scotland* the Budget provided for three Chaplains, but the third was not entertained; and the transfer of the allowance to the Roman Catholic Bishop from the Military Department enhanced the *Allowances to other clergymen*.

24.—Medical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Medical Establishments.	Accounts 1889 90	9,8	17,1	13,0	10,4	54,4	44,2	30,3	45,4	27,8	252,4
	Budget 1890-91	9,8	20,2	14,3	11,2	55,0	44,0	31,4	47,2	29,4	262,5
	Revised 1890-91	9,4	18,3	13,3	11,2	58,0	44,4	30,3	41,5	29,0	255,4
	Accounts 1890-91	9,3	18,6	14,0	11,6	58,0	44,4	29,5	43,0	29,4	257,8
Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner.	Accounts 1889-90	6,0	4,5	2,5	1,7	19,4	14,8	11,1	21,2	26,4	107,6
	Budget 1890-91	6,4	4,8	2,7	2,2	18,5	16,3	11,2	22,4	28,3	112,8
	Revised 1890-91	6,6	4,5	2,7	2,1	23,7	15,4	10,9	24,2	26,9	117,0
	Accounts 1890-91	6,2	4,3	2,8	2,4	20,6	15,6	10,6	25,1	27,5	115,1
Medical Colleges and Schools.	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	2	...	26,7	3,3	10,5	15,5	16,5	74,7
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	3	...	26,3	3,4	10,7	15,4	13,5	4,6
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	3	...	26,8	2,8	10,3	14,8	17,5	72,5
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	3	...	26,9	2,7	10,4	14,9	17,5	72,7
Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Accounts 1889-90	3,1	7,8	1,8	8,2	41,7	40,1	27,1	83,3	55,5	268,6
	Budget 1890-91	3,4	7,6	3,1	9,2	38,1	39,6	28,4	77,5	62,0	268,9
	Revised 1890-91	4,0	7,3	2,4	8,8	40,6	40,4	28,9	83,5	57,6	273,5
	Accounts 1890-91	3,2	7,1	2,0	9,0	41,2	40,8	28,7	84,8	59,5	276,3
Lunatic Asylum	Accounts 1889-90	4	1,7	2,5	7	10,9	6,2	3.3	8,4	10,6	44.7
	Budget 1890-91	4	1,8	2,5	7	11,3	6,4	3.5	8,5	11,6	40.7
	Revised 1890-91	4	1,7	2,6	7	10,8	6 4	3.4	8,5	10,3	44,8
	Accounts 1890-91	3	1,5	2,9	8	11,2	6,4	3.3	8,2	10,5	45,1
Grants for Medical Purposes	Accounts 1889-90	1,2	3	...	5	3	7	...	1,1	4	4,5
	Budget 1890-91	1,2	3	4	1,4	3	1,0	...	7	4	5,7
	Revised 1890-91	...	2	1,0	1,0	3	8	...	7	4	4.1
	Accounts 1890-91	1,2	1	8	1,0	3	9	...	6	3	5.2

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Charges	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	8	...	4,0	4	1	1,5	1,8	8,6
	Budget 1890-01	...	...	9	...	4,2	5	1	1,9	2,6	10,2
	Revised 1890-01	...	...	7	...	4 0	4	2	1,8	2,0	9,1
	Accounts 1890-01	...	...	7	...	4,3	4	1	1,8	2,0	9,3
Upper Burma Charges	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	16,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,7
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	18,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,8
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	16,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,9
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	16,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,9
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	20,5	31,4	37,5	21,5	157,4	109,7	82,4	176,4	130,0	775,8
	Budget 1890-91	21,2	34,7	43,0	24,7	153,7	111,2	85,3	173,6	152,8	800,2
	Revised 1890-91	20,4	32,0	30.9	23,8	164,2	110,6	84,0	175.0	143,7	793,6
	Accounts 1890-91	20,2	31,6	40,4	24,8	162,5	111,2	82,6	178,4	146,7	798,4

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1889-90	6,5	2,9	9,4	Total, including England	Accounts 1889-90	785,2
	Budget 1890-91	7,0	3,1	10,1		Budget 1890-91	810,3
	Revised 1890-91	6,7	2,2	8.9		Revised 1890-91	802,5
	Accounts 1890-91	6,5	2,1	8,0		Accounts 1890-91	807,0

134. As explained in previous reports the fluctuations under *Medical Establishment* generally arise from the fact that the charges chiefly depend upon the number and standing of the Medical Officers actually present on duty in the Civil Department and are affected by the number of officers absent on leave out of India or employed on Military duty. The following are the only other special points requiring notice under the head. In the Punjab certain items which have been correctly charged in the accounts to Hospitals and Dispensaries were wrongly entered under this head in the Budget by the District Boards. In Bengal the pay of Civil Hospital Assistants in subdivisions was transferred to this head from Government Hospitals and Dispensaries, and the value of Medical Stores supplied to District Medical Officers for the Police and Jail Departments was charged under this head, though no provision was made for this in the Budget. In Bombay the payments to officers of other provinces passing through the Presidency town were larger. Under *Vaccine Establishment, etc.*, the excess in Bengal was due to the charges for the Sanitary Board, which were not provided for in the Budget, and that in Madras was due to insufficient provision having been made for the Establishment and Contingent charges of the newly created office of Sanitary Engineer and to no provision having been made for the charges for the experiments made for the manufacture and preservation of animal lymph for vaccination purposes. The noticeable variations under *Medical Colleges and Schools* are the savings on the Budget in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Bombay, due, in the former, to the transfer of charges for Military Medical pupils to the Military Department and in the latter to savings from absences on leave. The increase in the latter, as compared with the previous year, was due to the creation of a new Professorship, the cost of which is met by a contribution from the Gaekwar of Baroda, which is brought to account under the receipt head. The savings under *Hospitals and Dispensaries* in Burma were due to the employment of a smaller number of Hospital Assistants than expected and to savings in salaries owing to the employment of Local Assistant Surgeons in place of Regular Assistant Surgeons. In Bengal and Madras the excess was in local expenditure due in the former to increased charges for medicines, stores, etc., and in the latter to the establishment of new Hospitals and Dispensaries. The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due to a special grant of 3 for the purchase of furniture for the Dufferin Hospital at Allahabad, to the promotion of some Assistant Surgeons to the next higher grade, and to the opening of a new Dispensary in Fyzabad. In Bombay there was a saving of 1,3 under Grants to Hospitals and Dispensaries and of 6 owing to the Pestonjee Eduljee Allbless Hospital not having been ready for occupation as early as was expected. Compared with the previous year there was larger expenditure in 1890-91 in the European General Hospital and in Mofussil Hospitals and Dispensaries. Under *Lunatic Asylum* the Budget in Bombay was framed too high and there was a saving also on account of the absence on leave of the Superintendent of the Kolaba Lunatic Asylum. The *Grants for Medical Purposes* in India were provided in the Revised Estimate under Hospitals and Dispensaries. In Burma the actuals of 1890-91 include two years' contribution to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The charges in Assam are connected with the *Kala-azar* and *Beri-beri* investigation, which was closed in 1890-91. The savings in Bombay under *Other Charges* resulted from the absence of the Chemical Examiner on two years' furlough.

The *Upper Burma Charges* for Government Hospitals and Dispensaries were over-estimated in the Budget.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Political Agents	Accounts 1889-90	159,7	1,0	1	3,9	...	2,5	15,6	7.6	56,7	247,1
	Budget 1890-91	163,9	1,4	1	4,1	...	2,8	12,1	7,5	59 2	251,1
	Revised 1890-91	160,9	1,5	1	6,4	...	2.8	18.7	8,5	54,8	253,7
	Accounts 1890-91	161,5	1,5	1	5,8	...	2,9	18,8	8,4	5 ,0	255,0
Charges on the N.-W. Frontier.	Accounts 1889-90	60,7	...	...	...	...	...	23,4	...	...	84,1
	Budget 1890-91	75,3	...	...	...	...	...	23,4	...	...	98,7
	Revised 1890-91	85,7	...	...	...	...	...	23,5	...	...	109,2
	Accounts 1890-91	87,4	...	...	...	...	..	23,8	...	...	111,2
Political Subsidies	Accounts 1889-90	83,9	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	...	...	85,1
	Budget 1890-91	138,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138,9
	Revised 1890-91	193,9	...	...	...	...	...	1,2	...	...	195,1
	Accounts 1890-91	159,3	...	...	...	...	..	1,2	...	...	160,5
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	Accounts 1889-90	5,2	...	...	2	2	...	3,1	..	1,6	10,3
	Budget 1890-91	4,4	...	1	3	9	1	3,8	...	2,0	11,6
	Revised 1890-91	3,2	...	1	3	1	.	3,0	...	1,8	8,5
	Accounts 1890-91	3,2	...	...	2	1	...	3,8	...	2,0	9,3
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels.	Accounts 1889-90	6,0	...	1	1	1,7	...	8	...	3,6	12,3
	Budget 1890-91	6,6	1	9	3	1,0	2	1,5	...	4,7	15,3
	Revised 1890-91	3,5	1	1,5	1	1,8	1	1,1	...	5,0	13,2
	Accounts 1890-91	3,7	...	1,3	1	1,7	...	1,1	...	4,9	12,8
Refugees and State Prisoners.	Accounts 1889-90	5,6	...	2	...	5	11,2	65,8	7	5,7	89,7
	Budget 1890-91	4,3	...	1,4	...	6	11,2	56,5	5	5,5	80,0
	Revised 1890-91	4,6	...	5	...	6	11,2	55,8	5	5,0	78,2
	Accounts 1890-91	4,4	...	3	...	5	9,9	55,9	4	4,9	76,3
Upper Burma Charges	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	31,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,1
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	31,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,3
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	39,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,8
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	36,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,2
Other Charges	Accounts 1889-90	30,8	1	8	2	7,2	2	7,8	...	10,8	57,9
	Budget 1890-91	29,6	1	1,1	6	1,8	3	20,6	1	16,2	70,4
	Revised 1890-91	38,1	1	5	2	7,0	1	14,6	1	13,3	74,0
	Accounts 1890-91	38,7	1	4	2	7,4	1	17,1	2	13,3	77.5
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	351,9	1,1	32,3	4,4	9,6	13,9	117,7	8,3	78,4	617,6
	Budget 1890-91	423,0	1,6	34.9	5,3	4,3	14,6	117,9	8,1	87,6	697,3
	Revised 1890-91	489,9	1,7	42,5	7,0	9,5	14,2	117,9	9,1	79,9	771,7
	Accounts 1890-91	458,2	1,6	38,3	6,3	9,7	12,9	121,7	9,0	81,1	738,8

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England.							
Mission to the Court of Persia.	Accounts 1889-90	10,0	4,5	14,5			
	Budget 1890-91	7,0	3,1	10,1			
	Revised 1890-91	10,0	3,2	13,2			
	Accounts 1890-91	10,0	3,2	13,2			
Her Majesty's Establishment in China.	Accounts 1889-90	15,0	6,7	21,7			
	Budget 1890-91	15,0	6,8	21,8			
	Revised 1890-91	12,5	4,1	16,6			
	Accounts 1890-91	12,5	4,1	16,6			
Other charges	Accounts 1889-90	1,0	4	1,4			
	Budget 1890-91	1,3	6	1,9			
	Revised 1890-91	2,7	9	3,6			
	Accounts 1890-91	1,4	5	1.9			
Total England	Accounts 1889-90	26,0	11,6	37,6	Total, including England	Accounts 1889-90	655,2
	Budget 1890-91	23.3	10,5	33,8		Budget 1890-91	731,1
	Revised 1890-91	25.2	8,2	33.4		Revised 1890-91	805,1
	Accounts 1890-91	23.9	7,8	31,7		Accounts 1890-91	770.5

135. Under *Political Agents* in India the Budget was too high, and the excess over the previous year was partly due to the sumptuary allowance sanctioned for the Agent to the Governor General in Beluchistan. The actuals in Assam include charges for the administration of the Northern Lushai Hills, for which no provision was made in the Budget, while those in the Punjab include the charges of the Gilgit Agency and of the Political Agent with the Afghan refugees in Rawalpindi, which, in the Budget, were shown under the heads "Other Charges" and "Refugees and State Prisoners," respectively. The increase in Madras was caused by privilege leave allowances, and the decrease in Bombay was due to the transfer of the charges of the district of Thar and Parkar to Land Revenue and Law and Justice; there was an excess in the Aden Agency due to privilege leave absences and a rise in the pay of two subordinate appointments, but

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*continued.*

this was counterbalanced by arrear recoveries on account of the *Kathiawar Agency* adjusted by deduction from the charges. The increase in India under *Charges on the North-Western Frontier* was due chiefly to expenditure incurred in connection with the Zhob Levy Corps, for which a special grant was sanctioned during the year. Under *Political Subsidies* there was an arrear payment in India of 55,0 on account of the subsidy of the Ameer of Afghanistan for 1889-90, but 35,0 of the subsidy for 1890-91 was not paid during the year. In the Punjab provision for Political Subsidies was made in the Budget under Other Charges. The charges for *Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs* and for *Durbar Presents* in India vary considerably from year to year. Under *Refugees and State Prisoners* there were in 1889-90 special payments in the Punjab of about 9,0 on account of arrear allowances sanctioned by Government for the Afghan refugees, while the transfer of certain charges to the head "Political Agents" mentioned above reduced the expenditure below the Budget figure. In North-Western Provinces and Oudh a portion of the allowances to the Afghan refugees was paid in arrears in 1891-92. The excess in the *Upper Burma Charges* was due to the expenditure connected with the expedition for exploring the Chinese Frontier and the Kaington Chiengmai Mission, for which there was no provision in the Budget, and also to excess expenditure in connection with the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission.

136. In England 7,0 was provided in the Budget for the Mission to the Court of Persia as it was intended to reduce to this amount the payment made to the Imperial Government on that account, but it was subsequently agreed that the payment should be continued at the old rate of £10,000 during 1890-91, pending the consideration of the general question of Consular and Political Agencies in Persia. For Her Majesty's Establishments in China an annual payment of £12,500 has been agreed upon for ten years from 1st April 1890 in lieu of £15,000 paid before.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
SCIENTIFIC.												
Survey of India	Accounts	1889-90	154,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154,0
	Budget	1890-91	135,0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	135,0
	Revised	1890-91	126,7	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	126,7
	Accounts	1890-91	150,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150,7
Botanical Survey	Accounts	1889-90	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8
	Budget	1890-91	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1,8
	Revised	1890-91	1,8	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,8
	Accounts	1890-91	2,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,4
Geological Survey and Museum.	Accounts	1889-90	18,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,0
	Budget	1890-91	16,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,8
	Revised	1890-91	19,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,3
	Accounts	1890-91	18,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,0
Meteorological Department.	Accounts	1889-90	26,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,1
	Budget	1890-91	25,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,3
	Revised	1890-91	26,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,7
	Accounts	1890-91	26,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,0
Archæological Department.	Accounts	1889-90	7,8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,4
	Budget	1890-91	6,1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,7
	Revised	1890-91	6,7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,0
	Accounts	1890-91	6,9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,1
Museums	Accounts	1889-90	6,6	2	2	1	1,4	1,7	2,4	2,7	2	15,5
	Budget	1890-91	6,4	2	3	2	1,4	1,5	3	2,8	1	13,2
	Revised	1890-91	6,5	2	3	1	1,4	1,5	6	2,8	1,0	14,4
	Accounts	1890-91	6,4	2	2	1	1,4	1,4	5	2,8	9	13,9
Other Scientific Departments.	Accounts	1889-90	..	...	1,1	...	1,9	1	...	2,3	3,0	8,4
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	3,3	...	1,8	1	...	2,6	2,8	10,6
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	1.5	...	2,0	1	...	2,4	2,5	8,5
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	2,1	...	1,9	1	...	2,5	2,6	9,2
AGRICULTURAL.												
Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts	1889-90	2,5	9	1	1	1,7	3,2	7	6	3,2	13,0
	Budget	1890-91	5,3	1,2	3	...	1,7	3,5	1,2	5	3,5	17,2
	Revised	1890-91	2 9	1,1	2	...	1,7	2,9	8	3	4,5	14,4
	Accounts	1890-91	2,8	9	1	...	1,5	2,9	9	2	4,6	13,9
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	11,4	...	...	6,8	...	18,2
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	...	...	11,0	...	...	7,5	...	18,5
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	...	...	10,2	...	...	7,5	...	17,7
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	10,2	...	...	7,5	...	17,7

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

			India	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts	1889-90	1	4	1	1	5	3,2	2,3	1,1	1,3	9,1
	Budget	1890-91	2	8	1	1	5	3,5	2,3	2	1,0	9,3
	Revised	1890-91	2	7	...	1	1,3	3,4	2,3	...	1,6	9,6
	Accounts	1890-91	2	5	...	...	5	4,8	2,1	1	1,4	9,6
Bull and Stallion Charges.	Accounts	1889-90	25,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,4
	Budget	1890-91	26,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,9
	Revised	1890-91	27,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,8
	Accounts	1890-91	27,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,5
Botanical and Other Public Gardens.	Accounts	1889-90	2	2,1	1	...	10,0	8,8	11,1	2,5	2,0	36,8
	Budget	1890-91	2	2,3	1	...	9,7	9,2	12,4	2,5	2,2	38,6
	Revised	1890-91	2	2,1	1	...	10,0	8,7	9,6	2,5	1,5	34,7
	Accounts	1890-91	2	2,1	1	...	10,7	9,1	9,7	2,6	1,5	36,0
Other Agricultural Charges.	Accounts	1889-90	2,2	1	3,4	...	...	2	4,9	4,3	9,0	24,1
	Budget	1890-91	2,1	3	4,3	1	...	3	5,3	10,0	10,6	33,0
	Revised	1890-91	1,8	3	2,7	1	... ...	3	5,3	3,5	10,1	24,1
	Accounts	1890-91	1,7	3	2,4	1	...	3	5,7	3,2	9,6	23,3
EMIGRATION.												
Emigration	Accounts	1889-90	9	...	...	4,0	4,8	2	...	1,3	...	11,2
	Budget	1890-91	1,1	...	...	3,2	4,6	2	...	1,3	1	10,5
	Revised	1890-91	9	...	...	3,2	4,6	2	...	1,3	1	10,3
	Accounts	1890-91	9	...	...	2,8	3,5	2	...	1,3	1	8,8
STATISTICS.												
Provincial Statistics	Accounts	1889-90	1	9	4	1	2	...	1,0	4,6	5	7,8
	Budget	1890-91	1	1,0	5	1	...	...	1,2	4,7	5	8,1
	Revised	1890-91	1	1,0	5	1	...	...	1,0	4,5	6	7,8
	Accounts	1890-91	1	1,0	5	1	...	...	1,1	4,4	7	7,9
Other Statistical Charges.	Accounts	1889-90	1,8	1	...	3	2,0	...	3	...	1,0	5,5
	Budget	1890-91	7,6	6,0	4,5	3,7	17,2	8,0	7,0	8,0	8,2	71,1
	Revised	1890-91	14,4	3,6	4,5	3,5	17,6	8,8	7,8	8,0	8,1	76,3
	Accounts	1890-91	7,3	2,6	2,8	2,6	14,4	9,3	7,2	6,7	7,7	60,6
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1889-90	4,2	1	...	...	1	4	4	8,8	1,0	15,0
	Budget	1890-91	4,6	2	...	...	2	5	3	12,9	9	19,6
	Revised	1890-91	4,3	1	...	...	2	4	4	11,5	9	17,8
	Accounts	1890-91	4,8	1	...	...	2	4	4	13,8	9	20,6
Upper Burma	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	1,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,2
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	7,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,2
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	6,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,0
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	4,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,6
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	251,7	4,8	7,2	4,7	34,0	17,8	23,1	35,0	21,2	399,5
	Budget	1890-91	239,5	12,0	21,2	7,4	48,1	26,8	30,9	53,0	30,5	469,4
	Revised	1890-91	240,3	9.1	16,1	7,1	49,0	26,3	27,8	44,3	30,9	450,9
	Accounts	1890-91	255,9	7,7	13,0	5,7	44,3	28,5	27,6	45,1	30,0	457,8

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.				
England	Accounts	1889-90	27,3	12,2	39,5	Total, including England	Accounts	1889-90	439,0
	Budget	1890-91	25,8	11,6	37,4		Budget	1890-91	506,8
	Revised	1890-91	22,5	7,3	29,8		Revised	1890-91	480,7
	Accounts	1890-91	21,1	6,9	28,0		Accounts	1890-91	485,8

137. The charges under this head fluctuate more or less from year to year. The large excess over 1889-90 was due to the expenditure incurred for the census. Compared with the Budget there was an excess under Survey of India, which was more than counterbalanced by savings on the estimate of the census and other charges.

138. The excess under *Survey of India* was due to additional surveys having been undertaken during the year in Burma with the special sanction of the Government of India and to the recoveries effected from Wards' estates on account of surveys executed for them, which are adjusted by deduction from the charges under this head, having fallen short of the amount due by about 10,0. The special charges connected with the compilation of the Dictionary of Economic Products of India augmented the expenditure under *Botanical Surveys*. Under *Geological Survey and Museum* there was an extra charge of 7 on account of the personal allowance and special gratuity paid to the Director of the Geological Surveys. The charges for telegrams of the *Meteorological Department* were under-estimated. The actuals under *Archæological Department* include 7 for special charges connected with the publication by Dr. Burgess

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

in England of the reports of the Archæological researches in India. The decrease in Burma was due to the appointments of the Government Archæologist and his assistant having been vacant for eleven months of the year. Under *Museums* there was a special contribution of 2,0 to the Jubilee Institute in the Punjab in 1889-90; and the Bombay actuals for 1890-91 included 8 for the Government contribution for the Victoria and Albert Museum, which has hitherto been adjusted by deduction from the amount due from the Bombay Municipality for its share of the cost of the Presidency Police. The full sanctioned establishment for the Tin mining operations in the Mergui district not having been entertained, the charges under other *Scientific Departments* fell short of the Budget; while in 1889 90 the cost of this establishment was lower still, as it was employed for a part of the year only. In India the Budget under *Experimental cultivation* was framed too high. The Central Provinces Budget provided 3 for Agricultural experiments, but less than that was actually spent. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due chiefly to low expenditure on well experiments and workshops, while the increase in Bombay was the result of a change in classification by which certain charges hitherto taken under Botanical and other public gardens have been transferred to experimental cultivation. The saving under *Cinchona Plantations* in Bengal occurred in Laboratory and Manufacturing charges and purchase of materials. The expenditure connected with the Hurdwar fair enhanced the charges under *Public Exhibitions and Fairs* in the North-Western Provinces, and the Revised in Bengal provided for a grant for the purchase of selected specimens of Bengal art-ware which was not drawn. Under *Botanical and other Public Gardens* there were increased charges for garden improvements in Bengal; while the savings in the Punjab were caused by the transfer of expenditure incurred by District Boards on arboriculture to the head Civil Works. Under *Other Agricultural Charges*, the Budget in Madras included a special grant of 5,0 for agricultural services, but it was not utilised. The Burma Budget also provided for some special charges, which were not incurred. The variations under *Other Statistical* and the *Upper Burma Charges* are chiefly connected with the charges for the census, which could not be accurately estimated.

The decrease in the charges in England was due to the demands for stores having been smaller than was anticipated.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	1890-91. Accounts.
1,264,4	Receipts	1,243,0	920,6	927,1

139. The most important feature of this group is the large reduction in the receipts under the head Gain by Exchange, which amounted to 78,2 only against 386,8 in the previous year and 443,5 assumed in the Budget. This gain arises mainly in connection with the capital transactions of the subsidised railways and rises and falls with the amount of the transactions and with the difference between the average rate of exchange of the year and the fixed rate at which the transactions are adjusted with their companies under their contracts. In 1890-91 the capital transactions of the companies were comparatively small owing to the completion of the railways, and the difference between the average rate of the year and the contract rates was also small owing to the rise in the rate of exchange. The net gain was thus very small. The other points which require notice are, that the receipts under Stationery and Printing were higher compared with both the actuals of the previous year and the Budget, owing to adjustments on account of work done for the Census, while under Miscellaneous there was a falling off compared with the previous year, chiefly because in that year there were special receipts in Burma of 10,0 on account of a fine levied on a Karenni Chief, and in Bombay of 40,7 on account of the transfer of some lands to the Southern Mahratta Railway, and the repayment by the Bombay Port Trust of a portion of its non-interest-bearing debt. In 1890-91 also there were similar special receipts in Bombay, but they were very much smaller.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds	Accounts 1889-90	29,2	...	...	...	2,5	...	...	16,5	12,5	60,7
	Budget 1890-91	32,5	...	...	...	2,5	...	...	17,0	12,8	64,8
	Revised 1890-91	26,0	...	...	...	2,0	...	...	14,5	9,5	52,0
	Accounts 1890-91	22,2	...	...	...	2,7	...	...	13,8	9,3	48,0
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds	Accounts 1889-90	7,7	1,3	1,9	1,4	14,8	12,3	6,7	6,2	7,4	59,7
	Budget 1890-91	6,5	1,8	1,8	1,5	14,6	12,0	6,5	5,7	7,1	57,5
	Revised 1890-91	6,6	1,6	1,6	1,2	14,6	11,5	6,3	5,7	8,5	57,6
	Accounts 1890-91	5,8	1,7	1,6	1,2	14,5	11,6	6,2	5,3	8,2	56,1
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	Accounts 1889-90	51,2	4,3	2	2	4,4	2,7	6,3	2,8	21,0	93,1
	Budget 1890-91	44,8	3,9	2	2	5,5	2,8	6,3	3,3	21,9	88,9
	Revised 1890-91	50,3	3,4	2	2	13,4	3,3	8,2	3,3	26,2	108,5
	Accounts 1890-91	50,2	3,2	3	2	12,5	4,7	7,9	3,4	25,6	108,0
Upper Burma	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Budget 1890-91	...	...	1,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,2
	Revised 1890-91	...	...	1,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,1
	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	1,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,2
Other Items	Accounts 1889-90	2,4	5	4	3	1,2	1,5	5	1,2	1,0	9,0
	Budget 1890-91	1,4	4	4	3	1,0	1,1	5	1,3	1,0	7,4
	Revised 1890-91	1,5	5	3	3	1,1	1,7	5	1,4	1,1	8,4
	Accounts 1890-91	1,3	5	4	3	1,1	2,4	6	1,3	1,1	9,0
TOTAL	Accounts 1889-90	90,5	6,1	3,4	1,9	22,9	16,5	13,5	26,7	41,9	223,4
	Budget 1890-91	85,2	6,1	3,6	2,0	23,6	15,9	13,3	27,3	42,8	219,8
	Revised 1890-91	84,4	5 5	3,2	1,7	31,1	16,5	15,0	24,9	45,3	227,6
	Accounts 1890-91	79,5	5,4	3,5	1,7	30,8	18,7	14,7	23,8	44,2	222,3

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England	Accounts 1889-90	104,4	46,8	151,2	Total, including England — Accounts 1889-90	374,6
	Budget 1890-91	98,7	44,4	143,1	Total, including England — Budget 1890-91	362,9
	Revised 1890-91	101,1	32,9	134,0	Total, including England — Revised 1890-91	361,6
	Accounts 1890-91	101,9	33,3	135,2	Total, including England — Accounts 1890-91	357,5

140. As explained in previous reports, the *Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds* and the *Civil Funds* are declining with the retirement and death of old subscribers, the Funds being closed to new members. There were special receipts in Bombay of 5 on account of the Bombay Civil Fund and of 6 on account of the Bengal Civil Fund, which account for the increase under

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances—*continued.*

that head. Under *Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities* the excess in India was due to larger recoveries from Berar, and that in Bengal to the recovery of arrear contributions from employés of District Boards, whose services have been declared to qualify for pension. The recovery of 1,5 on account of the contributions of pensionable officers and staff, taken over from the Tirhoot State Railway by the Bengal and North-Western Railway, explains the excess in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, while the excess in the Punjab arose partly from a redistribution of the expenditure connected with the Sirhind Canal, and partly from the realisations from new contributors. The increase in Bombay was caused by the adjustments made in connection with the contributions of old Local Boards' employés, who had hitherto been contributing to the old Local Fund Pension Funds. Under "Other items" the excess in the North-Western Provinces was chiefly due to the adjustment of an erroneous debit under "297 Superannuations."

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery.	Accounts	1889-90	...	.	2,6	...	7,1	1,3	1,3	2,4	1,8	16,5
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	2,2	1	8,2	1,2	2,2	2,3	2,0	18,2
	Revised	1890-91	1	...	2,0	1	7,3	1,4	2,8	3,1	1,7	18,5
	Accounts	1890-91	1	...	3,4	1	8,3	1,2	2,7	3,3	3,0	22,1
Sale of Gazettes and other Publications	Accounts	1889-90	5,0	2	3	1	8,3	4,5	2	4,1	2,1	26,0
	Budget	1890-91	5,0	2	5	...	8,2	3,7	3	4,0	1,7	24,5
	Revised	1890-91	4,5	2	8	...	8,2	4,4	3	4,0	2,0	25,3
	Accounts	1890-91	4,8	1	8	1	8,5	4,5	3	3,6	2,7	25,4
Other Press Receipts.	Accounts	1889-90	9,8	1,7	1,1	2	4,0	1,1	4,3	2,6	2,9	27,7
	Budget	1890-91	10,0	1,6	1,3	2	4,9	1,4	3,7	3,3	3,3	29,7
	Revised	1890-91	5,6	1,9	2	2	3,0	1,2	5,4	2,5	2,5	22,5
	Accounts	1890-91	7,3	6	4	2	18,2	2,5	8,9	2,7	3,6	44,4
Upper Burma	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	15,7	1,9	4,3	3	19,4	6,9	5,8	9,1	7 1	70,5
	Budget	1890-91	15,0	1,8	4,4	3	21,3	6,3	6,2	10,5	7,0	72,3
	Revised	1890-91	10,2	2,1	3,0	3	18,5	7,0	8,5	9,0	7,1	66,9
	Accounts	1890-91	12,2	7	5,2	4	35,0	8,2	11,9	9,6	9,3	92,5

141. The largest variations occur under *Other Press Receipts*. In India the Budget was placed too high, while in Bengal no provision was made for the large recoveries on account of Census forms supplied for Bengal itself and other Provinces. The excess in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh arose from the recovery of the cost of printing work executed for the Census, while that in the Punjab is attributed to the Lahore Central Jail Press having undertaken the printing of all Judicial registers. In Burma the cost of forms supplied to Municipalities and Local Funds was formerly shown under this head, but in 1890-91 it was shown under *Receipts from Sale of Stationery*, a part of the increase under which is also due to the printing work done for the Census. In the Punjab there was a larger demand for stationery by the North-Western Railway owing to the Superintendent of Stationery not having been able to supply in full the indent of the previous year. In Madras sufficient provision was not made for the large supplies to the East Coast Railway. The only noticeable point connected with *the Sale of Gazettes and publications* is that the subscriptions to the Indian Law Reports realised in Bombay have been taken to this head as in other Provinces, although provision was made for them under Law and Justice.

XXIV.—Exchange.

Sterling Amounts. 1889-90. Accounts.	1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	1890-91. Accounts.		Gain +or Loss—by Exchange. 1889-90. Accounts.	1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	1890-91. Accounts.
566,0	367,4	471,1	475,5	Guaranteed Companies	+43,8	+119,8	+33,0	+23,0
				SUBSIDISED AND OTHER COMPANIES—				
284,2	168,1	99,7	87,2	Southern Mahratta and Mysore . . .	+79,2	+48,4	+12,1	+10,8
335,0	199,4	173,6	150,6	Indian Midland	+107,3	+87,4	+33,7	+31,1
867,6	802,5	627,5	605,6	Bengal-Nagpur	+185,1	+237,1	+31,5	+25,6
13,5	25,1	13,6	13,8	Bengal Central	+1,0	+1,4	—9	—8
7,1	59,5	127,0	116,5	Rohilkhund Kumaon	+1	+1,3	+12,6	—1,6
				Total Subsidised and other Companies .	+372,7	+375,6	+89,0	+65,1

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*

XXIV.—Exchange—*continued.*

REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS.

299,9	395,5	187,5	184,5	East Indian Railway Advances . . .	—1,6	—15,1	+14,2	+13,8
83,6	134,0	133,5	128,9	Rajputana Malwa Railway Advances . .	+2,2	+2	—1,7	—1,6
...	100,0	78,0	71,6	South Indian Railway ditto . . .	...	...	—4,6	—4,4
...	...	8,2	5,6	Bengal and North-Western Railway Advances	...	...	—3	—1
413,0	567,7	362,7	336,1	Miscellaneous	—30,3	—37,0	+4	—17,6
				Total Remittance Accounts . .	—29,7	—51,9	+8,0	—9,9
				TOTAL .	+386,8	+443,5	+130,0	+78,2

142. The total gain by exchange fell short of the actuals of the previous year and the Budget estimate by 308,6 and 365,3 respectively. The falling off occurred mainly in connection with the capital transactions of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways. These transactions were somewhat smaller than both the actuals of the previous year and the Budget estimate, and the rise in the rate of exchange having considerably reduced the difference between the contract rates for these railways and the average rate of the year, the net gain was considerably smaller. The same causes also reduced the gain from the transactions of the Guaranteed Railways. On the other hand there was a net gain on the advances made in England to the East Indian Railway instead of a loss as in the previous year and as expected in the Budget. The Company is debited with the equivalent of these advances at the average rate of exchange obtained for Secretary of State's bills during the previous half year, and as this average rate for the half year ending with 31st December 1889 and 30th June 1890, at which the transactions of nine months of the year 1890-91 were adjusted, was considerably below the average rate for the year, there was a net gain on these transactions which would have been much larger if the requirements of the Company in England had not been considerably reduced. The higher rate of exchange also reduced the net loss on the miscellaneous remittance transactions.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Gain by Exchange on Transactions in India.	Accounts	1889-90	1,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2,3
	Budget	1890-91	2,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3,4
	Revised	1890-91	1,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2,1
	Accounts	1890-91	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,6
Premium on Bills	Accounts	1889-90	9,1	2	1,5	1	5,2	3	6	2,9	1,9	21,8
	Budget	1890-91	9,1	2	1,8	...	5,5	5	5	2,8	1,1	21,5
	Revised	1890-91	9,0	1	1,5	1	4,2	4	7	3,0	2,0	21,0
	Accounts	1890-91	8,5	1	1,6	...	4,3	3	6	3,0	2,2	20,6
Unclaimed Deposits	Accounts	1889-90	4,3	3,0	1,3	1,9	37,6	7,0	5,1	2,2	2,2	64,6
	Budget	1890-91	6	8	6	3,6	36,0	6,0	2,0	2,0	1,2	52,8
	Revised	1890-91	5	8	1,3	2,5	37,0	6,0	3,0	2,0	3,3	56,4
	Accounts	1890-91	1,0	3,0	8	3,6	33,7	8,1	4,9	3,0	4,0	62,1
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts	1889-90	2,4	2	1	1	24,6	1	2	3,9	1,0	32,6
	Budget	1890-91	2,0	3	1	1	24,0	1	2	3,8	1,0	31,6
	Revised	1890-91	2,1	3	...	1	23,3	1	3	4,1	1,3	31,6
	Accounts	1890-91	2,5	2	...	2	21,4	1	3	4,4	1,1	30,2
Government Audit Fees.	Accounts	1889-90	2,8	...	...	3	3,8	...	...	9	1,1	8,9
	Budget	1890-91	1,6	...	...	1	3,0	...	...	8	8	6,3
	Revised	1890-91	2,0	...	...	1	3,5	...	...	9	1,1	7,6
	Accounts	1890-91	1,6	...	...	1	2,3	...	...	9	1,1	6,0
Contributions	Accounts	1889-90	1	4	1,4	...	...	11,7	...	8,4	6,9	28,9
	Budget	1890-91	...	2	6	...	...	11,3	...	8,2	6,9	27 2
	Revised	1890-91	...	2	...	...	...	11,3	...	8,6	6,3	26,4
	Accounts	1890-91	...	2	1	...	...	10,8	...	8,5	6,0	25,6
Rents	Accounts	1889-90	6	4,5	12,3	1,1	3,0	14,5	4,1	33,6	1,2	74,9
	Budget	1890-91	7	4,5	13,0	1,4	3,2	14,5	4,2	31,7	1,2	74,4
	Revised	1890-91	7	4,5	13,1	1,1	2,7	14,4	4,1	33,3	1,1	75,0
	Accounts	1890-91	6	4,8	13,2	1,1	3,5	13,8	4,1	33,5	1,1	75,7
Extraordinary Items	Accounts	1889-90	1,4	...	10,0	...	...	...	...	...	40,7	52,1
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	10,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,0
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,9	3,9
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	6,3	...	...	13,1	8,8	28,2

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Items	Accounts	1889-90	8,8	2,3	2,5	9	46,6	10,5	11,1	23,2	20,0	125,9
	Budget	1890-91	5,0	2,0	3,0	1,0	44,9	4,8	10,0	21,8	27,8	120,3
	Revised	1890-91	3,8	2,2	2,8	7	43,3	5,0	9,9	24,5	26,7	118,9
	Accounts	1890-91	8,0	1,9	2,8	7	45,5	4,2	10,5	24,2	28,3	126,1
Upper Burma Receipts.	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	14,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,1
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	12,7	...	...	...	...	...	..	12,7
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	13,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,2
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	15,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,1
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	31,0	10,6	43,2	4,4	120,8	44,1	21,1	75,1	75,8	426,1
	Budget	1890-91	21,6	8,0	41,8	0,2	110,6	37,2	10,9	71,1	40,8	360,2
	Revised	1890-91	19,3	8,1	31,9	4,6	114,0	37,2	18,0	70,4	40,0	356,1
	Accounts	1890-91	22,9	10,2	33,6	5,7	117,0	37,3	20,4	90,0	53,5	391,2

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts	1889-90	4,4	2,0	6,4	Total, including England.	Accounts 1889-90	432,5
	Budget	1890-91	2,5	1,1	3,0		Budget 1890-91	363,8
	Revised	1890-91	4,5	1,5	6,0		Revised 1890-91	362,1
	Accounts	1890-91	5,8	1,9	7,7		Accounts 1890-91	398,9

143. The *Gain by Exchange on Local Transactions* was over-estimated in the Budget, sufficient allowance not having been made for the fall in the rate for Hali sicca rupees in Hyderabad, Deccan. The variations under *Premium on Bills* do not call for any special remarks save that the decrease in Bengal is attributed to the restrictions placed on the issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts early in 1890. The head *Unclaimed Deposits* is liable to considerable fluctuations, and the estimates, as usual, proved low in all the provinces except Bengal, where there was an exceptional falling off in the deposits lapsing to Government. The receipts on account of the survey of tea and arable lands and partition fees credited under *Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, etc.*, also fell off during the year in that province. The *Fees for Government Audits* realised in India in 1889-90 included some arrears, while the receipts in Bengal in 1890-91 fell short of the estimates and the actuals of the previous year owing to a change of practice by which such fees are now levied annually instead of half-yearly as before. In Bombay a special item of 2 was recovered for the examination of the accounts of the States in Kathiawar under temporary management, which was not provided for in the Budget. Under *Contributions* the difference in Burma is due to the appointment of a whole-time President of the Rangoon Municipality and the consequent cessation of the contribution paid by the Municipality towards the salary of the Deputy Commissioner, Rangoon Town. The construction of new markets in Burma brought in larger *Rents*, while in Madras sufficient allowance was not made in the Budget for the receipts from new markets opened in some districts in the previous year, and the extension of the fee system in some others. In Burma a fine of 20,0 was levied on the Kareni Chief Salapew, half of which was realised in 1889-90 and credited under the head *Extraordinary Items* and the other half was provided for in the Budget, but its realisation was postponed by the Government of India. The receipt under the head in Bengal represents the sale-proceeds of Government Promissory Notes held on behalf of some Nizamut Pensioners for whom cash pensions have been sanctioned in lieu of the interest on the Promissory Notes. In Madras it represents the expenditure incurred in previous years from revenue on earthwork on the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, now charged to its capital account by credit under this head. The principal items making up the receipts in Bombay are the capitalised value of assessment of some lands taken up for the Southern Mahratta Railway, and a special refund of 5,0 by the Bombay Trust in part liquidation of its loan not bearing interest. This item was not provided for in the Budget, and a much larger amount was realised on account of it in the previous year. The *Other items* include in Bombay the revenue of Berbera and Bulhar and of Zaila, in which there was a considerable increase during the year owing to the new Zariba receipts and the more settled condition of the Somali Coast and the interior of the country. The receipts on account of rents from new markets enhanced the receipts in *Upper Burma*.

144. In England the fines and penalties incurred by contractors in providing stores were larger than anticipated.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
4,814,3	EXPENDITURE	4,945,4	4,718,8	4,678,5

145. The expenditure in 1890-91 was less than that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate by 135,8 and 266,9 respectively, the rise in the rate of exchange having contributed 237,4 and 239,8 towards these improvements. There was also a large reduction in the payments of furlough and absentee allowances in England, a number of officers having elected to draw their leave allowances in India owing to the market rate of exchange having for a part of the year been more favourable than the official rate. On the other hand, there were increases under superannuation allowances and pensions, due partly to the normal growth of the retired list, which was partially allowed for in the Budget, and partly to the pensions of the uncovenanted service having been paid at the minimum rate of exchange of 1*s.* 9*d.* under the new orders. Under Stationery and Printing also there was a large increase over the previous year due to the heavy requirements of the Census Department and the growth of public business.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Territorial and Political Pensions.	Accounts	1889-90	38,3	27,3	...	1,8	125,7	63,3	26,0	91,9	97,6	471,9
	Budget	1890-91	38,0	28,2	...	1,7	122,9	74.0	26,0	90,2	87,9	468,9
	Revised	1890-91	37,0	27,6	...	1.7	126,3	79,0	24,3	85,7	85,0	466,6
	Accounts	1890-91	36,0	26,5	...	1,6	124,1	78,9	25,2	84,2	80,6	463,1
Charitable Allowances.	Accounts	1889-90	4,3	...	2,5	...	7	8,3	13,8	5	2	30,3
	Budget	1890-91	4,3	...	2,6	...	7	8,0	13,2	4	...	29,2
	Revised	1890-91	5,2	...	2,6	...	7	10,0	13,2	4	...	32,1
	Accounts	1890-91	5,0	...	2,5	...	6	8,8	12,8	4	...	30,1
Upper Burma	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	13,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,5
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	13,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,0
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	13,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,2
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	13,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,2
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	42,6	27,3	16,0	1,8	126,4	71,6	39.8	92.4	97,8	515,7
	Budget	1890-91	42,3	28,2	15,6	1,7	123,6	82 0	39,2	90,6	87.9	511,1
	Revised	1890-91	42,2	27,6	15,8	1,7	127,0	89,0	37.5	86,1	85,0	511,9
	Accounts	1890-91	41,0	26,5	15,7	1,6	124,7	87,7	38,0	84,6	86,6	506,4

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.			
England	Accounts	1889-90	13,7	6,2	19,9	Grand Total, including England.	Accounts 1889-90	535,6
	Budget	1890-91	12,5	5,6	18,1		Budget 1890-91	529,2
	Revised	1890-91	46,3	15,1	61,4		Revised 1890-91	573,3
	Accounts	1890-91	16,0	5,2	21,2		Accounts 1890-91	527,6

146. The payments on account of *Territorial and Political* Pensions are decreasing year by year owing to lapses on the deaths of pensioners and the grant of commutations in some provinces. The payments are also largely affected by the irregularity on the part of the pensioners in drawing their pensions, and, as far as individual provinces are concerned, by removal of pensioners from one province to another. In Bengal the Budget was framed too low, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Maharaja of Benares did not draw 7,5 out of his stipend for 1889-90 in that year, and drew 5,0 of the arrears in 1890-91. The actuals of 1889-90 in Bombay included a large amount on account of the arrears of the pension of one of the daughters of the late Nawab of Surat revived with retrospective effect in that year. The only remarks called for under *Charitable Allowances* are that a special payment of 1,0 was made in India in connection with the marriage of one of the daughters of the ex-King of Oudh, and one of 9 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as a present to Raja Ranbir Singh of Dehra Dun, out of 1,5 sanctioned by the Government of India and provided in the Revised Estimate.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
9	India	2	4	8
...	Burma	...	1	1
2	Bengal	7	4	2
...	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...
3	Punjab	...	...	...
...	Madras	1	5	5
6	Bombay	6	3	3
2,0	TOTAL	1,6	1,7	1,9
204,0	England	217,0	176,0	174,0
91,5	Exchange	97,7	57,2	56,9
297,5	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	316,3	234,9	232,8

147. The India charges do not call for any remarks. The decrease in the expenditure in England was due to a large number of officers having elected to draw their leave allowances in India in consequence of the market rate of exchange having been for part of the year higher than the official rate. The corresponding payments in India appear under the Departments concerned.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	Accounts	1889-90	48,6	20,5	20,1	6,3	140,5	151,5	71,9	120,1	142,3	721,8
	Budget	1890-91	48,6	19,5	21,1	6,8	142,1	153,9	73,7	125,0	143,0	734,3
	Revised	1890-91	48,7	20,9	21,1	6,5	148,7	158,9	75,6	130,0	144,8	755,2
	Accounts	1890-91	51,5	21,4	21,3	6,7	149,8	161,2	76,5	129,4	146,4	764,2
Compassionate Allowances.	Accounts	1889-90	1,8	9	...	1	2,4	3,6	2,7	2,2	2,6	16,3
	Budget	1890-91	1,7	1,1	3	1	2,0	4,0	2,5	2,4	4,1	18,2
	Revised	1890-91	1,7	1,0	...	1	2,0	3,6	2,5	2,2	4,9	18,0
	Accounts	1890-91	1,3	7	...	1	1,8	3,3	2,6	2,1	4,7	16,6
Gratuities	Accounts	1889-90	6	2,4	1,1	1	9	9	9	1,5	1,2	9,6
	Budget	1890-91	3	4	1,1	4	1,0	1,0	9	2,0	1,5	8,6
	Revised	1890-91	1,1	8	1,1	2	6	1,0	1,6	1,8	1,1	0,3
	Accounts	1890-91	8	7	8	2	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,7	1,1	8,0
Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts	1889-90	7,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,7	...	10,1
	Budget	1890-91	7,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,5	...	10,3
	Revised	1890-91	7,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,2	...	9,4
	Accounts	1890-91	8,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,6	...	9,9
Pensions of the Military Funds.	Accounts	1889-90	6,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,2	3,3	16,7
	Budget	1890-91	7,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,5	4,6	18,1
	Revised	1890-91	6,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,0	2,5	15,9
	Accounts	1890-91	6,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,7	3,0	15,7
Pensions of the Civil Funds.	Accounts	1889-90	3,3	...	...	...	1	1,4	...	8	1,5	7,1
	Budget	1890-91	2,9	...	...	...	3	1,4	...	9	1,5	7,0
	Revised	1890-91	3,1	...	...	...	2	1,4	...	1,6	7	7,0
	Accounts	1890-91	3,4	...	...	...	2	1,4	...	2,0	6	7,6
Upper Burma	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	2,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,1
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	2,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,1
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	1,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,9
Other charges	Accounts	1889-90	2	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	7	1,9
	Budget	1890-91	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	8
	Revised	1890-91	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1,0	1,6
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1,0	1,5
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	68,1	23,8	23,3	6,5	143,9	157,5	76,3	134,6	151,6	785,6
	Budget	1890-91	68,4	21,0	24,3	7,3	145,4	166,4	77,5	139,4	155,4	799,1
	Revised	1890-91	68,3	22,7	24,3	6,8	151,5	165,0	80,0	144,9	155,0	818,5
	Accounts	1890-91	71,3	22,8	24,0	7,0	153,2	167,0	80,3	143,6	150,8	826,0

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL
England	Accounts	1889-90	1,625,4	729,4	2,354,8
	Budget	1890-91	1,645,0	740,3	2,385,3
	Revised	1890-91	1,685,4	547,8	2,233,2
	Accounts	1890-91	1,677,4	548,1	2,225,5

Total, including England.	Accounts	1889-90	3,140,4
	Budget	1890-91	3,184,4
	Revised	1890-91	3,051,7
	Accounts	1890-91	3,051,5

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*continued.*

148. The charges for *Superannuation and Retired Allowances* continued to show a steady increase, owing generally, as explained in last year's report, to the admissions to the retired list being greater than the lapses. The figures for the last five years were as follows:—

1886-87	618,1
1887-88	646,9
1888-89	688,6
1889-90	721,8
1890-91	764,2

The *Compassionate Allowances* in Bombay exceeded those of the previous year, owing to the compensations payable to dismissed Mamlatdars in connection with the Crawford case. The *Pensions of the Military Funds* are gradually decreasing, owing to the closure of the fund to new entrants. The fluctuations under the *Civil Fund Pensions* are the net result of transfers to England, lapses and new pensions. The *Other Charges* in Bombay include some special refunds.

149. In *England* the pensions of the uncovenanted service exceeded the Budget Estimate by 24,4, mainly in consequence of the payments having been made at the minimum rate of exchange of 1*s.* 9*d.* under the new orders. The Civil Service Annuities also exceeded the Budget, but these excesses were partly counterbalanced by savings in other charges.

30.—Stationery and Printing.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Stationery Office at the Presidency.	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	10,6	...	...	2,3	2,6	15,5
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	...	...	11,2	...	...	2,8	3,4	17,4
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	...	...	11,7	...	...	2,4	2,9	17,0
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	10,6	...	...	2,6	3,5	16,7
Purchase of Stationery.	Accounts	1889-90	1	1,9	1,1	6	118,9	6,4	12,8	24,5	29,2	195,5
	Budget	1890-91	1	2,1	1,0	9	156,6	6,5	13,3	24,2	35,5	240,2
	Revised	1890-91	1	1,9	1,2	6	129,0	6,3	12,9	24,2	30,0	206,2
	Accounts	1890-91	1	1,6	1,0	6	141,8	6,3	12,3	24,3	30,4	218,4
Government Presses	Accounts	1889-90	97,7	6,2	25,6	2,9	30,0	23,6	11,1	29,2	27,8	254,1
	Budget	1890-91	99,6	6,1	23,8	3,2	30,3	23,7	11,8	27,3	29,0	254,2
	Revised	1890-91	97,4	6,1	27,3	2,9	32,0	23,9	11,9	27,4	27,1	256,0
	Accounts	1890-91	101,0	5,4	25,5	3,1	32,1	23,9	12,3	29,3	27,8	260,4
Stationery supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts	1889-90	—176,4	7,6	19,1	2,6	50,7	17,5	11,1	38,8	29,0	...
	Budget	1890-91	—175,1	7,5	15,2	2,9	53,5	20,0	10,0	38,5	27,5	...
	Revised	1890-91	—184,4	8,4	19,9	2,8	53,5	19,0	11,1	39,7	30,0	...
	Accounts	1890-91	—185,3	8,1	14,9	2,4	65,2	18,0	11,8	38,0	26,9	...
Other Charges	Accounts	1889-90	1,0	1,3	...	...	5,7	4,2	9,5	4,4	6	26,7
	Budget	1890-91	1,2	9	...	...	5,1	3,9	9,3	4,1	1,3	25,8
	Revised	1890-91	1,2	1,0	...	...	5,8	4,4	11,1	4,5	7	28,7
	Accounts	1890-91	9	1,0	...	...	3,6	4,5	14,5	5,0	8	30,3
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	—77,6	17,0	46,2	6,1	215,9	51,7	44,5	99,2	89,2	494,2
	Budget	1890-91	—74,8	16,6	40,5	7,0	256,7	54,1	44,4	96,9	96,7	538,1
	Revised	1890-91	—83,7	17,4	48,9	6,3	232,0	53,6	47,0	98,2	90,7	508,4
	Accounts	1890-91	—83,3	16,8	41,9	6,1	253,3	52,7	50,9	99,2	89,4	526,3

ENGLAND.			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
Stores	Accounts	1889-90	39,4	17,7	57,1
	Budget	1890-91	41,8	18,8	60,6
	Revised	1890-91	45,6	14,8	60,4
	Accounts	1890-91	44,5	14,6	59,1
Other Charges	Accounts	1889-90	6,5	2,9	9,4
	Budget	1890-91	6,8	3,1	9,9
	Revised	1890-91	5,4	1,8	7,2
	Accounts	1890-91	5,3	1,7	7,0
Total England	Accounts	1889-90	45,9	20,6	66,5
	Budget	1890-91	48,6	21,9	70,5
	Revised	1890-91	51,0	16,6	67,6
	Accounts	1890-91	49,8	16,3	66,1

Total, including England.	Accounts	1889-90	558,7
	Budget	1890-91	608,6
	Revised	1890-91	576,0
	Accounts	1890-91	592,4

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

30.—Stationery and Printing—*continued.*

150. The saving in the grant for *Stationery Office at the Presidency* occurred chiefly in Bengal, where the Budget appears to have been framed too high. The charges for the *Purchase of Stationery* increased largely in Bengal, but did not come up to the Budget Estimate, while in Bombay the saving on the Budget was counterbalanced by an increase in *England*, being due to the Deccan Mills having failed to carry out their contract for certain supplies of paper, which had accordingly to be obtained from England. The large increase compared with the previous year under this head and under *Government Presses and Stationery supplied from Central Stores*, was due partly to the heavy requirements of the Census Department and partly to the growth of public business. The Budget Estimates under the last two heads in some of the provinces, notably in Bengal, did not make sufficient allowance for these. The large increase under *Other Charges* in the Punjab was connected with the work undertaken by the Lahore Central Jail Press for the Judicial Department and was counterbalanced by enlarged receipts.

151. The increase in the charges for *stores in England* has been explained above. The *Other Charges* represent the cost of stationery, printing and book-binding for the India Office which was less than had been anticipated.

31.—Exchange.

Nil.

32.—Miscellaneous.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Allowances and Rewards.	Accounts	1889-90	2	3	1,1	3	1,3	2	5	3	1,1	5,3
	Budget	1890-91	1	2	7	5	1,1	3	5	7	1,4	5,5
	Revised	1890-91	1	1	7	5	1,1	4	5	7	1,0	5,7
	Accounts	1890-91	5	1	7	6	1,0	5	5	4	1,6	5,9
Remittance Charges	Accounts	1889-90	15,0	4	9	3	2,9	3,6	2,4	2,8	2,3	30,6
	Budget	1890-91	12,9	4	1,1	1,0	3,0	3,9	3,5	3,0	2,3	31,1
	Revised	1890-91	12 8	4	6	4	2,8	3,6	2,0	3,3	2,5	29,0
	Accounts	1890-91	8,5	4	1,0	5	2,4	3,4	2,2	3,0	2,1	24,1
Charitable Donations	Accounts	1889-90	8	2	2	1	10,7	4,7	8	5,6	5,0	28,7
	Budget	1890-91	8	1	2	2	10,2	5,4	5	5,8	5,7	28,9
	Revised	1890-91	7	2	2	2	11,0	4,6	7	5,7	5,5	28,8
	Accounts	1890-91	7	2	2	2	8,7	4,0	8	5,0	5,5	26,5
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals.	Accounts	1889-90	1	1,6	8	1,0	1,6	1,2	1,4	3,8	1,6	13,1
	Budget	1890-91	1	2,1	9	1,2	1,7	1,8	1,8	3,1	1,5	14,2
	Revised	1890-91	1	1,7	8	1,0	1,9	1,3	1,0	2,9	1,6	12,3
	Accounts	1890-91	1	1,6	1,0	1,1	1,5	1,3	1,4	2,8	2,2	13,0
Petty Provincial and Local Establishments.	Accounts	1889-90	1,0	2,2	4,1	4,0	3,6	4,3	4,5	76,7	2,1	102,5
	udget	1890-91	1,7	2,3	5,1	4,5	3,5	4,5	4,8	65,6	2,0	94,0
	Re ised	1890-91	1,4	2 2	4,6	3,8	3,8	4,0	4,5	64,0	2,0	91,2
	Accounts	1890-91	1,6	2,2	4,5	4,0	4,1	3,7	4,9	66,0	2,0	93,9
Special Commissions of Enquiry.	Accounts	1889-90	2,8	...	...	...	1,9	7	1	6	5	6,0
	Budget	1890-91	1 4	...	...	...	2,0	2	...	2	4	4,2
	Revised	1890-91	4,1	...	...	...	1,5	5,0	...	...	3	10,9
	Accounts	1890-91	4,4	...	...	...	4,2	5,0	...	1	1	15,8
Irrecoverable Loans written off.	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	8
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	7
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	2	3
Rents, Rates, and Taxes.	Accounts	1889-90	2,0	...	0	3	2,1	...	...	3	5,0	10,6
	Budget	1890-91	4	...	1,0	2	1,0	...	...	4	10,0	13,0
	Revised	1890-91	2,0	...	0	2	1,9	...	...	3	10,0	15,3
	Accounts	1890-91	1,4	...	9	3	1,9	...	...	4	5,0	9,9
Extraordinary Items	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,2	1,4	3,6
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised	1890-91	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Accounts	1890-91	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	7,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,9
	Budget	1890-91	...	...	4,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,8
	Revised	1890-91	...	...	4,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,9
	Accounte	1890-91	...	...	4,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,9
Other Items	Accounts	1889-90	2,3	4	1,1	1	9,0	4,3	2,6	5,3	0,0	35,0
	Budget	1890-91	10,6	9	1,1	3	8,3	3,2	7,2	20,3	8,2	66,1
	Revised	1890-91	22,2	9	1,5	1	7,5	3,0	2,2	5,3	6,0	49,3
	Accounts	1890-91	17,0	7	1,0	1,1	6,7	3,2	1,6	6,3	6,2	43,8

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*

32.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
TOTAL	Accounts	1889-90	24,2	5,1	17,6	6,1	33,1	19,0	12,4	07,6	29,6	244,7
	Budget	1890-91	28,0	6,0	15,0	7,9	31,7	19,4	18,3	105,1	32,0	263,4
	Revised	1890-91	43,4	5,5	14,2	6,2	31,5	22,0	11,5	83,1	30,4	247,8
	Accounts	1890-91	34,2	5,2	14,2	7,8	30,5	21,8	11,4	86,1	25,2	230,4

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts	1889-90	25,8	11,6	37,4
	Budget	1890-91	30,0	13,5	43,5
	Revised	1890-91	26,5	8,6	35,1
	Accounts	1890-91	28,5	9,3	37,8

Total, including England.	Accounts	1889-90	282,1
	Budget	1890 91	306,9
	Revised	1890 91	282,9
	Accounts	1890 91	274,2

152. Many of the items included under this head are of a fluctuating character and are not therefore susceptible of an accurate forecast. The following special points only require to be noticed. Smaller remittances of specie to and from Calcutta account for the decrease under *Remittance Charges* both in India and Bengal during the year. The Bengal Budget under *Charitable Donations* provided 1,7 for the purchase of a new site for the Leper Asylum and 3,0 as donation to the Calcutta Female Nurses' Institution. The first was not required during the year and the latter was only partially utilised. The expenditure on *Petty Establishments* in 1889-90 was specially high in Madras owing to a large outlay incurred in cleaning wells and tanks in the Ganjam District in connection with the famine and to increased expenditure on markets, choultries and bungalows. The charges for *Special Commissions of Enquiry* represent mainly in India the charges for the Native Passenger Ships Commission, the Leprosy Commission and the Factory Commission, in Bengal, for the Police and Ghatwali Commissions and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Police Commission. Under *Rents, Rates and Taxes* the Bombay Budget provided 10,0 for the amount payable to the Bombay Municipality, pending a settlement of the question as to what is the rateable value of the Government buildings and lands in the city, but as the question was not settled during the year a sum of 5,0 was paid as before. The *Upper Burma Charges* of 1889-90 included some payments on account of the claims against the late Burmese Government. Under *Other Items* the Budget Estimate provided reserves of 10,0 in India, 5,0 in the Punjab, and 20,0 in Madras, and neither of the last two were required for expenditure chargeable to this head. In India there was a special expenditure of 15,0 in connection with the visit of His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch. The Bengal Budget provided 2,5 for subscriptions to periodicals, but the actual charges were adjusted as contingent expenditure of the offices to which they were supplied. The high expenditure of the previous year was due chiefly to the purchase of Koonki elephants in Julpiguri and the capture of wild elephants in the Dooars.

153. In England the saving on the Budget Estimate was in the payment for stores lost in transit to India. The increase over the actuals of the previous year occurred in the allowances of candidates for the Civil Service of India.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
600,0	EXPENDITURE	600,0	600,0	600,0

154. The total Famine Insurance Grant was retained at the same amount as in 1889-90, namely, 600,0, exclusive of the net charge on the revenues on account of the Protective Railways constructed through the Agency of Companies, namely, the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. In 1890-91 this charge amounted to 482,4, against 462,0 in the previous year.

155. The following statement shows how the Grant of 600,0 was applied.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
68,3	Famine Relief	10,5	8,0	5,6
71,5	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works . .	65,0	75,6	74,4
460,2	Reduction of Debt	524,5	516,4	520,0
600,0	TOTAL .	600,0	600,0	600,0

33.—Famine Relief.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
24,2	Bengal	10,0	4,5	1,4
...	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	2,3	1,7
44,1	Madras	5	1,2	2,5
68,3	TOTAL .	10,5	8,0	5,6

156. The expenditure in 1889-90 was on account of the Famine in Behar and Ganjam. The Budget Estimate in Bengal was framed in the anticipation that a portion of the expenditure would be incurred in 1890-91. But as the greater portion of the expenditure actually incurred was on account of Public Works undertaken for the relief of distress, it has been charged as Public Works Expenditure, although in previous years similar expenditure was erroneously classified under this head. The expenditure in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was on account of the relief operations in Kumaun and Azamgarh. Of the 2,5 spent in Madras 1,1 was on account of irrecoverable advances written off, and the remainder was due partly to special public works and partly to the relief of distress.

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
2,6	Betwa Canal	2,6	1,7	1,3
	PUNJAB—			
6,6	Swat River Canal	2,0	4,3	3,1
	MADRAS—			
31,4	Rushikulya Project	35,0	44,7	45,4
	BOMBAY—			
30,4	Nira Canal	23,7	24,2	23,9
...	Chankapur Tank	...	...	1
5	Mhasvad Tank	1,2	7	6
...	Reserve	5	...	...
71,5	TOTAL .	65,0	75,6	74,4

157. The increase in the outlay in 1890-91 over that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate was due to the more vigorous prosecution of works in connection with the Rushikulya Project in Madras. This increase, however, was to some extent counterbalanced by short outlay on the Betwa and the Swat River Canals which were approaching completion.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—*continued.*

36.—Reduction of Debt.

1889-90. Accounts.	1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
460,2	524,5	516,4	520,0

158. The charge under this head represents as usual the balance of the Famine Insurance Grant left after meeting the expenditure on the relief of famine and the construction of Protective Works.

Section G.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
5,0	EXPENDITURE	4,8	9,1	—4,8

The details are as follow :—

1889-90. Accounts.	PROVINCIAL.	Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	ASSAM—			
1,2	Jorhat Railway	1,5	1,5	1,2
8	Cherra-Companyganj Railway	8	5	4
2,0		2,3	2,0	1,6
	BENGAL—			
...	Kaunia-Dhurla Railway	2,5	1,1	1,3
	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
3,0	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway . . .	...	—33,5	—36,3
	MADRAS—			
...	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	...	39,5	28,6
5,0	TOTAL .	4,8	9,1	—4,8

159. The construction of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway was commenced during the year, no provision having been made in the Budget for it, and a refund was obtained from the Rohilkhand Railway Company of the value of stores belonging to the Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway made over to the Company, and of the cost of five miles of railway beyond Gola Gokarannath constructed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These account mainly for the differences between the actuals of the year as compared with those of the previous year and the Budget Estimate. The decrease on the Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway, as compared with the Revised Estimate, was due to the cost of 20 goods wagons, constructed by the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway, not having been adjusted during the year as expected. The lapse on the amount provided in the Revised Estimate for the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway is ascribed to delay in acquiring land, scarcity of labour, and difficulty in obtaining material.

Section H.—RAILWAYS.

160. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Account :—

1890-91.	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidized Companies.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
GROSS RECEIPTS . .	13,703,2	6,753,0	31,5	...	20,487,7
WORKING EXPENSES .	6,551,6	3,251,7	...	...	9,803,3
Surplus Profits . .	220,4	473,3	...	...	693,7
Interest	5,075,6	3,130,9	...	...	8,206,5
Annuities	2,243,0	...	...	...	2,243,0
Land and Supervision .	...	43,0	36,3	...	79,3
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure . . .	...	...	...	149,2	149,2
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	14,090,6	6,898,9	36,3	149,2	21,175,0
NET GAIN OR LOSS TO THE GOVERNMENT—					
1890-91 . . .	*—387,4*	*—145,9*	*—4,8*	*—149,2*	*—687,3*
1889-90 . . .	*—983,9*	*—699,5*	*—20,1*	*—149,1*	*—1,852,6*
1888-89 . . .	*—1,254,7*	*—922,8*	+14,7	*—70,6*	*—2,233,4*
1887-88 . . .	*—1,121,4*	*—930,4*	*—18,8*	*—51,8*	*—2,122,4*
1886-87 . . .	*—375,1*	*—675,6*	*—43,6*	*—94,4*	*—1,188,7*

161. These figures show that the *State Railways* did better than last year by 596,5, of which about 391,0 was due to a smaller charge for exchange on the interest and annuity payments in England, the rate of exchange having been more favourable than in the previous year, and 167,6 to an increase in the net earnings of the East Indian Railway, owing to a decrease in working expenses. A part of the improvement was also due to an increase in the open mileage. The loss under *Guaranteed Railways* was less than in the previous year by 553,6. This was due partly to reduced charges for exchange on interest paid in England, owing to the more favourable rate of exchange, and partly to an increase in the traffic on the Railways, chiefly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

162. The net loss to Government on the Revenue Account of Railways during the last few years as shown above has been considerably affected by the fluctuations in the rates of Exchange. If the rate had not varied from that of 1886-87 the net loss would have been as shown below :—

1890-91 . . .	*—552,5*	*—262,0*	*—4,8*	*—149,2*	*—968,5*
1889-90 . . .	*—746,0*	*—529,6*	*—20,1*	*—149,1*	*—1,444,8*
1888-89 . . .	*—991,1*	*—682,1*	+14,7	*—70,6*	*—1,729,1*
1887-88 . . .	*—1,002,0*	*—811,4*	*—18,8*	*—51,8*	*—1,584,0*
1886-87 . . .	*—375,1*	*—675,6*	*—43,6*	*—94,4*	*—1,188,7*

The opening of the frontier lines and the commencement of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway increased the net loss considerably in 1887-88, but since then the loss would have steadily decreased year by year, if the rate of exchange had remained constant.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
16,605,6		17,151,4	17,007,6	17,236,0

163. The following are the items comprised in this group:—

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
13,387,9	State Railways (gross) .	13,777,3	13,604,8	13,703,2
3,168,6	Guaranteed Railways (net) .	3,342,0	3,367,9	3,501,3
49,1	Subsidized Companies .	32,1	34·9	31,5
16,605,6		17,151,4	17,007,6	17,236,0

164. As regards *State Railways*, the gross receipts exceeded those of the previous year and the Revised Estimate by 315,3 and 98,4, respectively, and were less than the Budget Estimate by 74,1. The excess over the actuals for 1889-90 was partly nominal, as the receipts of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from the 1st July 1890, the date from which that line and the Tirhoot Railway have been worked as one undertaking, have been included in the Government accounts, and the receipts of the South Indian Railway from the 31st December 1890, the date from which that line was taken over from the Company, have been included under *State Railways*. Part of the increase was also due to additions to the open mileage of the Bengal-Nagpur, Indian Midland, Southern Mahratta and Mysore Railways. The decrease, compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to a falling-off in grain traffic on the East Indian and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, and to the traffic on the Indian Midland Railway not having been as favourable as it was expected to be on the opening of through communication. The increase over the Revised Estimate was chiefly due to an improvement in grain traffic on the East Indian and North-Western Railways towards the close of the year. The net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways showed a considerable improvement, notwithstanding the exclusion of the net earnings of the South Indian Railway for the last three months of the year as explained above. The improvement resulted mainly from an increase in the traffic in wheat seeds, etc., on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVI and 38.—State Railways—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1889-90. Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Capital Outlay to 31st March 1891.	Railways.	Budget, 1890-91. Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Revised, 1890-91. Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Accounts, 1890-91. Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Percentage of Charges on Receipts.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Capital Outlay.
				IMPERIAL.											
4,474,0	1,539,8	2,934,2	32,922,9	East Indian . .	4,480,3	1,512,5	2,967,8	4,370,3	1,332,0	3,038,3	4,428,5	1,326,7	3,101,8	29·96	9·42
116.9	...	116,9	...	Eastern Bengal .	115,0	...	115,0	166,5	...	166,5	155,9	...	155,9	...	...
1,938,2	930,2	1,008,0	13,031 6	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,925,0	945,0	980,0	1,830,0	895,0	935,0	1,851,1	876,3	974,8	47·34	7·48
2,905,4	1,856,2	1,049,2	38,698,1	North Western .	2,700,0	1,830,0	870,0	2,700,0	1,725,0	975,0	2,730,8	1,749,5	981,3	64·06	2·53
784,7	343.9	440,8	10,361,7	Oudh and Rohilkhand	820,0	360,0	460,0	725,0	350,0	375 0	734,5	350,1	384,4	47·66	3·71
10,219,2	4,670,1	5,549,1	95,014,3	TOTAL .	10,040,3	4,647.5	5,392,8	9,791,8	4,302,0	5,489,8	9,900,8	4,302,6	5,598,2	43·46	5·89
				OTHER RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.											
7,1	3.4	3,7	...	Sindia . . .	...	14,5	—14,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,9	8,5	—6	148,0	Bhopal . . .	12,5	11,0	1,5	8,5	10,8	—2,3	8,8	10,4	—1,6	118·18	—1·12
82,2	57,4	24,8	680,1	Wardha Coal .	71,0	55,0	16,0	92,5	64,0	28,5	90,9	64,7	26,2	71·18	3·84
26,4	22,4	4,0	92,8	Umaria Colliery .	36,0	28,0	8,0	34,0	23,5	10,5	34,0	23,7	10,3	69·71	11·09
218,2	147,2	71,0	8,445,5	Bengal-Nagpur .	320,0	220,0	100,0	320,0	250,0	70,0	319,4	234.9	84.5	73·54	1·00
161 4	120,7	40,7	2,111,9	Tounghoo-Mandalay	180,0	130,0	50,0	195,0	105,5	89,5	193,3	108,3	85,0	56·03	4·03
73,0	43,1	29,9	973.4	Bengal Central .	77,0	46,0	31,0	73,0	45,2	27.8	74,0	45,9	28,1	62·03	2·89
52,2	25,4	26,8	434,7	Patna-Gya . .	51,5	24,5	27,0	51,7	24,4	27,3	51,7	23,7	28,0	45·84	6·45
314,8	234,1	80,7	8,369.3	Indian Midland .	450,0	280,0	170,0	325,0	257,5	67,5	331,9	254,1	77,8	76·56	·93
407,1	325,6	81,5	9,356,4	Southern Mahratta .	485,0	350,7	134,3	455,0	330,1	124,9	457.1	334,0	123,1	73·07	1·31
				South Indian . .	132,5	82,5	50,0	150,0	95,0	55,0	147,1	70,6	76,5	48·00	
25,5	18,4	7,1	7,246,7	Villupuram-Guntakal	15,0	10,0	5,0	1,9	1,3	6	2,0	1,3	7	65·00	1·16
				,, Nellore Branch	32,5	25,0	7,5	24,2	17,2	7,0	24,3	17,2	7,1	70·78	
7,7	6,1	1,6	139,8	Bezvada Extension .	9,0	6,5	2,5	7,4	5,5	1,9	7,5	5,9	1,6	78·67	1·17
101,2	83,7	17.5	1,490,1	Mysore . . .	123,0	89,1	33,9	125,0	92,0	33,0	122,8	89,8	33,0	73·12	2·21
24.9	...	24,9	1,099,4	Dhond-Manmad* .	25,0	...	25,0	26,1	...	26,1	26,3	...	26,3	...	2·39
1,509,6	1,096,0	413,6	40,588,1	TOTAL OTHER RAILWAYS . .	2,020,0	1,372,8	647,2	1,889,3	1,322,0	567,3	1,891,1	1,284,5	606,6	67·92	1·49
11,728,8	5.765,1	5,962,7	135,602,4	TOTAL .	12,060,3	6,020,3	6,040,0	11,681,1	5,624.0	6,057,1	11,791,9	5,587,1	6 204,8	47·38	4·58
				Surplus Profits—											
...	142,7	—142,7	...	East Indian . .	...	127,5	—127,5	...	153,0	—153,0	...	157,9	—157,9	...	...
...	90,6	—90,6	...	Rajputana-Malwa .	...	67 5	—67,5	...	47,5	—47,5	...	49,8	—49,8	...	...
...	2,6	—2 6	...	Bengal Central .	...	8,0	—8,0	...	6,0	—6,0	...	3,3	—3,3	...	...
...	4,9	—4,9	...	Southern Mahratta .	...	4,3	—4,3	...	2,4	—2,4	...	2,7	—2,7	...	...
...	6 9	—6,9	...	Mysore . . .	...	7,4	—7,4	...	7,0	—7,0	...	6,7	—6,7	...	...
...	247.7	—247,7	...	TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS .	...	214,7	—214,7	...	215,9	—215.9	...	220,4	—220,4	...	...
11,728,8	6,013,8	5,715,0	135.602,4	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	12,060,3	6,235,0	5,825,3	11,681,1	5,839,9	5,841,2	11,791,9	5,807.5	5,984,4	49·25	4·41
				PROVINCIAL.											
348,3	204,7	143,6	3 029,3	Burma . . .	380,0	205,0	175,0	380,0	212,0	168,0	376,7	207,9	168,8	55·19	5·57
6,0	6,2	—2	74.9	Jorhat . . .	6,0	5,8	2	6,2	5,7	5	6,2	5,8	4	93·55	·53
1,3	2,7	—1,4	77,4	Cherra-Comp ny-gunj . . .	1,2	2,2	—1,0	1,9	1,9	...	1,7	1,9	—2	111·77	—·27
1,028 8	510,3	518,5	9,889,7	Eastern Bengal .	1,035,0	510,0	525,0	1,048,5	535,0	513,5	1,064,2	542,2	522.0	144·44	‡6 85
211,2	90,6	120,6	...	Tirhoot . . .	225,0	100,0	125,0	69,7	31,1	38,6	69,7	31,1	38,6	44 62	
...	...	...	2,134,6	Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	...	...	...	337,5	190,0	147,5	320,6	132,0	188,6	41·17	§10·65
20,4	7,6	2,8	34,9	Nalhati . . .	10,1	8,0	2,1	9,8	7,6	2,2	10,0	7,8	2,2	78·00	6·24
31,9	21,3	10,6		Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau . .	37,5	22,5	15,0	33,9	23,4	10,5	33,7	23.5	10,2	69·73	
11,0	7,3	3,7	732.5	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	11,0	7,5	3,5	12,0	8,0	4,0	10,0	7,9	2,1	79·00	2·07
...	...	...		Lucknow-Bareilly .	...	...	...	13,0	7,5	5 5	7,3	4,4	2,9	60·27	
10,2	...	10,2	561,7	Amritsar-Pathankot	11,2	...	11,2	11,2	...	11,2	11,2	...	11,2	...	2·00
1,659,1	850,7	808,4	16,535,0	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	1,717,0	861,0	856,0	1,923,7	1,022,2	901,5	1,911,3	964,5	946,8	50·46	5·73
13,387,9	6,864,5	6,523,4	152,137,4	GRAND TOTAL .	13,777,3	7,096,0	6,681,3	13,604,8	6,862,1	6,742,7	13,703,2	6,772,0	6,931,2	49·42	4·56

* Net receipts.
† Percentage calculated on the gross receipts, including the Imperial share.
‡ Percentage calculated on the total net receipts, including the Imperial share.
§ This abnormally high percentage is due to the Company's share of net earnings for the half-year ended 31st December 1890 not having been paid during 1890-9 and also to the accounts for that year including the Company's share of net earnings for the quarter ending 31st March 1891, pending settlement at close of the half-year.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

East Indian Railway.

1888-89. Accounts.	Earnings—	1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
1,466,1	Coaching	1,461,5	1,490,0	1,499,5
2,960,3	Goods	2,950,0	2,790,0	2,820,8
47,6	Miscellaneous and Suspense	68,8	99,3	108,2
4,474,0	Total	4,480,3	4,379,3	4,428,5

165. The earnings fell short of the Budget and the Actuals of the previous year by 51,8 and 45,5 respectively, owing mainly to a decline in goods traffic, which arose partly from a poor harvest in Oudh and Behar, and partly from a slackness in the export traffic which prevailed during the greater portion of the year, on account of the violent fluctuations in the rate of exchange. The improvement in the coaching receipts flowed from an unusually large *Mela* traffic towards the end of the year, which was to a very large extent provided for in the Revised, but a revival in the wheat and seeds traffic, which occurred towards the close of the year, caused a considerable excess over the Revised Estimate of goods receipts. A large increase in the earnings of the Asansol-Goalpara Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway held in suspense pending adjustment at the end of the calendar half-year, accounts for the increase in the receipts under Miscellaneous and Suspense.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1888-90. Accounts.	Earnings—	Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
364,1	Coaching	360,0	413,5	417,1
675,8	Goods	682,5	692,0	698,4
105,8	Miscellaneous and Suspense	107,5	109,5	104,6
1,145,7	Total	1,150,0	1,215,0	1,220,1

166. The increase in the earnings, compared with the Actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, was due to the *Ardhodoya Jog* bathing festival, to the opening of the Behar Section up to the Kosi river, and of through communication with the Tirhoot State Railway, to improvement in grain, salt, sugar and kerosine-oil traffic, and to carriage of railway materials for renewals and for the Raita Extension.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1889-90. Accounts.	Earnings—	Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
589,0	Coaching	582,0	582,0	588,5
1,324,8	Goods	1,320,0	1,225,5	1,233,2
24,4	Miscellaneous and Suspense	23,0	22,5	29,4
1,938,2	Total	1,925,0	1,830,0	1,851,1

167. A heavy decline in the grain traffic, due to failure of crops, fluctuations in exchange and competition, accounts for the diminished earnings of this line.

North Western Railway.

1889-90. Accounts.	Earnings—	Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
885,3	Coaching	892,0	900,0	915,8
1,963,1	Goods	1,750,0	1,750,0	1,774,3
57,0	Miscellaneous and Suspense	49,0	50,0	40,7
2,905,4	Total	2,700,0	2,700,0	2,730,8

168. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a large falling off in the earnings of this line, though not quite to the extent that was anticipated in the Budget and Revised Estimates. Under Coaching there was an increase, due to a large traffic in connection with the *Kumbh Mela* at Hurdwar and to military traffic in connection with the frontier expeditions, but under Goods there was a large decrease owing to a falling-off in the traffic in wheat and seeds, and in material carried for frontier lines and for the Rajpura-Bhatinda and Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railways. Under Miscellaneous also there was a decrease due to smaller receipts from hire of stock in consequence of the completion of the Rajpura-Bhatinda and Jammu-Kashmir Railways. The total earnings were actually better than the Budget and Revised Estimates by 42,2, but owing to larger outstandings at the end of the year, the increase in the receipts was only 30,8.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1889-90. Accounts.	Earnings—	Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
351,2	Coaching	361,0	342,5	340,8
400,9	Goods	415,0	365,0	375,0
32,6	Miscellaneous and Suspense	44,0	17,5	18,7
784,7	Total	820,0	725,0	734,5

169. The earnings of the year fell short of the actuals of the previous year, chiefly owing to the year 1889-90 having been an exceptionally favourable one, and partly to breaks in the line and to failure of crops, owing to heavy floods in August 1890. The decrease would doubtless have been larger, but for the *Kumbh Mela* at Hurdwar, which caused a brisk traffic towards the close of the year. The Budget Estimate was framed higher than even the actuals of 1889-90 and accordingly proved too high.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Accounts. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	381,5	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	128,9
,, Revised Estimate	1,8	...

170. The principal items making up the excess of 381,5 over the actuals of the previous year are as follows:—

Bengal-Nagpur	+ 101.2
Wardha Coal	+ 8,7
Umaria Colliery	+ 7,6
Indian Midland	+ 17,1
Southern Mahratta	+ 50,0
Mysore	+ 21,6
South Indian	+ 147,1
Toungoo-Mandalay	+ 31,9

The increase in the earnings of the Bengal-Nagpur, Indian Midland, Southern Mahratta, and Mysore Railways was principally due to the increased mileage open during 1890-91. The increase in the case of the Wardha Coal Railway was caused by large sales of coal to private consumers, and in the case of the Umaria Colliery by a greater output of coal. The South Indian Railway was taken over by the State from the Company with effect from the 31st December 1890, and the transactions of the line appear under *State Railways* for the first time in the accounts for 1890-91. The improvement on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway was due to development of traffic, carriage of material for the Mu Valley Railway, and military traffic in connection with expeditions.

171. The large falling-off compared with the Budget Estimate occurred almost wholly on the Indian Midland Railway, the estimate for which proved too sanguine, as the favourable results expected on the opening of the entire line were not realised. The traffic on the Southern Mahratta Railway also did not come up to expectations, and the Nandyal-Cumbum portion of the Bellary-Kistna Section was not opened as early as was anticipated. On the other hand, there were improvements of 13,3 and 19,9 on the Toungoo-Mandalay and Wardha Coal Railways, the increases being due to development of traffic and larger sale of coal, as mentioned above.

Other State Railways—Provincial, excluding Eastern Bengal Railway System.

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Accounts. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	216,8	...
,, Budget Estimate	165,1	...
,, Revised Estimate	...	28,1

172. The Railways comprised in this group are detailed on page 81. The increase over the actuals of the previous year and over the Budget was mainly owing to the transactions of the Bengal and North-Western Railway having been included in the accounts of Government from the 1st July 1890, the date from which the line is being worked with the Tirhoot State Railway as one undertaking. There was also an increase on the Lucknow-Bareilly system, owing to the inclusion of the transactions of the Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau and Bareilly-Pilibhit Railways for fifteen months. Prior to 1st January 1891 the transactions of these lines were dealt with by the calendar year, but from that date the lines were transferred to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company, and the receipts of the combined system from the 1st January 1890 to the 31st March 1891 are shown in the accounts for 1890-91. The receipts of the Burma Railway also showed an increase over the actuals of the previous year, due to a specially large export traffic, to carriage of materials for the Mu Valley Railway, and to military traffic in connection with expeditions. The decrease, compared with the Revised Estimate, occurred mainly on the Tirhoot and Bengal and North-Western Railways, due to the failure of the crops in the Chupra District, and to an increase in outstanding earnings.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1889-90.			Guaranteed interest, 1890-91.	Guaranteed Railway Companies.	Budget, 1890-91.			Revised, 1890-91.			Accounts, 1890-91.			Percentage of Maintenance.
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.			Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	
1,308,1	559,2	748,9	556,8	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,300,0	550,0	750,0	1,300,0	550,0	750,0	1,325,7	537,3	788,4	40·5
3,702,0	1,892,8	1,809,2	1,586,2	Great Indian Peninsula	4,000,0	1,960,0	2,040,0	3,891,2	1,895,0	1,996,2	3,996,1	1,935,2	2,060,9	48·4
942,4	536,6	405,8	701,5	Madras	925,0	515,0	410,0	965,0	510,0	455,0	963,2	498,0	465,2	51·7
582,0	377,3	204,7	286,4	South Indian	437,0	295,0	142,0	457,5	290,8	166,7	468,0	281,2	186,8	60·1
6,534,5	3,365,9	3,168,6	3,130,9	Total	6,662,0	3,320,0	3,342,0	6,613,7	3,245,8	3,367,9	6,753,0	3,251,7	3,501,3	48·2

Gross Receipts.

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	218,5	...
„ Budget Estimate	91,0	...
„ Revised Estimate	139,3	...

173. The actual excess of the earnings of 1890-91 over those of the preceding year was much larger than 218,5 shown above, as the South Indian Railway having been taken by the State with effect from the 31st December 1890, the actuals of 1890-91 included the transactions of the Railway for nine months only, while the transactions of a full year were included in the actuals of 1889-90. The improvement occurred chiefly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, being derived principally from a heavy goods traffic and an increase in the third class passenger traffic. The Madras and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways also showed a satisfactory improvement over both the actuals of the previous year and the Budget, that on the former line being due partly to a development of traffic generally and partly to a credit of 20,6 for the value of certain materials previously overcharged, and that on the latter to fluctuations in suspense.

Working Expenses.

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	114,2
„ Budget Estimate	...	68,3
„ Revised Estimate	5,9	...

174. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, is made up as shown below—

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	— 21,9
Great Indian Peninsula	+ 42,4
Madras	— 38,6
South Indian	— 96,1

The decrease on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is accounted for chiefly by a large credit for bridge material found in excess in stock, smaller outlay on repairs, etc., a more favourable rate of exchange, and smaller payments to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for toll on Carnac Bandar traffic owing to a falling-off in the traffic. The increase on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was due partly to the larger traffic worked during the year and partly to heavy renewals of sleepers, to smaller credits for old materials returned, and to larger ballasting operations. The decrease on the Madras Railway resulted from smaller expenditure on the maintenance of the line, and in the Carriage and Wagon Department; the reduction on the South Indian Railway was due, as explained above to the actuals for 1890-91 representing the transactions of the line for nine months only.

175. The details of the decrease of 68,3, compared with the Budget Estimate, are as follows:—

Bombay, Baroda and Central India	— 17,7
Great Indian Peninsula	— 24,8
Madras	— 17,0
South Indian	— 13,8

The reduction on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was due to the causes explained in the preceding paragraph, the estimate having been based on the transactions of the previous year. The saving on the Great Indian

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Working Expenses—*continued.*

Peninsula Railway is attributed partly to the Maintenance charges having been over-estimated, and partly to a favourable rate of exchange. The decrease on the Madras Railway is ascribed principally to the credits that were afforded on account of rails, etc., and to the value of eight new engines not having been charged off in the year owing to their late arrival from England. The decrease on the South Indian Railway is attributed to smaller outlay in all departments, except the Locomotive.

XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest).

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	1890-91. Accounts.
49,1		32,1	34,9	31,5
	India—			
	Mysore Railway—			
69,6	Interest on Capital	58,6	60,0	63,7
10,0	*Less*—Charge for interest borne by Government for the unexpended balance of the Capital retained in its hands			6,9
59,6		58,6	60,0	56,8
10,6	Net Receipts	26,5	26,0	26,3
49,0	Net charge for interest recoverable from the Mysore Durbar	32,1	34,0	30,5
	England—			
1	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway	...	7	7
...	Exchange	...	2	3
1		...	9	10
49,1	Total	32,1	34,9	31,5

176. The details are given below. The credits under India represent the amounts recoverable from the Mysore Durbar on account of the net charge for interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway. The receipts and working expenses and interest charges of the Mysore Railway are recorded in the accounts under their respective Railway heads, and only the net charge for interest (*i.e.*, interest on Capital expended, *minus* net receipts), which is recoverable from the Mysore Durbar, is credited to this head. The settlement with the Mysore Durbar is effected outside the Railway accounts. The credit under England represents the Government share of surplus profits of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway for the year 1889 (£735) taken in reductions of the Company's debt for advances of Interest.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
18,458,2	EXPENDITURE . . .	19,017,9	18,014,4	17,923,3

177. These figures comprise the expenditure under the following heads :—

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	STATE RAILWAYS—			
6,864,5	Working Expenses . .	7,096,0	6,862,1	6,772,0
3,993,1	Interest on debt . . .	4,126,4	4,007,8	4,005,2
2,445,2	Annuities	2,451,4	2,240,0	2,243,0
992,9	Interest on Capital Deposits	989,7	906,1	907,4
76,1	Interest on Advances . .	178,4	162,8	163,0
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES—			
472,8	Surplus Profits, etc. . .	569,0	515,7	516,3
3,395,3	Interest	3,443,7	3,126,8	3,130,9
	SUBSIDISED COMPANIES—			
69,2	Land, etc.	52,0	39,5	36,3
...	Advances of Interest . .	...	2	...
149,1	MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE— . .	111,3	153,4	149,2
18,458,2		19,017,9	18,014,4	17,923,3

178. The decrease, compared with the actuals of 1889-90 and the Budget Estimate, occurred mainly in interest and annuity charges due to the higher rate of exchange, and in the working expenses, chiefly of the East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa and North-Western Railways. The decrease, compared with the Revised Estimate, occurred mainly in working expenses, being due chiefly to the payment in 1891-92 instead of in 1890-91 to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company of their share of net earnings for the half-year ended 31st December 1890.

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
6,864,5	EXPENDITURE	7,096,0	6,862,1	6,772,0

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	92,5
„ Budget Estimate	...	324,0
„ Revised Estimate	...	90,1

179. The particulars of these charges by individual Railways are given on page 81. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due entirely to reduced working expenses on the East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa and North-Western Railways, but for which the actuals would have exceeded those of the previous year by reason of the increased open mileage and the inclusion for the first time of the transactions of the South Indian and the Bengal and North-Western Railways. The lapse on the Budget Estimate occurred chiefly on the East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa, North-Western and Indian Midland Railways, and the saving on the Revised Estimate is noticeable chiefly on the Rajputana-Malwa, Bengal-Nagpur, South Indian and Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways. Explanations of the variations will be found in the following paragraphs.

East Indian Railway.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91 Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
515,7	Maintenance	522,5	362,5	349,1
365,7	Locomotive	372,5	354,0	357,3
120,9	Carriage and Wagon	110,0	115,0	120,6
293,4	Traffic	200,0	209,0	202,0
244,1	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	217,5	210,5	207,7
1,539,3	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	1,512,5	1,332,0	1,326,7
142,7	½ Surplus profits paid to the Company and Contribution to Provident Fund of 1 per cent. on net earnings . . .	127,5	153,0	157,9
1,682,5	TOTAL EAST INDIAN RAILWAY	1,640,0	1,485,0	1,484,6

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

East Indian Railway—*continued.*

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	197,9
„ Budget Estimate	...	155,4
„ Revised Estimate	...	4

180. The short outlay in comparison with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget was chiefly due to the improvement in the rate of exchange, smaller renewals of steel rails and the discontinuance of the substitution of iron for wooden sleepers before they had been worn out, retrenchments in establishment and printing, smaller expenditure on furniture and fittings, and a decrease in payments for the hire of vehicles and mileage and demurrage in consequence of the decrease in traffic. The increase again stsurplus profits and contribution to the Provident Fund was due to the payment of the contribution to the Provident Fund for 1890 in March 1891. No corresponding payment was made in 1889-90.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
123,1	Maintenance	127,5	130,5	126,1
117,4	Locomotive	115,0	113,5	115,3
31 8	Carriage and Wagon	35,0	50,0	51,0
113,8	Traffic	110,0	115,0	122,0
124,2	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense . . .	122,5	126,0	127,8
510,3	TOTAL EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY	510,0	535,0	542,2

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	31,9	...
„ Budget Estimate	32,2	...
„ Revised Estimate	7,2	...

181. The increase over the actuals of the previous year was due to renewals of permanent-way, to heavy repairs and renewals of carriage and wagon stock, to increased traffic charges in connection with the Hindu festival Ardhodoya Joga, and to the opening of the Budge-Budge Section and the remaining portion of the Assam-Behar State Railway. The excess over the Budget Estimate was due to increased expenses consequent on the improvement in traffic. The excess over the Revised Estimate was due to heavy traffic on account of the bathing festival referred to, and to expenditure on repairs on the Assam-Behar Section, not contemplated when the estimate was prepared.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
175,7	Maintenance	180,0	157,0	131,2
378,0	Locomotive	375,0	346,0	348,9
110,3	Carriage and Wagon	127,2	127,5	131,6
139,9	Traffic	140,0	136,0	136,2
126,3	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense . . .	122,8	128,5	128,4
930,2	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES . .	945,0	895,0	876,3
90,6	Share of surplus profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company	67,5	47,5	49,8
1,020,8	TOTAL RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY . . .	1,012,5	942,5	926,1

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	94,7
„ Budget Estimate	...	86,4
„ Revised Estimate	...	16,4

182. The decrease in expenditure, as compared with the previous year and the Budget Estimate, was due to extensive renewals of wheels and axles in the previous year, to the estimate for fuel having been based on a greater train mileage than was subsequently found necessary, and to the suspension, owing to heavy traffic towards the close of the year, of re-laying operations and ordinary repairs, for which also the Revised Estimate made no allowance.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

North Western Railway.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
632,1	Maintenance	660,3	590,3	615.3
626.4	Locomotive	559,6	545,4	547,2
204,9	Carriage and Wagon	195,4	192,1	198,9
221,3	Traffic	236.8	228,1	228.3
171,5	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	177.9	169,1	159,8
1,856,2	TOTAL NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY	1,8 0,0	1,725,0	1,749,5

RESULTS.

	ACCOUNTS. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	106.7
,, Budget Estimate	...	80,5
,, Revised Estimate	24,5	...

183. The decrease compared with the previous year was mainly due to smaller charges for renewal of permanent-way, the more favourable rate of exchange having reduced the cost of material obtained from England; to reduction in locomotive expenses, fuel and water, in consequence of the smaller traffic, and in repairs and renewals of engines and vehicles; to larger outstandings at the close of the year under Suspense and Demands Payable; and to reductions in establishment charges. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals showed a decrease of 80,5, chiefly under *Maintenance*, *Locomotive* and *General Charges*. Under *Maintenance* the decrease was in the cost of renewals of permanent-way due to the more favourable rate of exchange, and under *Locomotive* to savings in General Superintendence, running staff expenses, repairs and renewals, carriage of materials and to an increase in the credit obtained for working the Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway. Under *General Charges* the principal savings were under the heads Audit and Accounts, Medical, Printing and Stationery, and Telegraph. The actuals exceeded the Revised Estimate owing to large expenditure in the closing month of the year on flood repairs on the Pishin Section and on the carriage of stores for protection of bridges. There was an increase in the Locomotive Department also in consequence of the increase in traffic.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
101,3	Maintenance	97,5	99.0	98,2
99.1	Locomotive	103,0	96,0	93,8
28,1	Carriage and Wagon	32,0	30,5	28,9
69,4	Traffic	70,0	69.8	68.4
46,0	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	57.5	54.7	60.7
343,9	TOTAL OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY	360.0	350,0	350,0

RESULTS.

	ACCOUNTS. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	6,1	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	10,0
,, Revised Estimate	...	...

184. The adjustment of old claims of the East Indian Railway for joint station expenses, and payments for mileage of foreign vehicles caused an excess over the actuals of the previous year, but a part of this excess was counterbalanced by reductions under Maintenance, Locomotive and Traffic due to smaller expenditure on renewals, to reduced consumption of fuel and to smaller traffic. The actuals were less than the Budget Estimate, which was based on the anticipation of a larger traffic than was actually obtained.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

RESULTS.

	ACCOUNTS. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	188,5	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	88,3
,, Revised Estimate	...	37.5

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Other State Railways—Imperial—*continued.*

185. The Railways comprised in this group are detailed in the table on page 81. The actual expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by 188,5, the principal variations being as follows:—

Bengal-Nagpur	+ 87,7
Wardha Coal	+ 7,3
Indian Midland	+ 20,0
Southern Mahratta	+ 8,4
Mysore	+ 6,1
South Indian	+ 70,6
Tounghoo-Mandalay	—12,4

The increase on the Bengal-Nagpur, Indian Midland, Southern Mahratta, and Mysore Railways was due to a development of traffic and to the extra mileage worked. The increase on the Wardha Coal Railway was due to larger expenditure in connection with the increased output of coal and to extra repairs and renewals of machinery. The South Indian Railway was taken over by the State from the Company, with effect from the 31st December 1890, and the transactions of the line appeared under *State Railways* for the first time in the accounts for 1890-91.

186. The principal differences making up the deficiency of 88,3 compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred on the following lines:—

Bengal-Nagpur	+ 14,9
Sindia	— 14,5
Wardha Coal	+ 9,7
Umaria Colliery	— 4,3
Indian Midland	— 25,9
Southern Mahratta	— 16,7
South Indian	— 11,9
Villupuram-Guntakul	— 8,7
,, Nellore Branch	— 7,8
Tounghoo-Mandalay	— 21,7

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Budget was an under-estimate, there having been no sufficient *data* to make a reliable forecast. The Budget Estimate of the Sindia Railway provided a sum of 14,5 on account of the outstanding claims of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for running powers over the broad gauge line between the junction of the East Indian Railway, Agra East Bank, and the Agra Cantonment Stations, but the question of payment has not yet been settled. The expenses of the Wardha Coal Railway rose with the larger quantity of coal raised, while those of the Umaria Colliery fell off with the smaller output of coal. The decrease on the Indian Midland Railway was due to the traffic work having been below what was anticipated, to smaller expenditure on renewals on the Sindia Section, and to reduced cost of Indian Management. The decrease on the Southern Mahratta Railway is attributed to the delay in opening the Nandyal-Cumbum Section, and to savings under running expenses and fuel owing to the reduced train-mileage run. On the South Indian Railway system it was due to the renewals of Permanent Way not having been as extensive as was anticipated, to delay in the opening of the Tiruvannamalai-Tirupati Section, and to the exclusion from the accounts of the charge for Government supervision. On the Tounghoo-Mandalay it was due to economical working.

187. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the important differences were a decrease of 15,1 on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, due chiefly to a credit on account of Engineering Establishment charges, which were transferred under the orders of the Government of India to debit of Capital, and a decrease of 24,4 on the South Indian Railway, due to the causes mentioned in the preceding para.

Other State Railways—Provincial, excluding Eastern Bengal Railway System.

RESULTS.

	ACCOUNTS. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	81,9	...
,, Budget Estimate	71,3	...
,, Revised Estimate	...	64,9

188. The Railways comprised in this group are detailed on page 81. The increase over the actuals of the previous year was mainly owing to the inclusion of the transactions of the Bengal and North Western Railway from the 1st July 1890, as from that date the line has been worked with the Tirhoot Railway as one undertaking. Small increases also occurred on the Burma and the Lucknow-Bareilly Railways, due, respectively, to increased traffic worked, and to transactions of the Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau and Bareilly-Pilibhit Railways of fifteen months, namely, from 1st January 1890 to the 31st March 1891, having been included in the accounts for 1890-91, against those of twelve months included in the accounts of the previous year, as explained under Receipts. The above causes also explain generally the increase as compared with the Budget Estimate. The decrease, compared with the Revised Estimate, was for the most part due to the non-payment to the Bengal and North Western Railway Company of their share of net earnings for the half-year ended 31st December 1890, and to a larger increase in the balance of Demands Payable than was provided for in the estimate.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

38.—State Railways.

Interest on Debt.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
2,744,5	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT .	2,871,2	2,860,7	2,856,7
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
247,1	East Indian Railway Commutation Stock . .	245,3	245,3	245,3
64,6	East Indian Railway Debenture Stock . . .	64,6	64,6	64,6
7,4	3½ and 3 per cent. East Indian Railway Annuity Redemption Stock	7,5	7,5	7,4
34,8	Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture and Debenture Stock	34,7	34,7	34,7
168,8	4½ and 3½ per cent. Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Redemption Stock	167,7	167,7	167,7
339,3	3 per cent. Stock, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway .	346,0	346,0	346,0
3,606,5	TOTAL INTEREST ON CAPITAL .	3,737,0	3,726,5	3,722,4
386,6	EXCHANGE	389,4	281,3	282,8
3,993,1	TOTAL INTEREST ON DEBT .	4,126,4	4,007,8	4,005,2

Interest on Capital.

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Less.
INTEREST ON CAPITAL—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	115,9	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	14,6
,, Revised Estimate	...	4,1

189. The interest charge increases with the progress of construction during the year. The following statement shows in usual form how the interest charged in the accounts of 1890-91 has been computed :—

	E. I. Ry.	E. B. Ry. System.	Other State Railways.	TOTAL.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON WHICH INTEREST IS CHARGEABLE—				
Capital Expenditure at end of 1889-90 .	2,287,1	6,371,3	56,832,5	65,490,9
Capital Expenditure during 1890-91 . .	−14,2	239,3	2,651,9	2,877,0
Capital Account at end of 1890-91 . .	2,272,9	6,610,6	59,484,4	68,367,9
Debentures discharged	3,546,7	815,6	...	4,362,3
INTEREST.				
Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	91,5	254,9	2,273,3	2,619,7
Interest on Debentures, etc., discharged .	141,9	32,6	...	174,5
Half a year's interest on Capital spent during the year	−3	4,8	53,0	57,5
TOTAL .	233,1	292,3	2,326,3	2,851,7
Add—½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore which bears 4½ per cent. interest	...	...	5,0	5,0
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED 1890-91 .	233,1	292,3	2,331,3	2,856,7
Do. do. 1889-90 .	232,6	281,7	2,230,2	2,744,5

190. Interest on the capital outlay on the East Indian Railway was hitherto charged at 4½ per cent., but from 1890-91 it has been taken at 4 per. cent. only, that being the rate in force for all other Railways. On the other hand interest at that rate has been charged on the exchange on the debentures of the Railway discharged since 1st January 1880, the former practice having been to charge interest only on the sterling amount of the debentures.

Exchange.

	Accounts. More.	Less.
EXCHANGE—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	103,8
,, Budget Estimate	...	106,6
,, Revised Estimate	1,5	...

191. The decrease, compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, was chiefly due to a more favourable rate of exchange.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds).

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
1,163,9	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY	1,165,6	1,165,6	1,165,6
120,8	EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY	120,9	120,9	120,9
403,1	SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY	404,1	404,1	404,1
1,687,8	TOTAL ENGLAND .	1,690,6	1,690,6	1,690,6
757,4	EXCHANGE	760,8	549,4	552,4
2,445,2	GRAND TOTAL .	2,451,4	2,240,0	2,243,0

Annuities and Sinking Funds.

192. The difference between the actuals of 1890-91 and those of 1889-90 is trifling.

Exchange.

193. The differences under this head, compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, were due to a rise in the rate of exchange.

Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INTEREST ON OVERDRAWN CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
2,0	Indian Midland Railway	...	...	...
	INTEREST ON SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
19,4	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	19,4	19,4	19,4
	ENGLAND—			
268,6	Southern Mahratta Railway	268,5	268,5	268,5
204,1	Indian Midland Railway	212,0	212,0	212,0
26,7	Bengal Central Railway	17,5	17,5	17,5
171,2	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	171,2	171,2	171,3
692,0		688,6	688,6	688,7
300,9	EXCHANGE	301,1	217,5	218,7
992 9	TOTAL .	989,7	906,1	907,4

Interest.

194. The important differences between the actuals and those of the previous year are—(1) an increase of 7,9 against the Indian Midland Railway, due to increased interest charges paid on the additional Capital raised by the Company in 1889-90, and (2) a decrease of 9,2 against the Bengal Central Railway, owing to the discharge of £500,000 debentures in July 1889, the money having been advanced to the Company for this purpose by the Secretary of State.

Exchange.

195. The decrease, compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, was due mainly to a rise in the rate of exchange.

Interest chargeable against Companies on advances.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
8,0	Bengal Central Railway	16,3	16,3	16,3
18,9	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	57,4	57,3	57,3
14,5	Indian Midland Railway	30,7	30,7	30,7
11,1	Southern Mahratta Railway . . .	18,6	18,6	18,6
52,5		123,0	122,9	122,9
23,6	EXCHANGE	55,4	39,9	40,1
76,1	TOTAL .	178,4	162,8	163,0

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Interest on Capital deposited by Companies—*continued.*

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Accounts. Less.
INTEREST—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	70,4	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	1
,, Revised Estimate	...	...
EXCHANGE—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	16,5	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	15,3
,, Revised Estimate	2	...

Interest.

196. The expenditure under this head represents the interest chargeable against the Companies on the advances made to them by the Secretary of State from funds raised under the provisions of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act. The increase over the actuals of the previous year was due to further advances having been made to the Companies by the Secretary of State.

Exchange.

197. The increase on account of larger charges for interest has to some extent been minimised by the rise in the rate of exchange which was not foreseen in the Budget.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS—			
157,5	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	147,5	146,0	150,1
284,4	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	382,5	323,3	323,2
...	South Indian	...	3,7	...
441,9	TOTAL	530,0	473,0	473,3
	LAND AND SUPERVISION—			
13,9	India	14,2	14,3	14,3
8,3	Central Provinces	9,1	10,1	10,1
12,4	Bengal	12,5	10,9	10,7
6,4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,2	7,3	7,0
13,4	Madras	13,9	9,3	11,4
23,5	Bombay	26,0	30,5	38,2
...	Reserve	4,3	...	...
77,9		86,2	91,4	91,7
47,0	*Deduct*—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	47,2	48,7	48,7
30,9	TOTAL LAND AND SUPERVISION	39,0	42,7	43,0
472,8	GRAND TOTAL	569,0	515,7	516,3

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
SURPLUS PROFITS—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	31,4	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	56,7
,, Revised Estimate	3	...
LAND AND SUPERVISION—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	12,1	...
,, Budget Estimate	4,0	...
,, Revised Estimate	3	...

Surplus Profits.

198. The increase in the actuals over those of the preceding year occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, owing to the net earnings of the first half of 1890 having been more than those of the corresponding period of 1889. The Budget Estimate was placed too high. The South Indian Railway Company did not withdraw during the year their share of the profits the payment of which was provided for in the Revised Estimate.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Land and Supervision.

199. The increase over the actuals of 1889-90, and the Budget occurred mainly in Bombay and the Central Provinces, being due in the former case to a large outlay having been incurred in connection with the extension of the Poona Railway Station in acquiring a piece of land at the site of the new Byculla Station and in diverting the main pipe of the Vehar Water-works, provision for which in the Budget proved insufficient; in the latter case it was due to the appointment of a Deputy Consulting Engineer at Nagpur, to the formation of the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and to additional charges for compensation for land.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INTEREST—			
9,5	India	8,6	7,5	7,6
2,337,1	England	2,369,0	2,354,2	2,354,1
2,346,6		2,377,6	2,361,7	2,361,7
1,048,7	EXCHANGE	1,066,1	765,1	769,2
3,395,3	TOTAL	3,443,7	3,126,8	3,130,9

Interest.

200. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, was due to additional capital having been raised by the Madras Railway during the year.

Exchange.

201. The decrease in the actuals, as compared with the transactions of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, resulted in a more favourable rate of exchange.

40.—Subsidised Companies—Land, Subsidy and Interest.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
16,1	Bengal and North-Western Railway—(*Land*)	18,0	13,0	11,0
38,5	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway—(*Land*)	14,0	11,6	10,7
...	Nilgiri Railway—(*Land and Interest*)	...	4	...
...	Reserve	5,0	...	...
54,6	TOTAL IMPERIAL	37,0	25,0	21,7
	PROVINCIAL—			
1	Tarkessur Railway—(*Land*)	5	5	5
4,0	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway—(*Subsidy*)	4,0	4,0	4,0
10,5	Dibru-Sadiya —(*Subsidy*)	10,5	10,1	10,1
...	Dooars Railway—(*Land*)	...	1	...
14,6	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	15,0	14,7	14,6
69,2	GRAND TOTAL	52,0	39,7	36,3

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Accounts. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	32,9
,, Budget Estimate	...	15,7
,, Revised Estimate	...	3,4

202. The variations under this head occur mainly in connection with land for the Bengal and North-Western and Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railways. In the case of the Bengal and North-Western Railway the decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to the land acquisition in the Bankipur District having been closed at the end of 1889-90; while the saving on the Budget Estimate accrued from some land having been only temporarily taken up on a yearly rental, instead of being permanently acquired, and from the land acquisition operations on the Bahramghat Branch having been commenced towards the close of the year. The lapse on the Revised Estimate is due to some land cases in the Chupra District not having been finally settled during the year.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

40.—Subsidised Companies—Land, Subsidy and Interest—*continued.*

In the case of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway the decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to the greater portion of the land acquired for the Railway having been paid for in 1889-90. The lapse on the Budget and Revised Estimates is stated to be due to the debits from the Civil Department having been less than was anticipated.

40.—Subsidised Companies—Advances of Interest.

203. There were no transactions under this head. A sum of 2 was provided in the Revised Estimate on account of the Nilgiri Railway, but no payments were made during the year.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

1889-90. Accounts.	IMPERIAL.	Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
15,7	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	10,0	10,0	9,9
14,0	Director-General's Establishment	14,2	14,3	14,3
2,7	Port Store-keepers' Establishment	2,6	9	9
5,0	Bikanir Desert Railway Survey	5,2	3,4	3,4
...	Reserve	17,5	1	...
37,4	TOTAL	49,5	28,7	28,5
...	CENTRAL PROVINCES	...	2,5	2,0
	BURMA—			
7,9	Kawlin-Mogoung Survey	7,6	15,5	15,8
4,0	Other Surveys	7,0	5,0	4,8
11,9	TOTAL	14,6	20,5	20,6
	BENGAL—			
16,0	Moghul Serai-Howrah Survey	12,9	23,3	17,7
7,8	Other Surveys	...	...	...
23,8	TOTAL	12,9	23,3	17,7
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
...	Pilibhit-Seramau Railway Survey	...	—2,5	—2,4
	PUNJAB—			
...	Kashmir Railway Survey	...	5,8	6,7
...	Zhob Valley Survey	...	26,5	28,4
2,8	Frontier Railway Surveys	4,9	12,0	11,6
42,4	Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account	...	1,7	1,6
4,1	Other Surveys	2,9	4,1	4,1
49,3	TOTAL	7,8	50,1	52,4
	MADRAS—			
1,5	East Coast Survey	3,2	...	...
5,3	BOMBAY	...	3	3
129,2	TOTAL IMPERIAL	88,0	122,9	119,1

1889-90. Accounts.	PROVINCIAL.	Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
1,3	Surveys	...	...	...
6,9	Share of P. W. Secretariat Establishment	6,9	8,0	8,0
8,2	TOTAL	6,9	8,0	8,0
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
...	Lucknow-Rai-Bareli-Jaunpur Survey	...	4,3	3,9
1,7	PUNJAB	...	...	—1

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*concluded.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*continued.*

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
10,0	MADRAS— East Coast Survey	15,0	13,5	14,0
...	Other Surveys	1,4	3,8	3,5
10,0	TOTAL	16,4	17,3	17,5
	BOMBAY—			
...	Provincial Surveys	...	9	8
19,9	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	23,3	30,5	30,1
149,1	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	111,3	153,4	149,2

RESULTS.

	ACCOUNTS. More.	Less.
IMPERIAL—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	10,1
,, Budget Estimate	31,1	...
,, Revised Estimate	...	3,8
PROVINCIAL—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	10,2	...
,, Budget Estimate	6,8	...
,, Revised Estimate	...	4

204. The total outlay in the two years is practically the same, and no useful comparison can be made between the outlay of the two years by individual projects, as new surveys are being started every year. The following are the principal surveys under execution during 1890-91 :—From Imperial Funds :—The Jubbulpore-Nagpur Survey, Sambulpore Road Survey, Meiktila Branch Survey, Kashmir Railway Survey, Zhob Valley Survey, and the Bolan High Level Line Survey. From Provincial Funds :—The Lucknow-Rai Bareili-Jaunpur Survey and surveys in Madras and Bombay. The increase over the Budget Estimate was due to new surveys, not contemplated when the estimate was framed, having been undertaken during the year.

Section J.—IRRIGATION.

205. The following is a general summary of the results under the head of Irrigation.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	Major Works.			
1,132,6	Direct Receipts . . .	1,173,9	1,271,5	1,284,7
689,8	Land Revenue due to irrigation .	688,1	720,9	709,0
1,822,4	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	1,862,0	1,992,4	1,993,7
727,6	Working Expenses . . .	728,8	747,5	758,4
1,060,7	Interest	1,083,2	1,082,0	1,081,5
1,788,3	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	1,812,0	1,829,5	1,839,9
34,1	Net Receipts (Major Works) .	50,0	162,9	153,8
	Minor Works and Navigation.			
168,7	Receipts	173,0	178,8	178,9
864,4	Expenditure	927,4	933,3	902,2
—695,7	Net expenditure (Minor Works) .	—754,4	—754,5	—723,3
—661,6	Net expenditure (Irrigation) .	—704,4	—591,6	—569,5

206. The net result on the whole shows an improvement of 92,1. The net receipts from major works improved by 119,7 as compared with 1889-90, notwithstanding an enhanced charge for interest and by 103,8 as compared with the Budget. The largest improvement occurred in the net receipts from the Western Jumna, Sirhind and Ganges Canals, and there was also an improvement in Land Revenue due to Irrigation in Madras and the North-Western Provinces.

207. The net result under minor works was worse than in the previous year by 27,6, but was better than the Budget by 31,1; the receipts improved slightly, but there was increased outlay chiefly in Madras and Bengal as compared with the previous year counterbalanced to some extent by smaller outlay in Beluchistan, owing to the completion of the works there, while the increased provision in the Budget, chiefly in Bombay, was not utilised.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
1,991,1	REVENUE	2,035,0	2,171,2	2,172,6

208. The actual collections of 1890-91 exceeded those of the previous year by 181,5 and the Budget Estimate by 137,6. The increase was due chiefly to further development of irrigation from the Western Jumna, Sirhind and the Bari Doab Canals, to an improvement in the Water-rate Collections from the Ganges, Lower Ganges and the Eastern Jumna Canals, and to larger receipts from Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which resulted from an expansion of irrigation in the Godavari and Kristna deltas and from the re-settlement of certain districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

XXIX and 42.—Major Works.

209. The following table gives in detail the gross direct revenue and working expenses of the projects classified as "Major Works":—

Direct Receipts and Working Expenses.

ACCOUNTS, 1889-90.			IRRIGATION WORKS AND CANALS.	BUDGET, 1890-91.			REVISED, 1890-91.			ACCOUNTS, 1890-91.		
Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.		Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
			IMPERIAL.									
7,6	15,2	—7,6	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh . .	7,5	10,1	—2,6	7,8	10,1	—2,3	7,5	10,5	—3,0
			Punjab—									
113,1	47,9	65,2	Western Jumna Canal . .	119,0	53,5	65,5	156,1	55,5	100,6	160,3	56,0	104,3
139,7	57,0	82,7	Bari Doab Canal . .	140,0	58,5	81,5	144,0	55,5	88,5	149,6	56,6	93,0
133,0	60,4	73,5	Sirhind Canal . . .	150,0	60,0	90,0	167,5	59,5	108,0	168,5	58,6	109,9
65,3	33,4	31,9	Other Projects . . .	60,0	34,0	26,0	55,0	34,5	20,5	59,3	34,1	25,2
452,0	198,7	253,3	TOTAL .	469,0	206,0	263,0	522,6	205,0	317,6	537,7	205,3	332,4
			Madras—									
11,5	46,8	—35,3	Godavari Delta Project . .	10,7	49,8	—39,1	10,7	54,5	—43,8	12,2	56,0	—43,8
4,5	36,5	—32,0	Kristna Delta Project . .	4,6	34,3	—29,7	4,6	36,3	—31,7	5,1	38,6	—33,5
8,6	25,4	—16,8	Other Projects . . .	9,4	25,2	—15,8	7,9	30,5	—22,6	10,1	30,6	—20,5
24,6	108,7	—84,1	TOTAL .	24,7	109,3	—84,6	23,2	121,3	—98,1	27,4	125,2	—97,8
43,7	36,6	7,1	Bombay	45,1	34,6	10,5	42,5	34,0	8,5	43,2	35,8	7,4
527,9	359,2	168,7	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	546,3	360,0	186,3	596,1	370,4	225,7	615,8	376,8	239,0
			PROVINCIAL.									
			Bengal—									
89,8	69,7	20,1	Sone Canals . . .	86,0	72,3	13,7	73,2	68,3	4,9	73,7	66,1	7,6
62,4	65,9	—3,5	Other Canals . . .	59,0	69,6	—10,6	61,2	68,7	—7,5	61,0	69,0	—8,0
152,2	135,6	16,6	TOTAL .	145,0	141,9	3,1	134,4	137,0	—2,6	134,7	135,1	—4
			N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—									
199,1	95,8	103,3	Ganges Canal . . .	215,6	92,6	123,0	251,5	96,1	155,4	249,0	104,5	144,5
133,3	86,3	47,0	Lower Ganges Canal . .	136,9	85,4	51,5	145,0	91,8	53,2	140,6	89,0	51,6
56,6	26,0	30,6	Agra Canal . . .	61,4	24,9	36,5	61,0	25,0	36,0	61,4	23,2	38,2
63,5	24,7	38,8	Eastern Jumna Canal . .	68,7	24,0	44,7	83,5	27,2	56,3	83,2	29,8	53,4
452,5	232,8	219,7	TOTAL .	482,6	226,9	255,7	541,0	240,1	300,9	534,2	246,5	287,7
604,7	368,4	236,3	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	627,6	368,8	258,8	675,4	377,1	298,3	668,9	381,6	287,3
1,132,6	727,6	405,0	GRAND TOTAL .	1,173,9	728,8	445,1	1,271,5	747,5	524,0	1,284,7	758,4	526,3

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Direct Receipts and Working Expenses—*continued.*

RESULTS.

	Revenue. Actuals. More.	Revenue. Actuals. Less.	Working Expenses. Actuals. More.	Working Expenses. Actuals. Less.	Net Revenue. Actuals. More.	Net Revenue. Actuals. Less.
Imperial.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	87,9	...	17,6	...	70,3	...
„ Budget Estimate	69,5	...	16,8	...	52,7	...
„ Revised Estimate	19,7	...	6,4	...	13,3	...
Provincial.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	64,2	...	13,2	...	51,0	...
„ Budget Estimate	41,3	...	12,8	...	28,5	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	6,5	4,5	...	...	11,0

DIRECT RECEIPTS—IMPERIAL WORKS.

210. The *Gross Revenue* in 1890-91 was better than that of the previous year by 87,9, and the Budget and Revised Estimates by 69,5 and 19,7 respectively. The increase occurs almost entirely in the Punjab; and was due chiefly to a further development of irrigation on the Western Jumna and the Sirhind Canals, and partly to an increase of irrigation from the Bari Doab Canal. The greater portion of the increase due to these causes was foreseen when the Revised Estimate was prepared, but through an error no account was taken in it of the receipts of the Western Jumna Canal from owners' rates in the Hisar District. The increase in the realizations in Madras was due partly to an increase in the water-rates on the Karnul Canal and partly to an unforeseen development of navigation in the Godavari and Kristna deltas.

DIRECT RECEIPTS—PROVINCIAL WORKS.

211. The *Gross Revenue* in 1890-91 exceeded that of the previous year by 64,2, and the Budget Estimate by 41,3. The increase was the net result of an improvement in the water-rate collections from the Ganges, Lower Ganges and the Eastern Jumna Canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of a falling off of the revenue in Bengal, which is attributed chiefly to a smaller area having been irrigated from the Sone Canals, owing to seasonable and abundant rainfall. The decrease, as compared with the Revised Estimate, was due chiefly to an over-estimate of the receipts from the Ganges and the Lower Ganges Canals.

XXIX.—Major Works—Indirect Receipts.

Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
97,9	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	87,4	108,3	110,7
45,2	Punjab	42,2	46,2	46,4
464,4	Madras	463,2	473,5	477,6
82,3	Bombay	95,3	92,9	74,3
689,8	Total	688,1	720,9	709,0

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	19,2	...
„ Budget Estimate	20,9	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	11,9

212. The increase in the actuals of 1890-91 over those of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Madras, due in the former to increased revenue from the Ganges and the Eastern Jumna Canals owing to the resettlement of certain districts, and in the latter chiefly to an expansion of irrigation in the Godavari and Kistna Deltas. These improvements were foreseen and provided for to a large extent in the Revised Estimate, but the provision was exceeded in Madras, partly owing to a credit of 2,7 on account of the value of water supplied by the Karnul Canal to the Government tanks in the Karnul District from 1884-85 to 1889-90, and partly owing to the irrigation share of the sale-proceeds of certain tank beds, amounting to 1,5, having been treated as *indirect revenue* under the orders of the Government of India. The decrease in Bombay, compared with both the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly on the Eastern Nara works and is attributed to a large area of land having been left fallow owing to over-cultivation in the previous year and to the working of the Dimwah Canal not having been satisfactory owing to the velocity being insufficient to check the growth of weeds.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1889-90. Accounts. A	1889-90. Accounts. B		1890-91. Budget. A	1890-91. Budget. B	1890-91. Revised. A	1890-91. Revised. B	Accounts. A	Accounts. B
2,4	...	India	5,7	...	3,1	...	2,8	...
...	3,0	Upper Burma	...	2,9	...	3,4	...	3,9
...	4,5	Lower Burma	...	3,6	...	5,0	...	6,1
...	89,1	Bengal	...	93,4	...	94,7	...	94,8
...	15,8	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	15,1	...	17,1	...	17,1
16,8	5,7	Punjab	16,7	5,8	14,9	8,1	13,6	6,9
...	12,4	Madras	...	11,2	...	12,5	...	13,9
18,0	1,0	Bombay	18,6	...	18,9	1,1	18,8	1,0
37,2	131,5	Total	41,0	132,0	36,9	141,9	35,2	143,7
168,7			173,0		178,8		178,9	
			A.—Imperial.		B.—Provincial and Local.			

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Imperial.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	2,0
„ Budget Estimate	...	5,8
„ Revised Estimate	...	1,7
Provincial and Local.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	12,2	...
„ Budget Estimate	11,7	...
„ Revised Estimate	1,8	...

213. The variations under this head are comparatively small and are the net result of a number of small increases and decreases. The increase of 5,7 in Bengal over the actual realizations of the previous year occurred chiefly on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, and was due to improved traffic in rice, firewood, jute, and building materials.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
2,652,7	EXPENDITURE	2,739,4	2,762,8	2,742,1

214. The expenditure of 1890-91 exceeded that of the previous year by 89,4, owing (1) to extensive repairs having been found necessary on Major Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Madras; (2) to an increase under Interest on Debt caused by the additional capital outlay, and (3) to larger grants having been assigned from provincial funds for the remodelling of the Hidgellee Tidal Canal in Bengal and for Minor Irrigation Works in Madras. In the Revised Estimate the requirements of several of the works classed as "Minor Works and Navigation" were over-estimated.

42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.

1889-90. Accounts.	Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
727,6	728,8	747,5	758,4

215. The particulars of these charges are given in the table in para. 209, and the more important differences are explained here.

Imperial Works.

216. The increase occurred chiefly in Madras owing to the outlay incurred in making certain minor improvements to the Karnul Canal and in executing some special repairs to the anicuts connected with it, and also to the transfer from Capital to Revenue during the year of the value of the old lock at Vijeshweram in the Godavari Western Division. The increase of 6,6 in the Punjab over the actuals of the previous year was due to certain special repairs having been found necessary to keep the extensive projects up to a proper standard of efficiency. The increase in Bombay over the Budget and Revised Estimates was due to the transfer from Capital to Revenue of the outlay incurred in widening the Begari Canal, it having been decided after the close of the year that the outlay was a proper charge to Revenue.

Provincial Works.

217. The increase in the expenditure of the year occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and was due to the outlay on repairing the head works of the Ganges Canal which were considerably damaged by heavy floods. The establishment charges were also higher, the share charged to Capital having been reduced by a decrease in the expenditure on works. The decrease of 6 8 in Bengal, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to the amount contributed by the Buildings and Roads Branch on account of works executed by the Irrigation establishment having been larger than was anticipated.

42.—Major Works—Interest on Debt.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	Imperial.			
548,2	India	564,9	565,3	565,3
	Provincial.			
236,4	Bengal	238,7	238,4	238,2
276,1	N.-W. P. and Oudh	279,6	278,3	278,0
1,060,7	TOTAL .	1,083,2	1,082,0	1,081,5

218. The following statement shows how the interest charged during the year was calculated.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.	
Capital Expenditure at end of 1889-90	26,746,5
,, ,, during 1890-91—	
35 Protective Works	74,4
43 Minor Works	20,7
49 Capital Expenditure	483,8
	578,9
	27,325.4
INTEREST.	
Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	1,069,9
Half interest on Capital spent during the year	11.6
	1,081.5

The increase of 20,8 over the previous year was the result of the additional capital outlay on Major Irrigation Works, but as the grants assigned for those works were not fully utilized, the actual charges fell short of the Budget and Revised Estimates by 1.7 and 5 respectively.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1889-90. Accounts. A	1889-90. Accounts. B		1890-91. Budget. A	1890-91. Budget. B	1890-91. Revised. A	1890-91. Revised. B	Accounts. A	Accounts. B
39,6	...	India	16,7	...	12,1	...	12,0	...
19,2	2,7	Upper Burma	30,0	3,2	30,0	3,8	28,2	3,9
...	53,1	Lower Burma	...	41,0	...	50,4	...	51,2
...	142,1	Bengal	...	173,5	...	153,2	...	152,4
2	18,7	N.-W. P. and Oudh	6	26,4	6	28,8	6	25,4
57,3	3.0	Punjab	65,0	4,2	65,0	5,9	62,8	5,1
...	324,6	Madras	...	369,1	...	367,6	...	355,9
177,3	25,6	Bombay	193.1	...	183,8	29,1	175,9	25,9
293,6	569,8	TOTAL INDIA .	305,4	617,4	291,5	638,8	279,5	619,8
7	...	ENGLAND	3,2	...	2,3	...	2,2	...
3	...	EXCHANGE	1,4	...	7	...	7	...
294,6	569,8	GRAND TOTAL .	310,0	617 4	294,5	638,8	282,4	619,8
864.4			927,4		933·3		902,2	
			A.—Imperial		B.—Provincial and Local.			

RESULTS.

		Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
	IMPERIAL.		
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	...	12,2
,,	Budget Estimate	...	27,6
,,	Revised Estimate	...	12,1
	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.		
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	50.0	...
,,	Budget Estimate	2,4	...
,,	Revised Estimate	...	19,0

Imperial Works.

219. The expenditure in 1890-91 fell short of that of the previous year by 12,2. The deficiency is principally made up of a decrease of 27,6 under India, due to the completion of the irrigation works in Baluchistan, and of increases of 9,0 and 5,5 respectively in Upper Burma and the Punjab. The increase in Upper Burma was due to the extension of irrigation operations in the province and that in the Punjab to extensive repairs on the Indus Inundation Canals. The short outlay in 1890-91, as compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates, was the result of several small lapses.

Provincial and Local Works.

220 Of the excess of 50,0 over the actuals of the previous year, 10.3 occurred in Bengal and 31,3 in Madras. The increase in Bengal was due to larger capital outlay on the remodelling of the Hidgellee Tidal Canal the Budget grant for which was not, however, fully utilized. The increase in Madras was due to larger funds having been made available for expenditure in 1890-91. The decrease, as compared with the Revised Estimate, was due to the requirements of several works in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Madras having been over-estimated.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
650,4	RECEIPTS	589,4	637,7	649,3

221. The revenue is better than the Budget and Revised Estimates by 59,9 and 11,6 respectively, owing mainly to exceptional receipts on account of sales of buildings and tools and plant in Bengal, and to the receipts from tolls on roads and ferries having been under-estimated in other Provinces.

XXXI.—Military Works.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
25,0	India (General)	22,6	38,6	35,8
5	Central Provinces	3	...	1
2,7	Upper Burma	2,0	1,1	3,6
8	Lower Burma	8	2	8
2	Assam	3	3	3
1	N.-W. P. and Oudh	1	1	1
5	Punjab	6	5	5
2,5	Madras	3,0	4	3
11,2	Bombay	8,3	2,4	2,6
43,5	TOTAL .	38,0	43,6	44,1

222. The increase of 6,1 over the Budget Estimate was due to an improvement in the rents derived from Military buildings under the control of the Director-General of Military Works, and to a special credit of 2,0 on account of the sale-proceeds of certain buildings at Sitabuldi which were disposed of in consequence of the reduction of the Native Infantry Garrison at that station. A portion of the increase under India is met by decreases under Madras and Bombay, being due to the transfer of the control of the greater portion of the Military Works Department in those provinces to the Director General.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

1889-90. Accounts. A Deptl.	1889-90. Accounts. B Civil.		Budget. A Deptl.	Budget. B Civil.	1890-91. Revised. A Deptl.	1890-91. Revised. B Civil.	Accounts. A Deptl.	Accounts. B Civil.
		IMPERIAL.						
4,1	...	India (General and Political)	4,1	...	3,7	...	4,0	...
2,3	...	Upper Burma . . .	1,5	...	1,5	...	1,8	...
6	...	Lower Burma . . .	6	...	10,5	...	2,7	...
34,3	...	Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	N.-W.P. and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,8	...	Punjab	5,5	...	5,0	...	4,3	...
50,3	...	TOTAL .	11,7	...	20,7	...	12,8	...
		PROVINCIAL.						
5,4	1,5	Central Provinces . .	5,4	8	4,6	9	4,9	1,0
6,2	1	Lower Burma . .	6,0	1	6,3	1	6,5	1
1,6	...	Assam . . .	1,5	1,1	2,3	2,0	2,5	2,0
25,3	31,6	Bengal . . .	15,0	22,9	46,7	26,0	47,2	26,4
12,8	69,0	N.-W. P. and Oudh .	14,0	70,5	14,6	66,5	18,7	66,4
4,7	36,7	Punjab . . .	5,0	32,6	4,5	32,4	4,6	33,4
10,3	8	Madras . . .	10,0	1,5	9,5	2,2	9,8	3,1
79,1	5	Bombay . . .	78,0	5	78,2	3	81,3	3
145,4	140,2	TOTAL .	134,9	130,0	166,7	130,4	175,5	132,7

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXXII.—Civil Works—*continued.*

1889-90. Accounts. A Deptl.	1889-90. Accounts. B Civil.		1890-91. Budget. A Deptl.	1890-91. Budget. B Civil.	1890-91. Revised. A Deptl.	1890-91. Revised. B Civil.	Accounts. A Deptl.	Accounts. B Civil.
		LOCAL.						
...	2,2	India (General and Political)	...	2,4	...	2,3	...	2,5
...	6,8	Central Provinces . .	...	7,3	...	7,3	...	8,0
...	3,1	Upper Burma . .	...	3,0	...	3,2	...	3,6
...	6,8	Lower Burma . .	...	5,9	...	6,7	...	6,6
2	12,8	Assam . . .	1	11,3	2	9,8	1	10,2
...	29,4	Bengal . . .	...	43,0	...	36,6	...	37,3
8	5,9	N.-W. P. and Oudh .	8	6,0	9	7,0	1,0	8,3
1	19,6	Punjab . . .	1	23,4	2	24,2	2	26,0
9	97,5	Madras . . .	8	92,5	3	97,0	4	96,9
...	47,0	Bombay . . .	...	43,4	...	48,8	...	48,7
2,0	231,1	TOTAL .	1,8	238,2	1,6	242,9	1,7	248,1
569,0		TOTAL INDIA .	516,6		562,3		570,8	
		ENGLAND—						
26,2		Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill—Fees from Students, etc.	24,0		24,0		25,9	
11,7		EXCHANGE . . .	10,8		7,8		8,5	
606,9		GRAND TOTAL .	551,4		594,1		605,2	

A.—Public Works in charge of Deparmental Officers. B.—Public Works in charge of Civil Officers.

Imperial.

RESULTS.

		Departmental Officers. More.	Departmental Officers. Less.	Civil Officers. More.	Civil Officers. Less.	Total. More.	Total. Less.
Actuals	with Actuals of previous year . .	...	37,5	...	...	...	37,5
,,	Budget Estimate . . .	1,1	...	...	...	1,1	...
,,	Revised Estimate . . .	...	7,9	...	...	...	7,9

Imperial.

223. The decrease of 37,5, as compared with the Actuals of the previous year, was chiefly due to a special credit of 34,1 in 1889-90 on account of the Imperial share of the sale-proceeds of the Burrakur Iron Works. The receipts from the sale of Imperial buildings in the Punjab were also higher in 1889-90. The increase of 1,1 over the Budget Estimate was the net result mainly of an unforeseen credit of 2,0 in Burma on account of the sale-proceeds of an Imperial building, and of an over-estimate by 1,2 of the Revenue in the Punjab. The Revised Estimate for Lower Burma provided for a receipt of 9,8 on account of the value of the Rangoon Lock Hospital and site transferred to the Burma State Railway. It was subsequently decided to transfer the land free of charge, and this reduced the receipt to 2,0.

Provincial.

RESULTS.

		Departmental Officers. More.	Departmental Officers. Less.	Civil Officers. More.	Civil Officers. Less.	Total. More.	Total. Less.
Actuals	with Actuals of previous year . .	30,1	...	...	7,5	22,6	...
,,	Budget Estimate . . .	40,6	...	2,7	...	43,3	...
,,	Revised Estimate . . .	8,8	...	2,3	...	11,1	...

224. The receipts by Departmental Officers exceeded those of the previous year by 30,1 and the Budget Estimate by 40,6. The bulk of the increase occurred in Bengal, being mainly due to a special receipt of 31,7 on account of the sale of the Custom House premises at Calcutta to the East Indian Railway. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also there was an improvement due to larger receipts from the Roorkee Workshops and sales of buildings. The improvement of 8,8, as compared with the Revised Estimate, was mainly due to these receipts and the receipts from tolls on roads in Bombay having been under-estimated. In the receipts by Civil Officers there was a decrease of 7,5 compared with the previous year, which was principally due to a falling off in the receipts from ferry tolls in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Punjab. In Madras the Actuals exceeded those of the previous year by 2,3, owing chiefly to the recovery of arrears of contributions from Municipalities and private parties towards the construction of roads and bridges. The variations between the Estimates and Actuals of the receipts by Civil Officers are unimportant.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXX.—Civil Works—*continued.*

Local.

RESULTS.

	Departmental Officers		Civil Officers.		Total.	
	More.	Less.	More.	Less.	More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year . .	...	3	17,0	...	16,7	...
,, Budget Estimate . . .	...	1	9,9	...	9,8	...
,, Revised Estimate . . .	1	...	5,2	...	5,3	...

225. The difference of 17,0 between the receipts by Civil Officers of the two years was principally due to special adjustments in the Bengal Accounts of 1889-90 on account of ferry tolls erroneously credited to this head in the previous year, and to large sales of lands and houses in the Punjab. The increase of 9,9, as compared with the Budget Estimate of receipts by Civil Officers, was mainly due to the receipts from tolls and ferries having been under-estimated in Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab, and to special receipts in the North-Wes ern Provinces on account of sale-proceeds of buildings. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 5,7 in Bengal due to the re-adjustment of ferry tolls erroneously appropriated by District Boards.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
5,412,2	EXPENDITURE	5,717,3	5,822,0	5,730,9

226. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by 318,7, owing chiefly to larger grants having been assigned by the Local Governments for expenditure on Provincial roads and buildings. The actuals agreed closely with the Budget Estimate, but the Revised Estimate of expenditure on Provincial and Local Civil Works was placed too high.

44—Military Works.

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
664,6	India (General and Political)	668,1	965,2	920,4
14,2	Central Provinces	10,0	5	4
142,5	Upper Burma	150,0	114,3	141,5
34,9	Lower Burma	40,0	15,1	31,6
23,9	Assam	19,9	20,7	21,0
2,2	Bengal	4,5	2,9	2,7
1,6	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,0	1,4	1,4
21,6	Punjab	18,8	37,1	38,8
76,7	Madras	70,4	11,3	11,5
136,6	Bombay	143,5	22,4	20,8
1,118,8	Total India .	1,126,2	1,190,9	1,190,1
13,6	England (Stores)	23,8	22,3	23,0
6,1	Exchange	10,7	7,2	7,6
1,138,5	GRAND TOTAL .	1,160,7	1,220,4	1,220,7

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
India.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	71,3	...
,, ,, Budget Estimate	63,9	...
,, ,, Revised Estimate	...	8
England.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	9,4	...
,, ,, Budget Estimate	...	8
,, ,, Revised Estimate	7	...
Exchange.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	1,5	...
,, ,, Budget Estimate	...	3,1
,, ,, Revised Estimate	4	...

227. The comparison of the actual expenditure of 1890-91 with the budget and with the actuals of the previous year by individual provinces is vitiated by the transfer of Military Works in the Central Provinces, Burma, Madras and Bombay to the control of the Director General in consequence of the extension of the Military Works Department.

The total expenditure in 1890-91 exceeded the budget and the actuals of the previous year by 60,0 and 82,2 respectively, mainly owing to the adjustment under this head of 48,9 of the total cost of the Quetta Water Works, to the transfer to this head of the maintenance charges of the North-West Frontier and Dehra Ghazi Khan-Pishin Roads and to larger outlay on buildings for the accommodation of troops.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works.

			India (General and Political).	Central Provinces.	Upper Burma.	Lower Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL.													
Departmental	Accounts.	1889-90	146,3	7	296,8	11,5	1,4	50,2	14,3	82,2	2,8	15,8	622,0
	Budget.	1890-91	162,2	3,6	293,0	10,2	9	85,9	12,6	33,7	2,2	17,3	618,6
	Revised.	1890-91	120,5	3,2	293,0	6,6	1,7	81,9	17,4	45,5	2,8	26,4	596,0
	Accounts.	1890-91	125,2	2,9	292,7	5,9	1,6	81,5	16,5	41,5	2,6	23,1	593,5
Civil Officers	Accounts.	1889-90	6,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,6
	Budget.	1890-91	6,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,7
	Revised.	1890-91	3,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,2
	Accounts.	1890-91	3,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,2
Total Imperial	Accounts.	1889-90	152,9	7	296,8	11,5	1,4	50,2	14,3	82,2	2,8	15,8	628,6
	Budget.	1890-91	168,9	3,6	293,0	10,2	9	85,9	12,6	33,7	2,2	17,3	625,3
	Revised.	1890-91	123,7	3,2	293,0	6,6	1,7	81,9	17,4	45,5	2,8	26,4	599,2
	Accounts.	1890-91	128,4	2,9	292,7	5,9	1,6	81,5	10,5	41,5	2,0	23,1	596,7
PROVINCIAL.													
Departmental	Accounts.	1889-90	...	181,4	...	147,9	68,3	312,4	259,3	286,0	227,0	363,4	1,845,7
	Budget.	1890-91	...	175,0	...	209,9	113,1	289,7	300,0	295,0	285,0	427,2	2,094,9
	Revised.	1890-91	...	175,3	...	203,5	121,6	352,0	292,4	200,0	265,0	411,5	2,111,3
	Accounts.	1890-91	...	176,2	...	202,6	114,4	350,6	304,4	282,3	248,0	401,7	2,080,2
Civil Officers	Accounts.	1889-90	...	1	...	50,7	2,1	6,1	22,7	3,5	12,9	1,8	99,9
	Budget.	1890-91	...	4	...	49,6	1,8	8,8	21,8	3,6	38,9	2,1	127,0
	Revised.	1890-91	...	1	...	49,6	1,8	9,4	20,0	3,5	15,0	1,1	109,5
	Accounts.	1890-91	...	...	...	50,2	1,8	6,5	31,0	3,4	14,1	1,1	108,1
Total Provincial	Accounts.	1889-90	...	181,5	...	198,6	70,4	318,5	282,0	289,5	239,9	365,2	1,945,6
	Budget.	1890-91	...	175,4	...	259,5	114,9	298,5	321,8	298,6	323,9	429,3	2,221,9
	Revised.	1890-91	...	175,4	...	253,1	123,4	361,4	321,4	293,5	280,0	412,6	2,220,8
	Accounts.	1890-91	...	176,2	...	252,8	116,2	357,1	335,4	285,7	262,1	402,8	2,188,3
LOCAL.													
Departmental	Accounts.	1889-90	2,9	18,7	1,5	21,7	87,6	...	165,7	96,3	8,7	93,2	496,3
	Budget.	1890-91	3,9	24,0	9,5	22,7	57,8	...	208,6	106,8	11,3	94,0	538,6
	Revised.	1890-91	3,9	22,7	8,7	21,1	56,7	...	224,4	105,0	8,7	108,4	562,6
	Accounts.	1890-91	3,7	23,7	7,9	26,2	47,4	...	211,3	100,1	9,5	96,6	526,4
Civil Officers	Accounts.	1889-90	1,5	15,9	7,7	9,5	2	423,7	52,7	1,8	400,4	126,7	1,040,1
	Budget.	1890-91	9	22,9	9,1	10,9	2	370,0	60,6	2,0	389,0	155,0	1,020,6
	Revised.	1890-91	8	20,0	10,4	12,8	2	444,6	60,0	10,3	399,8	125,0	1,083,9
	Accounts.	1890-91	8	17,0	8,6	6,4	2	427,0	59,6	11,2	418,0	124,9	1,073,7
Total Local	Accounts.	1889-90	4,4	34,6	9,2	31,2	87,8	423,7	218,4	98,1	409,1	219,9	1,536,4
	Budget.	1890-91	4,8	46,9	18,6	33,6	58,0	370,0	269,2	108,8	400,3	249,0	1,559,2
	Revised.	1890-91	4,7	42,7	19,1	36,9	56,9	444,6	284,4	115,3	408,5	233,4	1,646,5
	Accounts.	1890-91	4,5	40,7	16,5	32,6	47,6	427,0	270,9	111,3	427,5	221,5	1,600,1
GRAND TOTAL	Accounts.	1889-90	157,3	216,8	306,0	241,3	159,6	792,4	514,7	469,8	651,8	600,9	4,110,6
	Budget.	1890-91	173,7	225,9	308,6	303,3	173,8	754,4	603,6	441,1	726,4	695,6	4,406,4
	Revised.	1890-91	128,4	221,3	309,1	296,6	182,0	887,9	623,2	454,3	691,3	672,4	4,466,5
	Accounts.	1890-91	132,9	219,8	309,2	291,3	165,4	865,6	622,8	438,5	692,2	647,4	4,385,1

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
4,110,6	TOTAL INDIA	4,406,4	4,466,5	4,385,1
	ENGLAND—			
66,1	Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in P. W. Department	67,0	47,0	43,8
25,6	Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	23,7	24,0	24,9
6,7	Sundry Items	6,5	7,0	6,9
14,2	Stores for India	6,4	24,0	18,7
112,6		103,6	102,0	94,3
50,5	EXCHANGE	46,6	33,1	30,8
4,273,7	GRAND TOTAL	4,556,6	4,601,6	4,510,2

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works—*continued.*

Imperial.

RESULTS.

	DEPARTMENTAL. More.	DEPARTMENTAL. Less.	CIVIL. More.	CIVIL. Less.	TOTAL. More.	TOTAL. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	28,5	...	3,4	...	31,9
,, Budget Estimate	...	25,1	...	3,5	...	28,6
,, Revised Estimate	...	2,5	...	...	...	2,5

228. The decrease of 31,9, compared with the actuals of the previous year, is the net result mainly of decreases of 40,7 and 24,5 in the Punjab and India and increases of 31,3 and 7,3 in Bengal and Bombay. The approaching completion of the North-West Frontier roads accounts for the decrease in the Punjab. In India the decrease was due to the transfer to the Military and Civil Departments and State Railways of their share of the cost of the Quetta Water-works (53,8), partly counterbalanced by increased outlay on Civil Works in the Zhob Valley, extensive repairs to buildings in Quetta damaged by the abnormal winter rainfall, and famine relief works in Ajmere and Merwara. In Bengal the increase was mainly due to 43,0, having been spent in 1890-91 on the construction of the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta, and that in Bombay to larger outlay on Postal, Mint and Paper Currency buildings and on works on the Somali coast.

229. The lapse on the Budget occurred chiefly in India, being the net result of the increases and decreases mentioned above and savings due to the details in connection with the construction of the Church at Quetta not having been settled and to the construction of a Church at Rawulpindi having been abandoned. In the Punjab and Bombay there were increases of 7,9 and 5,8 over the Budget, due to outlay on works not foreseen when the Budget Estimate was framed, but for which additional grants were sanctioned during the course of the year.

Provincial.

RESULTS.

	DEPARTMENTAL. More.	DEPARTMENTAL. Less.	CIVIL. More.	CIVIL. Less.	TOTAL. More.	TOTAL. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	234,5	...	8,2	...	242,7	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	14,7	...	18,9	...	33,6
,, Revised Estimate	...	31,1	...	1,4	...	32,5

230. The actuals for 1890-91 exceeded those of the previous year by 242,7, the increase being distributed over all the provinces, except the Central Provinces and the Punjab. In Burma larger outlay was incurred in pushing on the new public offices at Rangoon and the Central Jail at Insein. In Assam the increase was chiefly due to larger outlay having become necessary on certain roads transferred from Local to Provincial Funds and on buildings for the accommodation of the Secretariat Offices at Head Quarters. In Bengal large expenditure was incurred on the Port and Shipping Offices at Calcutta, the Railway line at Akra, the Telegraph Office at Budge-Budge, and the Salt Golas at Sulkea. The excess in the North-Western Provinces was due to increased outlay on Communications and Civil Buildings. In Madras the increase is attributed to a more extensive programme of works, and that in Bombay to heavy outlay on the Jails at Bombay and Ahmedabad, and other new civil works, and to an increased charge for establishment, due to the transfer of the Military Works from the control of the Local Government.

231. The actuals have worked fairly close to the Budget as on a grant on 2,221,9 there was a lapse of only 33,6. The only variations which require explanation are those in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. In Bengal the expenditure exceeded the Budget by 58,6 owing to additional grants having been sanctioned for a number of urgent works not provided for in the Budget Estimate. In Madras the Budget Estimate had been placed too high, and there was a decrease of 61,8. The decrease in Bombay was chiefly due to the transfer of two lakhs to the head *43—Minor Works and Navigation, Provincial*, to provide for outlay on the Gokak Canal, 1st Section, and storage works.

Local.

RESULTS.

	DEPARTMENTAL. More.	DEPARTMENTAL. Less.	CIVIL. More.	CIVIL. Less.	TOTAL. More.	TOTAL. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	30,1	...	33,6	...	63,7	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	12,2	53,1	...	40,9	...
,, Revised Estimate	...	36,2	...	10,2	...	46,4

232. The actuals exceeded those of the previous year by 63,7, of which 30,1 occurred under Departmental Officers and 33,6 under Civil Officers. Under the former there was an increase in all the provinces except Assam. The largest increase occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (45,6) and was due to the execution of new works for which a special grant of 80,0 was made by the Local Government. The short outlay in Assam (40,2) was mainly due to the transfer of certain roads to Provincial. Under Civil Officers the principal variations have occurred in Madras +17,6, Punjab +9,4 and Bengal +3,3. In Madras it is explained to be due to abnormal expenditure in 1890-91, and in the Punjab to the transfer to this head from *26—Scientific and Other Minor Departments* of charges connected with the conservation of trees along roads under charge of District Boards. The increase in Bengal was chiefly due to larger outlay on roads.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works—*concluded.*

233. Compared with the Budget Estimate the actuals showed a saving of 12,2 in the expenditure by Departmental Officers and an increase 53,1 in that by Civil Officers. The lapse under Departmental Officers occurred mainly in Assam, the estimate of expenditure on Communications and Village Sanitation having been placed too high. The increase under Civil Officers occurred in Madras, Bengal, and the Punjab. In Madras the Budget was too low, the outlay on Civil Buildings and Communications having been under-estimated by local boards. The Bengal Budget Estimate was based on actuals of the previous year in the absence of estimates from Divisional Commissioners, and it proved insufficient. The increase in the Punjab has been caused by the transfer, after the Budget was framed, of charges in connection with the planting and conservation of trees along roads in charge of District Officers as mentioned above. In Bombay the expenditure fell short of the Budget by 30,1 as a number of urgent works was taken in hand only at the close of the year.

234. The Revised was generally framed too high, except in the case of expenditure by Civil Officers in Madras, where some urgent works were taken in hand after the Revised Estimate had been prepared.

England.

RESULTS.

	England. Less.	Exchange. Less.	Total. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	18,3	19,7	38,0
,, Budget Estimate	9,3	15,8	25,1
,, Revised Estimate	7,7	2,3	10,0

235. The decrease is mainly due to a large number of officers having elected to draw their furlough allowances in India, in consequence of the market rate of exchange having been for a considerable part of the year higher than the official rate.

L.—ARMY SERVICES.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
944,7	RECEIPTS	982,6	857,0	785,6
20,677,8	EXPENDITURE	21,505,1	20,897,5	20,690,1
19,733,1	NET	20,522,5	20,040,5	19,904,5

236. The Indian and English portions of the above figures are as follows:—

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS.			
879,4	India	926,0	800,0	729,9
45,1	England	39,0	43,0	42,0
20,2	Exchange	17,6	14,0	13,7
944,7	TOTAL	982,6	857,0	785,6
	EXPENDITURE.			
14,944,1	India	14,806,0	14,816,0	14,799,2
3,957,7	England	4,620,1	4,589,8	4,440,1
1,776,0	Exchange	2,079,0	1,491,7	1,450,8
20,677,8	TOTAL	21,505,1	20,897,5	20,690,1

237. The receipts in India fell short of the Budget and Revised Estimates and of the actuals of 1889-90 by 196,1 by 70,1 and by 149,5, respectively. The decrease occurred chiefly under Commissariat Receipts, owing to smaller consumption of malt liquor by British troops and to the British corps in Madras and Bombay having been permitted to make their own arrangements for the supply of this liquor instead of obtaining it on payment from the Commissariat Department as before.

238. The Indian Army Expenditure for 1890-91 includes 350,3 on account of extra charges incurred for Upper Burma and 409,7 for the Chin-Lushai Expedition and other special undertakings, details of which will be found below. Excluding these special items, the expenditure in India during the year compares as follows with that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate:—

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Accounts.
14,944,1	Total Expenditure	14,816,0	14,799,2
435,8	Extra charges for Upper Burma	450,0	350,3 ...
319,8	Chin-Lushai Expedition	200,0	265,4
30,9	Lushai Expedition	...	...
66,4	Sikkim Expedition	...	...
	Hazara Field Force	...	2,7
12,1	Anglo-Siamese Mission	...	4,6
	Zhob Valley Mission	...	5,2
...	Zhob Field Force	...	48,3
...	Miranzai Expedition	...	32,9
...	Hazara Expedition	...	49,8
...	Manipur Field Operations	...	4
...	Other special charges	...	4
865,0		650,0	760,0
14,079,1	Other Expenditure	14,166,0	14,039,2

239. This comparison shows that the ordinary expenditure of the two years was about the same. There were, however, considerable variations in the details. In 1889-90 there was a special expenditure of 209,7 for the mobilisation of an Army Corps, and the charges for the pay of the European Army were 104,8 higher owing to various causes, one of which is the rate of Exchange for the payment of British Troops having been 1*s.* 4½ *d.* against 1*s.* 5*d.* in 1890-91. These special charges in 1889-90 were nearly counterbalanced by various increases in

L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

1890-91, the most important of which are increases of 89,9 in the pay of the Native Army, 84,3 under Ordnance, owing to large purchases of local stores, 41,9 under Clothing, owing to manufacture of clothing in advance for following years and 53,1 in the Military Pensions to Natives, owing to a change in the system of payment under which in some districts the pensions were paid monthly and quarterly instead of half-yearly as before. The saving in the charges for Upper Burma in 1890-91 occurred almost wholly under Commissariat Supplies.

240. Compared with the Budget, there was a net excess of 110,0 in the special charges as shown above, while in the ordinary expenditure there was a saving of 126,8. It occurred principally in the Commissariat charges, owing to the smaller supplies of malt liquor and in the pay of the European Army which was below the expected strength.

241. The fluctuations in the charges in England are principally connected with the supply of magazine rifles and the payment of arrear claims on account of deferred pay of British Forces serving in India.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS.

XXXIII.—Army.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	1890-91. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
34,7	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	40,1	20,2	19,1
531,2	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	594,2	491,8	435,3
11,6	Remount and Veterinary Establishment, Supplies and Services	15,9	14,7	9,4
73,7	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	71,7	70,1	67,4
2,2	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	2,5	2,1	2,0
27,8	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	25,7	25,6	25,5
88,5	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	81,3	85,8	86,4
1,1	Education	1,2	1,6	1,3
7,8	Sea Transport Charges	10,9	11,2	5,0
48,2	Miscellaneous Services	21,7	25,2	23,7
826,8	TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES	865,2	748,3	675,1
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
...	Rewards for Military Services	...	4	2
2,5	Military Pensions to Europeans	13,7	3,8	2,3
...	Military Pensions to Natives	1	...	...
50,1	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	47,0	47,5	52,3
52,6	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES	60,8	51,7	54,8
879,4	TOTAL INDIA	926,0	800,0	729,9
	ENGLAND—			
36,5	Effective Services	30,0	35,6	34,7
8,6	Non-Effective Services	9,0	7,4	7,3
20,2	Exchange	17,6	14,0	13,7
65,3	TOTAL ENGLAND	56,6	57,0	55,7
944,7	GRAND TOTAL	982,6	857,0	785,6

242. It has been explained in previous reports that the Army Receipts are more or less of a fluctuating character, and are not susceptible of an accurate forecast. The receipts under *Regimental Pay, etc.*, showed a falling off compared with both the Budget and the Actuals of 1889-90, owing mainly to a change in the method of adjusting recoveries on account of disallowances appertaining to previous years. Formerly these recoveries were shown as miscellaneous receipts under the minor head concerned, but from 1890-91 they have been adjusted through the head Advances Recoverable, the corresponding charges in the previous year being also taken to that head. A part of the falling off compared with the Budget was lso due to the receipts on account of hutting money having been over-estimated in the Budget.

The *Commissariat* receipts, which furnish more than half of the total Army Receipts, were also over-estimated in the Budget. The figures for the principal sub-heads are given below :—

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	1890-91. Accounts.
381,9	Sale of malt liquor	427,6	355,0	312,1
59,0	Sale of provisions and stores	73,5	61,5	57,7
19,2	Sale of rum	22,2	18,3	17,2
13,2	Khedda receipts	14,0	14,0	12,4
5,3	Sale of transport cattle	9,3	6,3	4,1
52,6	Other heads	47,6	36,7	31,8
531,2	TOTAL	594,2	491,8	435,3

There were smaller sales of provisions and stores generally, and a smaller consumption of malt liquor and rum by British troops; and further the Bombay and Madras corps were permitted to

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXXIII.—Army—*continued.*

make their own arrangements for the supply of malt liquor instead of obtaining it from the Commissariat Department on payment as before; the reduction in the receipts is counterbalanced by a reduction in the charges under the corresponding sub-head of the Commissariat grant. The change explained above in the method of adjusting recoveries of disallowances appertaining to previous years, and smaller miscellaneous transport receipts for the hire of cattle, account for the bulk of the decrease under other heads.

The falling off in the *Remount and Veterinary* receipts was almost entirely due to smaller sales of chargers to officers; the budget estimated for a large improvement on account of these sales, but there was really a large falling off. Smaller issues of clothing to soldiers on payment, owing generally to corps being on field service, to stoppage of the sale of clothing to private individuals, and to a reduction in the compensation rates at which garments are sold to British troops, mainly account for the decrease in the *Clothing* receipts. The Budget Estimate of *Ordnance* receipts was exceeded, owing to large recoveries on account of Snider rifles, etc., supplied to the Kolhapur Infantry, of arms, accoutrements, etc., supplied to the Imperial British East Africa Company, and of stores supplied to the Imperial service troops, and generally to more sales of unserviceable stores in arsenals and factories. The increase would have been much greater if an unusually large quantity of Europe stores had not been returned by other departments in Madras, the value of which exceeded that of the stores issued to other departments in that presidency during the year; 10,0 was provided in the Budget for these receipts, but the actuals amounted to —4. Smaller recoveries of table money from officers proceeding in chartered vessels, and a reduction in the rate of stoppages from non-commissioned officers and men rationed on Her Majesty's Indian troop-ships, diminished the *Sea Transport* receipts of the year. The *Miscellaneous receipts* are irregular. The Budget did not provide for the special receipts in 1890-91 connected with the Chin-Lushai, Zhob and Miranzai Expeditions, while the refunds of large unexpended balances in the hands of officers commanding outposts in Burma, and larger receipts in connection with expeditions, swelled the receipts of 1889-90. The Budget under *Military Pensions to Europeans* was high, as no allowance was made in it for the change made in 1889-90, as explained in last year's report, in regard to the adjustment of the recoveries on account of leave and pensionary allowances of military officers of the Hyderabad Contingent, which before that year were shown under this head, the change having been introduced after the Budget was framed. Recoveries on account of *Widows' pensions* are rising year by year owing to new admissions to the Military Service Family Pension Fund; the Budget for 1890-91 was taken at much too low a figure.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE.

46.—Army.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	1890-91. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
481,3	Army and Garrison Staff	483,3	483,8	484.7
193,9	Administrative Staff	196.3	196,7	192,1
7,227,6	Regimental Pay, etc.	7,266,3	7,190,3	7,212,7
3,109,7	Commissariat	3,269,7	3,119,2	3,068,5
252,8	Remounts and Veterinary	223,0	223,1	213,5
193,6	Clothing	229,7	220,4	235,5
214,9	Barrack Establishment, etc.	218,2	216,3	229,7
38,9	Administration of Martial Law	43,1	40,4	37,8
618,3	Medical	640,3	637,6	627,7
631,7	Ordnance	715,6	723,1	716,0
30,6	Ecclesiastical	29,5	28,6	27,4
43,4	Education	45,5	45,3	44,5
54,8	Sea Transport Charges	58,2	59,0	64,4
603,6	Miscellaneous Services	356,4	503,2	525,3
209,7	Mobilization	...	...	...
131,2	Volunteer Corps	136,4	139,2	135,5
14,036,0	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	13,911,5	13,826,2	13,815,3
1,0	Unadjusted Expenditure	...	...	21,7
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
8,5	Rewards for Military Services	8,0	14,1	15,3
147,9	Military Pensions to Europeans	121,5	143,6	140,6
667,9	Ditto to Natives	682,6	746,5	721,0
25,6	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	25,5	26,5	27,0
57,2	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	56,9	59,1	58,3
14,944,1	TOTAL INDIA	14,806,0	14,816,0	14,799,2
	ENGLAND—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
948,6	Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	800,0	880,0	873,5
205,2	Furlough Allowances of the Officers of the Indian Service	205.0	193,0	188,9
219,0	Indian Troop Service	226,8	237,1	238,5
3,5	Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troopship	5,8	6,7	6,6
19,5	Miscellaneous	21,0	19,0	18,0
508,2	Stores for India	1,229,5	1,156,7	1,019,0
1,904,0	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,488,1	2,492,5	2,344,5
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
296,9	Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces on account of Service in India	335,0	333,6	333,0
1,652,0	Pay and Pensions of Non-Effective and Retired Officers on account of Service in India	1,690,0	1,658,0	1,657,3
92,8	Miscellaneous Pensions	94,0	91,5	91,2
12,0	Indian Service Family Pensions	13,0	14,2	14,1
3,957,7	TOTAL ENGLAND	4,620,1	4,589,8	4,440,1
1,776,0	EXCHANGE	2,079,0	1,491,7	1,450,8
20,677,8	GRAND TOTAL	21,505,1	20,897,5	20,690,1

243. Under *Army and Garrison Staff* the Budget was exceeded, mainly owing to more extended ours of the Commanders-in-Chief in India and Bombay, to no provision having been made for the salary

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

46.—Army—*continued.*

of the Secretary, Defence Committee, and his establishment, and to the pay and allowances of rank of certain Station Staff Officers having been debited to this head, as they held no regimental appointments. A part of the increase was, however, counterbalanced by savings in hill sanitaria establishments, and in the Musketry Inspection Staff, and to smaller grants to Cantonment Funds, some of those previously receiving Government aid having become self-supporting. Under *Administrative Staff* the savings arose from the revision of the Military Accounts office establishments and further reductions of certain Circle Pension Offices, payment of native pensioners in certain districts having been transferred to the Civil and Postal Departments. The removal of the Bengal Western Circle Account Offices to Rawalpindi occasioned a heavy expenditure under this head, otherwise the reduction, as compared with the charges of the previous year, would have been much larger.

244. As regards *Regimental Pay, etc.*, the figures relating to the European and Native Armies are as follows:—

	Accounts. 1889-90.	Budget. 1890-91.	Revised. 1890-91.	Accounts. 1890-91.
European army	3,564,6	3,528,0	3,477,8	3,459,8
Native army	3,663,0	3,738,3	3,712,5	3,752,9
TOTAL	7,227,6	7,266,3	7,190,3	7,212,7

245. The details of the principal sub-heads of the European Army are given below:—

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
877,8	Artillery	856,0	851,9	858,5
379,6	Cavalry	378,1	373,0	369,2
10,0	Engineers	8,0	9,2	10,7
2,221,6	Infantry	2,190,0	2,168,5	2,149,1
10,6	Invalid and Veteran Establishment	10,9	9,3	9,2
40,8	Staff Corps, General List of Officers, Unattached and Unemployed Officers	56,3	40,2	39,2
10,2	Colonel's Allowances	13,6	10,1	9,9
14,0	Other Charges	15,1	15,6	14,0
3,564,6		3,528,0	3,477,8	3,459,8

The principal savings arose from the cavalry and infantry having been below the expected strength, from the abolition of the European Artillery Veteran Company in Madras, and from there being fewer invalid and veteran officers. The estimates for unemployed general officers, and officers of the Staff Corps and General Lists, and for Colonel's allowances were placed too high. The savings were partly counterbalanced by increased charges under Artillery, due chiefly to the reorganisation of the District Commands and staff of the Royal Artillery in India, and to the number of officers on leave in Europe not having been so large as was anticipated. There was also some increase on account of the adjustment under this head of the pay and allowances of Royal Engineer officers attached to the Military Works Department, but not borne on its establishment. A considerable portion of the saving, compared with the previous year, resulted from the rate of exchange for the payment of British troops having been 1*s.* 5*d.* during the year against 1*s.* 4⅛*d.* in the previous year.

246. The details of the principal sub-heads under the Native Army are given below:—

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
47,6	Artillery	49,1	49,1	48,5
13 4	Body Guard	13,8	13,6	13,4
1,161,7	Cavalry	1,163,1	1,160,3	1,163,6
123,2	Sappers and Miners	125,2	122,3	122,3
2,215,5	Infantry	2,230,0	2,204,7	2,248,0
19,2	Annual Grant-in-aid of half-mounting	51,5	51,0	47,7
26,6	Kit money and recruits	30,1	38,4	41,8
27,2	Hutting money	34,6	35,6	27,2
14 0	Reserve Forces	24,3	20,2	23,6
14,6	Other Charges	16,6	17,3	16,8
3,663.0		3,738,3	3,712,5	3,752,9

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

46.—Army—*continued.*

The estimates under Artillery, Annual Grant-in-aid of half-mounting and Hutting Money, proved to be excessive, while the provision made under Sappers and Miners for the reorganisation of the *personnel* of the Sub-Marine Mining was not utilised. These savings were more than counterbalanced by the increased expenditure due to the strength of the Native cavalry not having been so short as was anticipated, to the formation of Afridi companies in certain Bengal regiments, to the grants of kit money to recruits enlisted for the Burma battalions of Madras Infantry, to advances paid to regiments proceeding to Manipur, and to payments of arrears of the previous year.

247. The details of the *Commissariat Charges* are as follows:—

	Accounts. 1889-90.	Budget. 1890-91.	Revised. 1890-91.	Accounts. 1890-91.
Establishment	480,4	507,1	491,4	479,1
Supplies	1,528,3	1,588,2	1,497,5	1,466,2
Services	783.3	852,4	826,9	799.0
Transport Branch	317.7	322,0	303.4	324,2
	3,109,7	3,269,7	3,119,2	3,068,5

The saving, compared with the previous year, occurred wholly in the charges for malt liquor, owing to reduced consumption and the introduction of the regimental system of supply mentioned under Receipts. Compared with the Budget, there was a total saving under the head of 201,2, the details of which are given below:—

Establishment	28,0
Supplies	122,0
Services	53,4
Transport Branch	—2,2
	201,2

The saving under "Establishment" is the result of diminished expenditure for regimental transport and Kheddah establishments, absences on furlough, temporary vacancies in executive establishments and reduced ambulance, transport and other subordinate establishments, especially in Burma. The major portion of the saving on the Estimate for "Supplies" is connected with the reduced supply of malt liquor (104,5) as explained under Receipts. The withdrawal of the Bengal native regiments from Burma and a fall of prices in parts of Bengal and in Bombay diminished the charges for provisions for natives, while favorable prices for grain and forage in Bombay, and grass cultivation in Bengal, caused a large saving (14,6) in the compensation for dearness of forage; purchases of rum also were not made to the estimated extent; and savings occurred under Reserve Stock, owing to the cost of canvas cloth for mattresses having been debited to Barrack establishments and supplies instead of here as before, notwithstanding that a large arrear charge had to be met, under the same head, on account of tinned provisions obtained from the Colonies in the previous year. On the other hand, the payment of higher contract rates for certain articles of food for British soldiers caused a considerable increase in the charges for provisions for Europeans.

Under "Services" there were large savings in the expenditure on account of hire of transport and sea and inland water charges, owing to Government carriage having been more fully utilized; the estimates for Regimental equipments and Camp contingencies, and Miscellaneous charges were framed too high; a large saving also accrued in the feed of animals at the Hissar Cattle Farm and in the Khedda charges consequent on the reduced number of elephants maintained. These savings were partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure under "Railway charges," (6,3), owing to a large number of troops having been moved in Bengal by rail instead of by route march, to the despatch of large quantities of ammunition and gunpowder from the Fort William Arsenal and Ishapur Factory to other arsenals in Bengal and to Madras and Bombay, and to the removal of timber from Allahabad to Fatehgurh; charges in connection with grass cultivation were under-estimated, and higher rates had to be paid for grain and fodder at certain stations.

In the "Transport Branch" the depôt and regimental charges exceeded the Budget, owing mainly to large purchases of elephants in Burma for the Wunthoo Expedition, but the ambulance transport charges were smaller owing to less expenditure on tongas, doolies, equipment and clothing, and to no animals having been purchased.

248. The saving under *Remount and Veterinary Establishments* arose from fewer purchases of remounts ponies for mounted infantry, ordnance mules and young stock, and from the estimate for feed of young stock in Bombay having been placed too high. On the other hand, a large expenditure was incurred for re-roofing the stables at Ahmednagar, and there was also an excess in the road expenses of remounts. The *Clothing* charges exceeded the Budget, mainly on account of the manufacture during the year of a portion of the clothing for the next year; the excess would have been larger but for an over-estimate in the Budget

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

46.—Army—*continued.*

on account of compensation in lieu of clothing. Under *Barrack Establishments* the excess was due to larger issues of barrack bedding in consequence of the arrival of larger drafts from England and of the transfer to this head of certain charges for barrack bedding formerly taken under Commissariat charges, to larger supplies of barrack furniture from jails, to increased expenditure for lighting, a large stock of kerosine oil having been laid in at Fort Lahore, and to an increase in the miscellaneous charges in Bengal. The charges for the *Administration of Martial Law* were considerably over-estimated. The saving under *Medical Establishments* occurred principally under the head of District Establishments, and was due partly to one of the Deputy Surgeon-Generalships in Madras having been vacant, but the Budget, especially in Madras, does not appear to have made sufficient allowance for the usual savings on account of short strength under this head; the expenditure was slightly less than that of the previous year, while the Budget provided for an increase of about a lakh and a half. The provision of 1,5 for the special concessions intended to be given to the Army Hospital Native Corps was also not utilised, and there were vacancies in that corps as well as in the establishment of nursing sisters. A part of these savings was counterbalanced by a large increase (17,1) in the supplies of medical stores, etc., necessitated by a larger number of patients; but on the other hand the deduction for stores supplied to other Departments was larger than estimated. In the *Ordnance Department* the Budget made increased provision for the purchase of local supplies of stores and for an establishment of civilian mechanics. The actual purchases, however, were less than anticipated, and more favorable contract rates were obtained. The saving resulting from these causes was, however, counterbalanced by smaller supplies to other departments, which are adjusted by deduction from the charges. The savings under *Ecclesiastical* charges are attributable to the lower rate of pay drawn by an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, to the adjustment of the allowance of the Roman Catholic Bishop in Madras as a civil charge from 1st April 1890, to the abolition of the appointment of a Roman Catholic Chaplain at Myingyan, and to smaller travelling and contingent expenses. Heavy charges for the supply of coal to Her Majesty's Indian troopships, partly counterbalanced by smaller expenditure for the provision of officers and soldiers with passages in private vessels, account for the increased expenditure under *Sea Transport* charges.

249. The head *Miscellaneous Services* may be analysed as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	
	Accounts.	Budget.	Accounts.
Total Expenditure	603,6	356,4	525,3
Deduct—Special charges as given in para.	429,2	200,0	409,7
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	174,4	156,4	115,6

The special items do not call for any further remarks. The savings under Ordinary Expenditure have occurred mainly from the charges for decorations and medals having been adjusted under non-effective charges—rewards, and from smaller charges for printing and forms and purchase and rent of lands and buildings. The head *Mobilization* was specially opened in the accounts of 1889-90, and was abolished at the end of it. The Budget grant for *Volunteer Corps* included 3,0 for a Railway Service Corps and grants-in-aid for constructing rifle ranges, but this provision was not utilised. The Budget Estimate under Volunteer Reserve Force was also framed too high. These savings were, however, partly counterbalanced by increased capitation grants, which also account for the increase over the actuals of the previous year.

250. As regards the *Unadjusted Expenditure* a sum of 70,7 out of the actual issues from the Treasury to the Military Department in 1890-91 was not brought to account in the Military books under the appropriate service heads; but as similar outstandings at the end of 1889-90, aggregating 49,0, were adjusted by the Military Department in the following year, the balance of 21,7 represents the difference charged here to exhibit the full outlay affecting the surplus of the year.

251. Under the group "Non-effective Charges" in India the payments for *Rewards for Military Services* were swelled by the adjustment under the head of the charges for decorations and medals as mentioned above, while new admissions to the pension establishment and larger payments on account of the capitalised value of officers' pensions enhanced the charges for *Pensions to Europeans*. There was a large increase in the pensions to Natives also, owing to a change in the system of paying Native Military Pensioners, whereby some are now paid monthly and others quarterly instead of half-yearly as before.

252. In England the increase under *Home Charges* of British Forces is explained by the payment of a sum of 70,0 on account of arrears of Deferred Pay for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90, which had not been provided for in the Budget. The actuals of the previous year included the payment of larger arrears. The charges for *Furlough Allowances* show a saving compared with both the Budget and the Actuals of 1889-90, owing to a large number of officers having elected to draw their furlough allowances in India, in consequence of the market rate of exchange being higher than the official rate. Under *Stores* the actual payments on account of magazine rifles were much less than the amount provided on this account

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

46.—Army—*concluded.*

in the Budget. Under "Non-Effective Charges" the growth of the pension charges shown under *Retired Pay, etc.*, has not been as great as in recent years, and the *Miscellaneous Pensions* are diminishing by degrees.

253. The details of the extra charges for Upper Burma during the year, which amounted to 350,3 against 435,8 in 1889-90, are given below—

GRANTS.	1889-90.	1890-91.			
		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Army and Garrison Staff	19,3	...	20,0	...	20,0
Administrative Staff	5,1	...	5,1	...	5,1
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	14,0	3,5	4,1	8	8,4
Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	340,2	10,0	260,7	...	270,7
Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	1	...	7	...	7
Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	4	...	2	...	2
Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	6,6	...	5,4	...	5,4
Administration of Martial Law	2	...	1	...	1
Medical Establishments, Services and Supplies	24,0	1	23,1	...	23,2
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	—2,7	...	—2,7	...	—2,7
Ecclesiastical	1,3	...	5	...	5
Sea Transport Charges	4,7	...	5,6	...	5,6
Miscellaneous Services	21,4	...	5,9	...	5,9
Volunteer Corps	1	...	2	...	2
Rewards for Military Services	1	6,1	...	1	6,2
Military Pensions	1,0	...	...	8	8
TOTAL	435,8	19,7	328,9	1,7	350,3

Section LL.—SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS—EXPENDITURE.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	1890-91. Accounts.
689,5	EXPENDITURE	892,3	523,3	491,8

254. The decrease of 197,7 on the total expenditure, compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due partly to the rise in the rate of exchange, partly to the delay in supplying guns and other stores from England, and partly to the progress of some projects having been retarded owing to the revision of details. The same causes account for the lapse on the Budget Estimate. The short outlay, as compared with the Revised Estimate, was partly due to the Khyber Pass having been closed for political reasons, which retarded the progress of works in and beyond the Pass, and partly to a payment to the Bombay Port Trust for land having been held in abeyance pending the settlement of the case by arbitration.

47.—Special Defence Works.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	1890-91. Accounts.
	India, General and Political—			
233,9	Bengal Presidency	389,3	237,3	233,9
131,6	Bombay Presidency			
34,9	Lower Burma	36,5	26,0	18,5
400,4	TOTAL INDIA .	425,8	263,3	252,4
199,5	ENGLAND	321,7	196,2	180,5
89,6	EXCHANGE	144,8	63,8	58,9
689,5	GRAND TOTAL .	892,3	523,3	491,8

255. The short outlay in comparison with the Budget was due to the prosecution of work on certain projects having been delayed, pending either elaboration of schemes or settlement of necessary details prior to commencement of work. In Burma it was found impossible to utilise the grant provided in the Budget for accommodation for a garrison of Royal Artillery at Rangoon. The lapse on the Revised Estimate is small and was mainly due to the blocking of the Khyber Pass having retarded the progress of work, and to the payment for land to the Bombay Port Trust having been deferred pending settlement of the claim by arbitration.

256. In *England* there was some delay in supplying the guns and other stores.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

Provincial and Local Revenue as by Budget.	Provincial Balances. April 1st, 1890.	Provincial Balances. March 31st, 1891.		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
13,6	12,6	13,1	India	— 3	— 3	+ 5
834,3	297,4	265,2	Central Provinces . .	— 84,3	— 74,9	— 32,2
1,678,1	278,1	395,5	Burma	— 37,1	+ 44,1	+ 117,4
575,7	124,7	122,2	Assam	— 42,5	— 11,9	— 2,5
5,470,0	590,6	436,7	Bengal	— 31,0	— 84,1	— 153,9
3,923,1	561,0	578,8	North-Western Provinces .	+ 7,7	+ 34,0	+ 17,8
2,026,9	449,2	483,5	Punjab	— 47,3	+ 26,7	+ 34,3
3,701,5	1,403,8	1,309,0	Madras	— 223,1	— 139,1	— 94,8
4.148,9	906,1	820,9	Bombay	— 299,8	— 107,3	— 85,2
22,372,1	4,623,5	4,424,9	TOTAL .	— 757,7	— 312,8	— 198,6

257. The above figures represent the surplus or deficit of each Provincial Government in respect of the revenues and charges assigned to it, including Incorporated Local Funds. The differences between the Estimates and Accounts under the various revenue and expenditure heads have been explained in detail in the foregoing pages, and the share of these pertaining to the Provincial and Local sections of the accounts for the several groups is given below separately for each province. These details show that the Provincial and Local shares of the Revenues were, on the whole, better than the Budget by 462,2 and 165,6, respectively, and the expenditure more by 47,5 and 21,2, consequently the Provincial and Local balances were better than expected by 462,2—47,5 or 414,7 and 165,6—21,2 or 144,4, respectively. The Budget anticipated that there would be deficits in the Provincial and Local Accounts to the extent of 720,1 and 37,6, respectively, and as there were improvements of 414,7 and 144,4 over the Budget as just shown, the Provincial balances were diminished during the year by 720,1-414,7 or by 305,4, while the Local balances increased by 144,4—37,6 or by 106,8, the net decrease in the Provincial and Local balances taken together being 305,4—106,8 or 198,6. The largest improvement occurred in Bombay, amounting to 214,6. Next come in order Burma, Madras and the Punjab, where the improvements amounted to 154,5, 128,3 and 81,6. The result in Bengal was worse than expected by 122,9, due chiefly to the charges incurred for the newly formed South Lushai Hills District, and to larger expenditure on both Provincial and Local Civil Works.

Central Provinces.

Revenue. 1889-90. Accounts.	Revenue. 1890-91. Budget.	Revenue. 1890-91. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1889-90. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1890-91. Budget.	Expenditure. 1890-91. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
683,6	651,9	631,6	658,5	Revenue . . .	165,1	178,9	172,6	167,7
1,6	3,0	2,8	2,9	Interest . . .	1,4	2,8	2,3	2,2
8	8	1,0	1,0	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . . .	5,8	5,8	5,9	5,9
67,9	66,0	67,4	63,1	Civil Departments . .	376,7	390,7	375,5	369,1
9,1	6,2	6,4	7,1	Miscellaneous . .	44,5	41,8	44,0	42,7
6,9	6,2	5,5	5 9	Buildings and Roads .	181,5	175,4	175,4	176,2
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local . .	7,2	5,2	5,9	6,3
769,9	734,1	714,7	738,5	TOTAL .	782,2	800,6	781,6	770,1
				LOCAL—				
64,5	71,4	72,0	73,2	Revenue . . .	34,8	40,2	38,0	35,4
17,6	17,0	17,4	17,7	Civil Department . .	31,2	34,7	33,2	33,5
4,4	4,5	4,5	4,7	Miscellaneous . .	1,0	1,4	1,2	1,0
6,9	7,3	7,3	8,0	Buildings and Roads .	34,5	46,9	42,7	40,6
7,2	5,2	5,9	6,3	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
100,6	105,4	107,1	109,9	TOTAL .	101,5	123,2	115,1	110,5
870,5.	839,5	821,8	848,4	TOTAL BOTH .	883,7	923,8	896,7	880,6
				Surplus + Deficit—	—13,2	—84,3	—74,9	—32,2

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Burma.

Revenue. 1889-90. Accounts.	Revenue. 1890-91. Budget.	Revenue. 1890-91. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1889-90. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1890-91. Budget.	Expenditure. 1890-91. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,073,7	1,046,8	1,092,0	1,123,6	Revenue	204,7	207,5	207,7	200,6
2,4	2,0	1,9	1,8	Interest	1,8	2,2	2,2	1,6
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,8	4,6	4,6	4,6
97,5	100,7	92,4	93,5	Civil Departments	624,9	671,6	613,6	608,0
6,4	5,8	5,6	5,9	Miscellaneous	69,4	64,2	72,3	65,4
348,3	380,0	380,0	376,7	Railways	318,6	319,2	327,3	323,3
4,5	3,6	5,0	6,1	Irrigation	51,6	40,1	49,4	50,2
6,2	6,1	6,4	6,6	Buildings and Roads	198,6	259,5	253,1	252,8
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	6	...	...	1,5
1,539,0	1,545,0	1,583,3	1,614,2	TOTAL	1,475,0	1,568,9	1,530,2	1,508,0
				LOCAL—				
86,3	90,6	91,3	96,0	Revenue	4,7	4,7	4,4	4,5
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	7,9	8,2	8,2	7,9
7,4	7,0	6,6	6,1	Civil Departments	59,9	69,0	63,4	58,2
21,7	23,7	23,8	25,0	Miscellaneous	6,3	8,1	7,2	6,9
3,0	2,9	3,4	3,9	Irrigation	4,1	4,1	4,8	4,9
9,9	8,9	9,9	10,2	Buildings and Roads	40,4	52,2	56,0	49,1
6	...	...	1,5	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
128,9	133,1	135,0	142,7	TOTAL	123,3	146,3	144,0	131,5
1,667,9	1,678,1	1,718,3	1,756,9	TOTAL BOTH	1,598,3	1,715,2	1,674,2	1,639,5
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+ 69,6	—37,1	+ 44,1	+ 117,4

Assam.

Revenue. 1889-90. Accounts.	Revenue. 1890-91. Budget.	Revenue. 1890-91. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1889-90. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1890-91. Budget.	Expenditure. 1890-91. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
472,6	460,6	491,5	493,4	Revenue	110,6	117,0	113,7	112,3
1	1	1	1	Interest	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1	1	1	1
24,6	24,6	25,5	23,2	Civil Departments	229,5	254,5	258,3	267,6
4,2	5,8	4,4	5,4	Miscellaneous	16,0	18,0	16,4	17,7
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	1,9	2,3	2,0	1,6
7,3	7,2	8,1	7,9	Railways	19,4	18,5	17,7	17,8
1,6	2,6	4,3	4,5	Buildings and Roads	70,3	114,9	123,4	116,2
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	42,4	18,1	19,0	19,0
510,4	500,9	533,9	534,5	TOTAL	490,3	543,5	550,7	552,4
				LOCAL—				
53,2	53,1	54,0	53,7	Revenue	4	4	3	3
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,7	3,8	3,7	3,7
10,1	9,7	9,8	10,7	Civil Departments	25,1	27,4	25,0	24,6
5	6	5	5	Miscellaneous	2,5	3,2	2,5	2,6
13,0	11,4	10,0	10,3	Buildings and Roads	87,8	58,0	56,9	47,6
42,4	18,1	19,0	19,0	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
119,2	92,9	93,3	94,2	TOTAL	119,5	92,8	88,4	78,8
629,6	593,8	627,2	628,7	TOTAL BOTH	609,8	636,3	639,1	631,2
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+19,8	—42,5	—11,9	—2,5

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Bengal.

Revenue. 1889-90. Accounts.	Revenue. 1890-91. Budget.	Revenue. 1890-91. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts		Expenditure. 1889-90. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1890-91. Budget.	Expenditure. 1890-91. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,102,8	2,939,2	2,938,3	2,860,5	Revenue	589,6	604,8	622,3	609,5
10,4	15,9	14,4	9,3	Interest	6,8	10,8	8,9	8,4
1	1	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1	1	...	...
381,7	378,1	399,8	392,9	Civil Departments	2,252,9	2,209,8	2,242,0	2,308 2
99,9	99,2	103,6	119,1	Miscellaneous	267,0	272,4	279,6	289,0
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	13,4	10,0	2,5	1,3
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	2,5	1,1	1,3
1,250,4	1,270,1	1,465,5	1,464,5	Railways	960,1	982,9	1,130,7	1,079,7
241,2	238,4	228,8	228,4	Irrigation	514,1	554,1	528,1	524,8
57,0	37,9	72,7	73,7	Buildings and Roads	318,6	298,5	361,4	357,2
...	...	....	...	Transfers to Local	118,3	83,0	88,0	89,4
5,143,5	4,978,9	5,223,1	5,148,4	TOTAL	5,040,9	5,028,9	5,264,6	5,268,8
				LOCAL—				
388,8	370,0	397,0	379,9	Revenue	1,9	4,0	2,5	2,0
5,6	5,0	5,0	4,9	Interest	...	...	...	...
1,7	1,6	1,5	1,3	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	36,5	37,5	36,5	35,9
46,0	47,5	51,9	50,5	Civil Departments	137,0	135,2	148,9	138,9
23,4	24,0	22,4	19,0	Miscellaneous	10,8	8,4	10,3	11,9
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	10,8	...	2,0	2
...	...	3	1,0	Irrigation	...	...	5	1,0
29,4	43,0	36,6	37,4	Buildings and Roads	423,8	370,0	444,6	427,0
118,3	83,0	88,0	89,4	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
613,2	574,1	602,7	583,4	TOTAL	620,8	555,1	645,3	616,9
5,756,7	5,553,0	5,825,8	5,731,8	TOTAL BOTH	5,661,7	5,584,0	5,909,9	5,885,7
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+ 95,0	—31,0	—84,1	—153,9

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Revenue. 1889-90. Accounts.	Revenue. 1890-91. Budget.	Revenue. 1890-91. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1889-90. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1890-91. Budget.	Expenditure. 1890-91. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,340,1	2,309,7	2,285,1	2,273,2	Revenue	545,3	545,8	539,4	535,7
11,1	14,5	17,3	17,3	Interest	8,8	12,7	13,4	13,4
148,4	139,8	146,6	145,8	Civil Department	1,185,0	1,178,1	1,208,2	1,219,9
37,9	30,4	31,3	35,8	Miscellaneous	220,9	226,9	234,2	234,8
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	2,3	1,7
				Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	3,0	...	—33,5	—36,3
42,9	48,5	58,9	51,0	Railways	32,5	34,0	47,2	43,7
468,4	497,7	558,1	551,3	Irrigation	527,6	532,9	547,2	549,9
81,8	84,5	81,1	85,1	Buildings and Roads	282,0	321,8	321,4	335,4
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	222,8	276,2	284,8	273,8
3,130,6	3,125,1	3,178,4	3,159,5	TOTAL	3,027,9	3,128,4	3,164,6	3,172,0

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*continued.*

Revenue 1889-90. Accounts.	Revenue 1890-91. Budget.	Revenue 1890-91. Revised.	Revenue 1890-91. Accounts.		Expenditure 1889-90. Accounts.	Expenditure 1890-91. Budget.	Expenditure 1890-91. Revised.	Expenditure 1890-91. Accounts.
				LOCAL—				
743,5	745,3	751,3	755,3	Revenue	321,1	324,3	316,3	312,9
2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	Interest	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	18,3	18,6	18,4	18,3
28,6	29,8	29,3	29,3	Civil Departments	443,2	448,1	447,3	447,7
14,1	13,9	13,9	13,3	Miscellaneous	2,6	3,0	2,8	3,1
6,7	6,8	7,9	9,3	Buildings and Roads	218,4	269,2	284,4	270,9
222,8	276,2	284,8	273,8	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,017,9	1,074,2	1,089,4	1,083,2	TOTAL	1,003,6	1,063,2	1,069,2	1,052,9
4,148,5	4,199,3	4,267,8	4,242,7	TOTAL BOTH	4,031,5	4,191,6	4,233,8	4,224,9
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+117,0	+7,7	+34,0	+17,8

Punjab.

Revenue 1889-90. Accounts.	Revenue 1890-91. Budget.	Revenue 1890-91. Revised.	Revenue 1890-91. Accounts.		Expenditure 1889-90. Accounts.	Expenditure 1890-91. Budget.	Expenditure 1890-91. Revised.	Expenditure 1890-91. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,403,0	1,399,5	1,415,7	1,414,8	Revenue	279,0	284,5	274,6	278,0
20,1	22,1	22,5	22,6	Interest	16,9	18,6	17,9	17,5
...	...	...	1	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	9,2	9,4	9,4	9,6
140,5	138,4	139,9	139,5	Civil Departments	912,4	953,5	924,4	926,7
27,4	22,3	28,4	32,3	Miscellaneous	123,6	130,5	129,5	133,8
10,1	11,2	11,2	11,2	Railways	21,5	19,9	19,8	19,8
4,8	4,8	6,4	5,6	Irrigation	2,9	4,1	4,8	4,0
41,4	37,6	36,9	38,0	Buildings and Roads	289,5	298,6	293,5	285,6
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—37,0	—43,2	—42,9	—42,3
1,647,3	1,635,9	1,661,0	1,664,1	TOTAL	1,618,0	1,675,9	1,631,0	1,632,7
				LOCAL—				
339,4	338,7	341,9	345,0	Revenue	121,4	116,8	119,5	120,2
1	1	1	1	Interest	...	...	...	...
3,9	4,4	3,8	3,8	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,9	4,8	4,8	4,7
20,9	18,8	22,2	19,6	Civil Departments	107,1	118,4	110,3	111,2
3,9	4,5	2,9	4,3	Miscellaneous	7,1	6,2	6,4	6,6
9	1,0	1,7	1,3	Irrigation	1	1	1,1	1,1
19,7	23,5	24,4	26,2	Buildings and Roads	98,1	108,8	115,3	111,3
—37,0	—43,2	—42,9	—42,3	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
351,8	347,8	354,1	358,0	TOTAL	338,7	355,1	357,4	355,1
1,999,1	1,983,7	2,015,1	2,022,1	TOTAL BOTH	1,956,7	2,031,0	1,998,4	1,987,8
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+42,4	—47,3	+26,7	+34,3

Madras.

Revenue 1889-90. Accounts.	Revenue 1890-91. Budget.	Revenue 1890-91. Revised.	Revenue 1890-91. Accounts.		Expenditure 1880-90. Accounts.	Expenditure 1890-91. Budget.	Expenditure 1890-91. Revised.	Expenditure 1890-91. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,718,6	2,502,9	2,530,8	2,529,0	Revenue	666,7	676,9	675,5	671,5
3,3	3,5	4,1	4,3	Interest	3,1	4,0	3,8	3,6
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	10,5	10,7	10,2	9,6
147,4	152,6	157,1	157,1	Civil Departments	1,257,4	1,293,2	1,286,3	1,298,5
25,5	27,3	26,7	26,6	Miscellaneous	212,5	237,1	221,9	221,7
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	44,1	5	1,2	2,4
...	...	..	...	Construction of Railways	...	...	39,5	28,6
...	...	...	..	Railways	10,0	16,4	17,3	17,5
12,4	11,2	12,5	13,9	Irrigation	324,3	365,0	366,0	354,6
11,1	11,5	11,7	12,9	Buildings and Roads	239,9	323,9	280,0	262,2
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	5,2	4	6,6	10,4
2,918,3	2,709,0	2,742,9	2,743,8	TOTAL	2,773,7	2,928,1	2,908,3	2,880,6

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*concluded.*

Madras—*continued.*

Revenue 1889-90. Accounts.	Revenue 1890-91. Budget.	Revenue 1890-91. Revised.	Revenue 1890-91. Accounts.		Expenditure 1889-90. Accounts.	Expenditure 1890-91. Budget.	Expenditure 1890-91. Revised.	Expenditure 1890-91. Accounts.
				LOCAL—				
852,6	818,8	884,0	920,8	Revenue	367,6	363,2	389,2	385,0
9,0	9,9	9,4	9,5	Interest	9	8	8	8
18,5	17,0	20,2	20,4	Civil Departments	173,3	163,3	182,2	190,3
57,4	53,5	57,9	58,7	Miscellaneous	78,8	65,2	66,8	70,2
...	...	...	...	Irrigation	4	4,1	1,6	1,3
98,4	93,3	97,3	97,3	Buildings and Roads	409,1	400,3	408,5	427,5
5,2	4	6,6	10,4	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,041,1	992,9	1,075,4	1,117,1	TOTAL	1,030,1	996,9	1,049,1	1,075,1
3,959,4	3,701,9	3,818,3	3,860,9	TOTAL BOTH	3,803,8	3,925,0	3,957,4	3,955,7
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+155,6	—223,1	—139,1	—94,8

Bombay.

Revenue 1889-90. Accounts.	Revenue 1890-91. Budget.	Revenue 1890-91. Revised.	Revenue 1890-91. Accounts.		Expenditure 1889-90. Accounts.	Expenditure 1890-91. Budget.	Expenditure 1890-91. Revised.	Expenditure 1890-91. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,651,6	3,455,2	3,522,2	3,520,0	Revenue	1,740,4	1,727,1	1,706,6	1,706,9
20,7	23,2	21,7	22,1	Interest	13,5	15,5	15,2	15,2
5	5	5	5	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	11,1	11,0	11,1	11,2
143,5	138,6	150,0	149,1	Civil Departments	1,466,9	1,538,4	1,491,2	1,499,0
32,5	32,9	41,9	42,7	Miscellaneous	222,8	232,2	232,8	228,0
...	...	...	...	Railways	...	...	9	8
1,1	...	1,1	1,0	Irrigation	25,6	...	29,1	26,0
79,7	78,5	78,5	81,6	Buildings and Roads	365,2	429,3	412,6	402,7
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	42,7	50,1	46,5	51,1
3,929,6	3,728,9	3,815,9	3,817,0	TOTAL	3,888,2	4,003,6	3,946,0	3,940,9
				LOCAL—				
306,4	303,4	317,7	315,0	Revenue	28,1	29,6	30,2	30,4
8	9	8	8	Interest	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,3
59,1	63,3	60,0	62,8	Civil Departments	187,3	207,7	187,3	187,6
8,7	9,0	8,3	8,0	Miscellaneous	7,0	7,4	7,0	6,8
47,0	43,4	48,8	48,7	Buildings and Roads	220,0	249,0	233,4	221,6
42,7	50,1	46,5	51,1	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
464,7	470,1	482,1	486,4	TOTAL	443,9	495,2	459,3	447,7
4,394,3	4,199,0	4,298,0	4,303,4	TOTAL BOTH	4,332,1	4,498,8	4,405,3	4,388,6
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+62,2	—299,8	—107,3	—85,2

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
3,173,4	EXPENDITURE	8,445,0	8,182,0	8,058,2

258. These figures comprise the expenditure under the following heads:—

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
2,794,5	48 State Railways . . .	3,200,0	2,985,0	2,881,8
378,9	49 Irrigation Works . . .	550,0	504,4	483,8
...	50 Redemption of Liabilities . .	4,695,0	4,692,6	4,692,6

259. The capital outlay in 1890-91 on Railways and Irrigation Works exceeded that of the previous year by 192,2, due to the commencement of construction operations on the Godra Rutlam and East Coast Railways and to the vigorous prosecution of works on the Chenab Canal, the Sirsa Branch of the West Jumna Canal in the Punjab and the Peryar project in Madras. The increase would have been larger but for a write-back from Imperial to signatory states in consequence of the redistribution of the expenditure on the Sirhind Canal in the Punjab between the Imperial Government and native states. The large lapse on the Budget Grant for Capital Expenditure on Railways was due partly to the rise in the rate of Exchange having reduced the charges for Exchange on the Sterling expenditure, partly to the progress of construction on the Mu Valley Railway and the Mianwali Mari Branch of the North Western Railway not having been as rapid as was expected, and partly to the Reserve not having been fully utilised. The lapse on the grant under Irrigation was chiefly due to the postponement of the Cawnpore branch extension of the Lower Ganges Canal and to the requirements of the Orissa Canals having been over-estimated. The charge under Redemption of Liabilities was on account of the purchase of the South Indian Railway.

48.—State Railways.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
137,4	East Indian	30,0	...	—14,2
285,9	Eastern Bengal	115,7	242,7	238,0
250,8	North Western Railway	275,1	302,7	335,1
177,9	,, Chenab Bridge	1,5	10,0	7,6
...	Godra Rutlam	...	80,0	73,2
114,7	Tirhoot Durbhanga Barragnia Branch . . .	77,2	78,1	74,9
160,7	Mu Valley	500,0	424,6	429,4
20,3	Mianwali Mari	195,0	68,4	69,2
664,6	Chaman Extension Construction and Petroleum Operations	188,0	254,6	236,1
—29,5	Frontier Railway Reserve material . . .	62,8	117,2	123,0
779,3	South Indian, including Villupuram Guntakal .	973,6	1,032,2	1,015,3
1,1	East Coast	250,0	390,0	288,3
231,3	Other Railways	113,4	—15,5	5,9
...	Reserve	417,7	...	...
2,794,5	GRAND TOTAL .	3,200,0	2,985,0	2,881,8
	Distributed as below:—			
1,349,2	India	1,960,0	1,519,3	1,459,0
997,6	England	855,0	1,106,2	1,072,4
447,7	Exchange	385,0	359,5	350,4
2,794,5	TOTAL .	3,200,0	2,985,0	2,881,8

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways—*continued.*

260. The cost of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway was incorporated in 1889-90 in the Capital Account of the *East Indian Railway*, and several important Capital Works were practically completed in that year. The actuals of 1890-91 accordingly fall short of those of the previous year, while they are less than the Budget and Revised Estimates, owing to short expenditure in England and large issues of stores to Revenue Account. The outlay on the *Eastern Bengal Railway* fell short of that of the previous year, owing chiefly to the fact that during 1889-90 a large expenditure was incurred on the Budge-Budge Extension, and payment was made to the Port Commissioners for their tramway from Tolly's Nullah to the Akra Junction. The outlay on the Assam-Behar Section was also less owing to construction works having been nearly completed at the close of 1889 90. The sum allotted in the Budget Estimate, however, proved to be insufficient to meet the cost of works found necessary during the year. The lapse on the Revised Estimate was due to payments for land for the Budge-Budge and Raita Extensions not having been made to the extent anticipated, and to short outlay by the Marine Department on a third despatch steamer.

261. The increase in the expenditure on the *North Western Railway*, compared with the previous year, was due principally to heavier outlay on alteration of gradients between Jhelum and Rawalpindi, on training works to Chenab Bridge at Wazirabad, and on re-grading of the line and additional works in connection with flood damages on the Pishin section; to a payment to the Karachi Tramway Company in connection with the Kiamari Extension Tramway crossing and heavier expenditure on automatic brakes, and to an increase in the balance of stores at the close of 1890-91, due to the receipt of material for 250 covered goods wagons and automatic brake gear. The excesses were, however, partially, counterbalanced by smaller outlay on troop traffic works and by large credits for permanent way obtained from the dismantlement of sidings in connection with the Sukkur Ferryslips and for sale of ferry, winding engines, etc. The increase over the Budget was mainly due to the expenditure on additional flood works on the Pishin section having been larger than anticipated and to the increase in the stores balance just mentioned. The excess over the Revised was due to certain claims against the Chaman extension not having been adjusted during the year and to the value of stores received from England having been in excess of estimate. The *Chenab Bridge* was practically completed last year. The excess over the Budget was due to a credit on account of stores transferred to the Mianwali Mari Branch Railway having been adjusted in 1889-90 instead of in 1890-91 as was anticipated.

262. As regards the next few lines which were under construction no useful comparison can be made between the expenditure of the two years. The following special points regarding the differences between the Budget Estimates and the actuals need only be noticed. The construction of the *Godra Rutlam Railway* had not been decided upon when the Budget Estimate was framed. The progress of construction work on the *Mu Valley Railway* andthe *Mianwali Mari Branch* of the North Western Railway was not as rapid as was expected. The *Chaman* extension was completed during the year, but the expenditure on the main tunnel was heavier than expected. As regards the *Frontier Railway reserve material* the stock was reduced during, 1889-90, owing to withdrawals of material for the Chaman extension. In 1890-91 a larger quantity of material than expected was returned by the Chaman extension on completion of works and a quantity of stores was received from England to complete the stock for which no provision was made in the Budget. The construction of the *East Coast Railway* was commenced during the year. The lapse on the revised was due to the purchase of sleepers and other stores having been postponed and to a delay in the arrival of material from England.

263. The actuals of 1889-90 under *Other Railways* included 131,6 on account of the value of the old metre-gauge permanent way material, rolling stock, etc., of the late Nagpur-Chhattisgarh State Railway, which were repurchased by the State from the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company and a credit of 70,6 on account of the cost of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur Railway transferred to the Capital Account of the East Indian Railway as stated above. There was also an expenditure of 110,6 on the Burma and Tounghoo Mandalay Railways, the construction work on the latter not having been completed. Excluding these special items, the expenditure in 1889-90 amounted to 59,7 only. In 1890-91 the expenditure has been reduced by special credits on account of the sale of a part of the old Nagpur-Chattisgarh Railway material referred to above and the sale of rolling stock of the Wardha Coal Railway to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, neither of which was allowed for in the Budget; the estimates for some of the Railways were also placed too high.

49.—Irrigation Works.

1889-90. Accounts.		1890-91. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
34,9	Orissa Canals	45,7	42,2	33,2
1,4	Midnapore Canal	2,6	...	—4,0
7,2	Sone Canals	15,7	15,7	17,1

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

49.—Irrigation Works—*continued.*

1889-90. Accounts.		Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—			
7,6	Ganges Canal	13,8	13,8	15,5
60,3	Lower Ganges Canal	80,0	24,9	18,9
3·5	Agra Canal	4,5	4,5	3,4
10,6	Eastern Jumna Canal	6,7	5,3	4,6
	Punjab—			
5,9	Western Jumna Canal	2,7	6,5	5,8
10,8	Bari Doab Canal	17,2	2,8	2,8
6,3	Sirhind Canal	4,9	—29,0	—26,4
59,3	Chenab Canal	100,0	184,0	189,1
8	Jhelum Canal	...	...	...
13,5	Sirsa Branch Canal	52,7	48,0	46,4
9,4	Other Works	13,7	12,7	11,3
	Madras—			
7,2	Godavari Delta	4,2	1,5	1,0
49,5	Kistna „	42,8	45,5	47,1
4,3	Sangam Anicut System	3,2	2,3	1,9
—1	Karnul Canal	...	...	...
74,2	Periyar Project	78,2	110,2	106,0
4,3	Other Projects	1,6	2,5	2,0
	Bombay—			
2	Desert Canal	...	...	...
7,4	Eastern Nara Works	10,8	9,0	7,9
4	Other Projects	2	2,0	2
...	Reserve	48,8	...	...
378,9	Total Outlay	550,0	504,4	483,8
	This includes—			
2,0	Outlay in England	2,8	7,0	7,3
9	Exchange	1,3	2,3	2,4

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	104,9	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	66,2
„ Revised Estimate	...	20,6

264. The increase in the outlay during 1890-91 over that of the previous year was due to the vigorous prosecution of works in connection with the Chenab Canal and the Periyar project. The outlay on the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, the works on which were only commenced in 1889-90, also exceeded that of the previous year by 32,9. This increase was nearly counterbalanced by a decrease of 32,7 on the Sirhind Canal, owing to a write-back from Imperial to Contributions of the extra share of the cost of the canal debitable to signatory states in consequence of a redistribution of the expenditure between the Imperial Government and the Native states.

265. The short outlay of 66,2 and 20,6, respectively, as compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates, was chiefly due to the postponement of the Cawnpore Branch extension of the Lower Ganges Canal and to an over-estimate of the requirements of the Orissa Canals. The expenditure on the Periyar project also fell short of the Revised Estimate by 4,2, owing to the non-payment of compensation for lands taken up for works, neglect of contractors, and the cost of drilling machinery from Ceylon not having been advised for adjustment in the accounts for 1890-91.

50.—Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities.

1889-90. Accounts.	Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
...	4,695,0	4,692,6	4,692,6

266. The charge represents the purchase-money of the South Indian Railway as shown below:—

	£	£
Purchase-money of the Company's undertaking		4,197,557
Less—Capital deposited by the new Company		1,000,000
		3,197,557

Amount of the debentures and debenture stock of the Company for which the Secretary of State accepted the liability on the purchase of the undertaking:—

	£	£
Debentures	1,070,000	
Debenture Stock	425,000	
		1,495,000
Total		4,692,557

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
India—			
Incurred	...	7	1
Discharged	36,0	17,1	15,4
Net India	—36,0	—16,4	—15,3
England—			
Incurred—			
India 3 per cent. stock	5,400,0	5,400,0	5,400,0
India 3½ per cent. Debentures	1,495,0	1,495,0	1,495,0
Total Incurred	6,895,0	6,895,0	6,895,0
Discharged—			
India 5 per cent. stock	...	6	1,3
India 4 per cent. stock	...	87,7	84,7
India 3½ per cent. Debentures	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Debentures	500,0	500,0	500,0
Total Discharged	500,0	588,3	586,0
Net England	6,395,0	6,306,7	6,309,0
Net both	6,359,0	6,290,3	6,293,7

267. Detailed explanation of the various entries under this head has already been given on page 34, when the Interest charges were being considered.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
Special Loans	—5	—4	—8
Treasury Notes and Service Funds, India	+50,5	+45,8	+42,6
Savings Bank Deposits	+259,6	+493,8	+553,6
TOTAL	+309,6	+539,2	+ 595,4

268. The falling off under *Treasury Notes and Service Funds* was due to the net receipts on account of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund having been over-estimated in the Budget.

269. The details of *Savings Bank Deposits* are as follows:—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Presidency Savings Banks	—27,3	—25,0	—10,3
Post Office Savings Banks	+221,7	+443,8	+477,0
State Railway Provident Institutions	+38,7	+48,6	+50,7
Civil Engineer's Provident Fund	+30,8	+32,1	+29,7
Regimental Savings Banks	—9,5	—16,3	—16,8
Special accounts	+5,2	+10,6	+23,3
TOTAL	+259,6	+493,8	+553,6

270. Under *Post Office Savings Banks* the Budget was framed in the expectation that the cash deposits and withdrawals would be equal owing to the reduction in the maximum limits for deposits, and that the transactions of the year would result in a net credit of the amount due on account of interest; but the deposits are again increasing. The deposits of *State Railway Provident Institutions* were under-estimated. The fluctuations under *Regimental Savings Banks* are dependent to a great extent on the transfers of British Regiments between India and England. The net credit under *Special Accounts* includes 3,1 on account of the Post Office Life Insurance and Guarantee Funds, which were shown in the Budget under Civil Deposits. There was also an increase in the balances of the General Family Pension and Hindu Family Annuity Funds, as no portion of their balances was invested owing to the high price of Government Promissory notes during the year.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES

	Budget. Cr.	Budget. Dr.	Budget. Net.	1890-91. Revised. Cr.	1890-91. Revised. Dr.	1890-91. Revised. Net.	Accounts. Cr.	Accounts. Dr.	Accounts. Net.
INDIA—									
Provincial Balances (net)	...	...	— 757,7	...	...	— 312,8	...	...	— 198,6
Appropriation for reduction of Debt	524,5	...	+ 524,5	516,4	...	+ 516,4	520,0	...	+ 520,0
Excluded Local Funds	649,2	678,4	— 29,2	650,9	683,4	— 32,5	701,0	731,1	— 30,1
Political and Railway Funds	273,2	283,0	— 9,8	221,9	237,4	— 15,5	241,6	231,0	+ 10,6
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	13,794,8	13,724,9	+ 69,9	14,740,3	14,733,5	+ 6,8	15,004,4	15,009,5	— 5,1
Advances	8,978,2	8,926,7	+ 51,5	15,462,6	15,410,9	+ 51,7	16,306,5	16,312,0	— 5,5
Suspense Accounts	11,3	17,1	— 5,8	45,5	40,0	+ 5,5	166,1	166,9	— 8
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	...	+ 833,9	...	...	+ 239,4	...	...	+ 168,6
Miscellaneous	71,7	41,0	+ 30,7	455,8	56,4	+ 399,4	655,7	59,4	+ 596,3
ENGLAND	7,1	4,9	+ 2,2	4,7	9,0	— 4,3	3,8	7,5	— 3,7
TOTAL			+ 710,2			+ 854,1			+ 1,051,7

271. The net debit under *Provincial balances* has been explained in para. 257. The credit under *Appropriation for Reduction of Debt* is the balance of the Famine Insurance grant not required for expenditure on Famine relief or construction of Protective Works and accordingly charged to Reduction of Debt and then retransferred to credit of Government under this head in relief of borrowing. The transactions of the *Excluded Local Funds* turned out to be as expected in the estimates. The *Political and Railway Funds* comprise the Bahu Bagum's Fund and the several Guaranteed Railway Funds. The balance of the Bahu Bagum's fund is being gradually reduced as the pensions payable from the Fund are considerably larger than the interest annually accruing on the balance of the fund, which will be exhausted in 1892-93, and the pensions will then have to be paid by Government and treated as expenditure. Under Railway Funds there was a net credit, owing to a part of the amount deposited on account of surplus profits of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway not having been withdrawn during the year for distribution among the shareholders. The character and magnitude of the transactions recorded as *Judicial and Departmental deposits* render them unsusceptible of an accurate forecast.

272. The net figures entered against the head *Advances* may be divided as follows:—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Coinage Accounts	—193,3	—164,6	—110,4
Other Advances	+244,8	+216,3	+104,9
	+ 51,5	+ 51,7	— 5,5

The net debit under coinage accounts represents chiefly the amount by which the cash balances were reduced during the year owing to the new coins manufactured in the mints having been less than the Mint certificates paid during the year. The actuals under *advances* include the recovery of a temporary loan of 150,0 granted to a Presidency Bank in the previous year. Under *Suspense Accounts* there was a credit of 55,0 on account of a Bill of Exchange purchased in the previous year, but this was neutralised by debits on account of increases in the balances in the hands of departmental officers and a special debit of 18,3 in Assam on account of the Agency and Treasury Cash balance looted by the Manipuris in March 1891.

273. The gross receipts and payments working up to the net figures under *Exchange on Remittance Accounts* are as follows:—

Budget, 1890-91. Sterling Amount.	Budget, 1890-91. Exchange, Cr.	Budget, 1890-91. Exchange, Dr.		Accounts, 1890-91. Sterling Amount.	Accounts, 1890-91. Exchange, Cr.	Accounts, 1890-91. Exchange, Dr.
			Permanent Debt—			
+2,200,0	990,0	...	Money raised for advances to Railway Companies	+2,202,4	719,6	...
—500,0	...	225,0	Other Loans	—586,0	...	—191,5
+2,2	1,0	...	Deposits and Advances	—3,7	...	—1,2
—2,200,5	...	990,3	Net payments to Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways including remittances to India	—2,664,5	...	—870,6

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—*continued.*

			Cash Balance—			
+2,351,4	1,058,2	...	Increase (−) Decrease (+)	+15,678	512,3	...
...	2,049,2	1,215,3	TOTAL .	...	1,231.9	1,063,3
...	833,9	...	NET .	...	168,6	...

274. The following is a statement of the adjustments in the accounts by which the above result was obtained :—

1890-91. Budget. Sterling.	1890-91. Budget. Exchange.		1890-91. Accounts. Sterling.	1890-91. Accounts. Exchange.
14,989,0	−6,745,1	Exchange on Bills drawn by the Secretary of State	15,969,0	−5,217,9
		Deduct—		
16,532,1	−7,439,5	Net Expenditure in England	16,256,6	−5,311,8
1,197,2	−538,8	Miscellaneous remittances from India . .	726,7	−237,5
...	+1,233,2	Difference, being Exchange brought to account in excess of the charge on the drawings of the year	...	+331,4
		Deduct—		
1,254,6 } 367,4 }	564,6 } −165,3 }	Net remittances of Railway Capital to India .	498,2	162,8
...	+833,9	NET AS ABOVE .	...	+168,6

It was anticipated that the net charge brought to account as Expenditure in India, on account of Exchange on sterling transactions, and remittances between India and England, would considerably exceed the Exchange on the Secretary of State's Bills drawn during the year chiefly by reason of a reduction in the Cash Balances of the Home treasury. The actuals show that the balances were considerably enlarged by enhanced drawings by the Secretary of State, and the net charge for Exchange exceeded the Exchange on the drawings of the Secretary of State by a comparatively small amount.

275. The large receipts under *Miscellaneous* are chiefly on account of the Exchange on the increase in the balance of the Secretary of State's bills which remained unpaid at the end of the year.

Sections R and RR.—LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, ETC.

		1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Accounts.
INDIA .	Loans to Native States, etc. (Imperial) .	97,2—634,2	88,0—544,3
	Loans and Advances (Provincial) .	220,7—590,7	235,3—511,0

276. The following are the details of the Imperial Section of the Accounts :—

1890-91. Budget. Amount advanced.	1890-91. Budget. Amount repaid.		1890-91. Accounts. Amount advanced.	1890-91. Accounts. Amount repaid.
...	6,7	Loans to Native States	10,0	7,7
633,2	87,6	Loans to Presidency Corporations and Port Trusts . .	523,3	75,5
...	5	,, Mofussil Municipalities	2,7	5
...	1,0	,, District and other Local Committees . .	...	1,1
1,0	1,4	,, Landholders and Notabilities	2	9
...	...	Advances to Cultivators	8,1	2,3
634,2	97,2	TOTAL AS ABOVE .	544,3	88,0

277. The payment under *Loans to Native States* represents a loan granted to the Cambay State in Bombay. Under *Loans to Presidency Corporations* and *Port Trusts* the Budget provided for an advance of 553,2 to the Calcutta Port Trust on account of the Kidderpore dock, but only 438,6 was actually required during the year. An advance of 10,0 was made to the Bombay Port Trust for the Victoria Docks, for which no provision was made in the Budget. As regards the recoveries, the repayments by the Bomaby Municipality fell short of the Budget by 12,6.

278. The following are the particulars of the Provincial and Local Loans Account :—

1890-91. Budget. Amount advanced.	1890-91. Budget. Amount repaid.		1890-91. Accounts. Amount advanced.	1890-91. Accounts. Amount repaid.
305,2	24,6	Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	211,3	19,7
43,9	2,1	Do. Port Funds	50,2	2,1
1,7	4,7	Do. District Committees	12,2	4,7
2,0	27,7	Do. Landholders, etc.	3,2	26,6
188,0	128,2	Advances to Cultivators	215,2	148,7
49.9	33,4	,, under Special Laws	18,9	33,5
590,7	220,7	TOTAL AS ABOVE .	511,0	235,3

279. The estimates of the *Loans to Municipalities* were generally framed too high, except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the Budget was considerably exceeded. The principal advances made during the year are—

Nagpur Municipality	10,0
Dacca ,, ...	9,5
Agra ,, ...	32,6
Allahabad ,, ...	82,4
Dera Ghazi Khan ,, ...	17,7
Ahmedabad ,, ...	37,0
	189,2

280. The 50,2 entered against Port Funds included a loan of 43,9 to the Kurrachee Port Trust and of 6,3 to the Chittagong Port Fund.

281. The 12,2 entered against District Committees was granted to the District Boards of Patna, Dinajpur, and Jalpaiguri in Bengal, and Ahmedabad in Bombay. The *Advances to Cultivators* were also generally over-estimated, except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Madras, where large advances had to be made on account of the scarcity prevailing during the year. The *Advances under special Laws* represent chiefly the Drainage and Embankment advances in Bengal, which were very much over-estimated in the Budget.

Section S.—CAPITAL OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	India, 1890-91.			England, 1890-91.			Total, 1890-91.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Guaranteed Companies.									
B., B. and C. I.	+ 84,8	+128,3	+126,7	−158,0	−628,9	−627,4	−73,2	−500,6	−500,7
G. I. P.	+183,4	+270,4	+273,5	+51,0	−895,6	−881,0	+234,4	−625,2	−607,5
M.	+32,1	−13,8	−9,2	−178,0	−153,0	−157,1	−145,9	−166,8	−166,3
S. I.	+67,1	+86,2	+84,4	−96,3	−91,0	−9,10	−29,2	−4,8	−6,6
	+367,4	+471,1	+475,4	−381,3	−1,768,5	−1,756,5	−13,9	−1,297,4	−1,281,1
Subsidised Companies.									
Nilgiri	...	+15,0	+10,3	...	...	...	...	+15,0	+10,3
S. M. and Mysore	−168,1	−99,7	−87,2	−60,0	−34,6	−34,4	−228,1	−134,3	−121,6
I. M.	−199,4	−173,5	−150,6	−238,0	−165,8	−165,6	−437,4	−339,3	−316,2
B. Central	−25,1	−13,6	−13,8	−2,0	−1,8	−1,8	−27,1	−15,4	−15,6
B. Nagpur	−802,5	−627,5	−605,5	−779,0	−171,8	−186,1	−1,581,5	−799,3	−791,6
R.-Kumaon	−59,5	−127,0	−116,5	+147,0	−30,6	−21,9	+87,5	−157,6	−138,4
	−1,254,6	−1,026,3	−963,3	−932,0	−404,6	−409,8	−2,186,6	−1,430,9	−1,373,1
Total	−887,2	−555,2	−487,9	−1,313,3	−2,173,1	−2,166,3	−2,200,5	−2,728,3	−2,654,2

282. As explained in former reports, these are all net sums. The Indian figures represent the difference between the advances taken by the Railway Companies and the credits given to them chiefly on account of stores used on revenue account. The English figures represent the difference between the capital deposited by the Companies with the Secretary of State, and the withdrawals for expenditure on stores, establishment charges, etc. These figures are necessarily liable to great fluctuations.

283. The improvement in the transactions of the Guaranteed Companies in India was due to the withdrawals having been smaller and the credits to capital on account of stores transferred to revenue, except in the case of the Madras Railway, larger than expected. As regards the subsidised Railways, the requirements of all Companies, except the Rohilkhand-Kumaon, appear to have been over-estimated.

284. In England the Budget was framed in the expectation that debentures of the Guaranteed Railways for 1,804,3 would be replaced by fresh capital, but 906,2 of these debentures were renewed. Out of the other receipts expected in the Budget 1,439,7 was postponed till the next year, while 300,0 was received from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in March 1890 instead of in 1890-91 as expected. A sum of 5,7 was, however, received from the several Railway Companies on account of transfer fees and miscellaneous refunds, for which no allowance had been made in the Budget. The payments on account of stores, etc., were, as usual, over-estimated and fell short of the Budget by 881,0.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	1890-91.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Money order (net)	...	...	−9
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	+8,4	−33,3
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	−2	...	+2,6
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Post Office	...	...	...
Guaranteed Railways	...	...	+2,4
Telegraph	...	...	+2,1
Marine	...	...	−1,1
Military	...	+100,0	...
Public Works	...	+250,0	−69,2
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	−17,8	+14,9	−24,9
Total	−18,0	+373,3	−122,3

285. The figures entered in this group are the net result of very large transactions, but there is nothing special to record in respect of them, except that the money order transactions continued to show an extraordinarily rapid growth, as will be clear from the following figures :—

	Issued.	Paid.
1886-87 Money order transactions	10,538,9	10,519,1
1887-88	11,665,7	11,660,7
1888-89	12,781,4	12,758,2
1889-90	14,418,5	14,393,1
1890-91	16,484,7	16,485,6

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
Drawings	14,989,0	15,989,0	15,969,0
Payments	14,921,9	14,961,6	14,471,7

286. The following are the amounts of bills and transfers drawn during the year by the Secretary of State:—

	£	Rx.	Rate in Pence.
April 1890	2,904,0	3,996,2	17·44
May „	1,448,0	1,951,3	17·81
June „	970,3	1,276,5	18·24
July „	950,8	1,216,5	18·75
August „	995,3	1,198,0	19·93
September „	814,9	958,3	20·40
October „	852,1	1,078,3	18·96
November „	835,2	1,121.0	17·88
December „	1,136,9	1,486,3	18·35
January 1891	1.444 6	1,886,5	18·37
February „	1,533,3	2,107,6	17·46
March „	2,083,6	2,910,4	17·18
	15,969.0	21,186,9	18·08

287. There being a good demand the Secretary of State increased his drawings considerably with a view to reduce the amount to be sold in the next year.

288. The payment account of the year is as follows:—

	£	Rx.
Bills of 1889-90 outstanding on 1st April 1890	50,7	71,3
Bills drawn in 1890-91 as entered above	15,969,0	21,186,9
Total bills for payment	16,019,7	21,258,2
Bills paid in 1890-91	14,471,7	19,094,6
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1891	1,548,0	2,163,6

Towards the end of the year the demand for telegraphic transfers fell off and the drawings were principally by bills. The amount outstanding at the end of the year was consequently very large.

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1890—			
India	14,596,9	14,748,8	14,748,8
England	4,503,8	5,402,9	5,402,9
TOTAL	19,100,7	20,151,7	20,151,7
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1891—			
India	13,094,1	16,797,1	17,876,2
England	2,152,4	3,532,5	3,835,1
TOTAL	15,246,5	20,329,6	21,711,3
Increase (+) or decrease (−) of balance on 31st March 1891	−3,854,2	+177,9	+1,559,6

289. The above difference is distributed between India and England in the following proportions:—

	Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	Accounts.
India	−1,502,8	+2,048,3	+3,127,4
England	−2,351,4	−1,870.4	−1,567,8
TOTAL	−3,854,2	+177,9	+1,559,6

290. Taking India and England together the net transactions of the year were better than expected by the unusually large sum of 5,413,8. The variations which brought about this result are as follows:—

	Better.	Worse.
Improvement in Imperial Surplus	3,417,8	
„ „ Provincial Deficit	559,1	
Decrease in Capital Expenditure	386,8	
Increase in Deposits of Savings Banks	294,0	
Decrease in Loans to Native States, Presidency Corporations, Municipalities, etc.	174 9	
Increase in the balance of Secretary of State's Bills remaining unpaid at the end of the year	1,992,3	
Larger withdrawals by Railway Companies		453,7
Decrease in exchange charged as expenditure in excess of that involved in the remittances from India		665,3
Minor variations		292,1
	6,824,9	1,411,1
NET BETTER	5,413,8	

Budget Estimates . . . . . 1890-91.

Revised Estimates . . . . . 1890-91.

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General Statement of Accounts and Estimates.

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1890-91.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	...	23,981,399	23,874,400	23,914,600	24,045,209
Opium	...	8,583,056	8,203,300	7,875,000	7,879,182
Salt	...	8,187,739	8,233,500	8,453,200	8,523,368
Stamps	...	4,087,908	4,031,900	4,096,100	4,068,969
Excise	...	4,891,894	4,844,500	4,923,700	4,947,780
Other Heads	...	9,129,817	9,005,300	9,383,900	9,425,726
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	A	58,861,813	58,195,900	58,646,500	58,890,234
Interest	,,	873,201	789,900	925,800	931,050
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	2,337,624	2,423,400	2,539,500	2,537,689
Receipts by Civil Departments	,,	1,556,372	1,521,500	1,607,600	1,612,069
Miscellaneous	,,	1,264,409	1,243,600	920,600	927,127
Railways	,,	16,005,601	17,151,400	17,007,600	17,235,978
Irrigation	,,	1,901,078	2,035,000	2,171,200	2,172,578
Buildings and Roads	,,	650,398	589,400	637,700	649,289
Receipts by Military Departments	,,	944,707	982,600	857,000	785,635
TOTAL REVENUE	...	85,085,203	84,932,100	85,313,500	85,741,649
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	5,129,018	6,359,000	6,290,300	6,293,714
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	,,	...	309,600	539,200	595,430
Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	1,049,671	710,200	854,100	1,051,693
Remittances (net)	,,	...	...	373,300	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	,,	15,474,496	14,989,000	15,989,000	15,969,034
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	106,738,388	107,290,900	109,359,400	109,651,520
Balance on 1st April—India	...	13,305,189	14,596,889	14,748,821	14,748,821
England £	...	3,259,933	4,503,833	5,402,873	5,402,873
GRAND TOTAL	...	123,303,510	126,400,622	129,511,094	129,803,214

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1890-91.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenue	B	8,909,651	9,775,500	9,621,600	9,536,015
Interest	,,	4,240,963	4,296,300	4,164,700	4,195,304
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	2,228,504	2,328,600	2,307,800	2,282,612
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	,,	13,235,406	13,596,800	13,397,200	13,386,261
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	,,	4,814,283	4,945,400	4,718,800	4,678,516
Famine Relief and Insurance	,,	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	,,	4,974	4,800	9,100	—4,812
Railway Revenue Account	,,	18,458,202	19,017,900	18,014,400	17,923,269
Irrigation	,,	2,652,707	2,739,400	2,762,800	2,742,128
Buildings and Roads	,,	5,412,189	5,717,300	5,822,000	5,730,907
Army Services	,,	20,677,814	21,505,100	20,897,500	20,690,068
Special Defence Works	,,	689,481	892,300	523,300	491,837
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	81,924,174	85,419,400	82,839,200	82,252,105
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	+570,131	+30,100	+171,100	+278,457
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	,,	—21,135	—787,800	—483,900	—477,084
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	82,473,170	84,661,700	82,526,400	82,053,478
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	End of	3,173,390	3,750,000	3,489,400	3,365,632
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	End of B	...	4,695,000	4,692,600	4,692,557
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Unfunded Debt (net)	C	69,616	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	...	...	...	...
Loans to Native States, Presidency Corporations, etc. (net Payments)	,,	355,905	537,000	452,700	456,368
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	,,	242,249	370,000	330,500	275,692
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	,,	1,215,592	2,200,500	2,728,300	2,654,216
Remittances (net)	,,	18,897	18,000	...	122,278
Secretary of State's Bills paid	,,	15,602,997	14,921,900	14,961,600	14,471,699
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	103,151,816	111,154,100	109,181,500	108,091,920
Balance on 31st March—India	...	14,748,821	13,094,089	16,797,121	17,876,244
England £	...	5,402,873	2,152,433	3,532,473	3,835,050
GRAND TOTAL	...	123,303,510	126,400,622	129,511,094	129,803,214
Revenue		85,085,203	84,932,100	85,313,500	85,741,649
Expenditure chargeable thereon		82,473,170	84,661,700	82,526,400	82,053,478
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)		+2,612,033	+270,400	+2,787,100	+3,688,171

Abstract A.—*Details of Revenue.*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of transactions in *India* including those of "Exchange."]

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1890-91.						REVISED ESTIMATE, 1890-91.						ACCOUNTS, 1890-91.					
	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange,*	Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—																		
I.—Land Revenue	15,303,700	8,445,900	124,800	...	...	23,874,400	15,345,100	8,448,800	120,700	...	...	23,914,600	15,484,115	8,425,684	135,410	...	...	24,045,209
II.—Opium	8,203,300	...	...	...	...	8,203,300	7,875,000	...	...	...	...	7,875,000	7,879,182	...	...	...	...	7,879,182
III.—Salt	8,200,300	33,000	...	...	...	8,233,300	8,414,000	39,200	...	...	...	8,453,200	8,485,035	38,333	...	...	...	8,523,368
IV.—Stamps	1,180,300	2,854,000	...	...	...	4,034,900	1,199,700	2,896,400	...	...	...	4,096,100	1,192,633	2,876,336	...	...	...	4,068,969
V.—Excise	3,620,800	1,216,500	1,200	...	...	4,844,500	3,682,800	1,240,200	700	...	...	4,923,700	3,697,511	1,249,467	802	...	...	4,947,780
VI.—Provincial Rates	600	675,000	2,673,800	...	...	3,349,400	600	679,400	2,795,400	...	...	3,475,400	528	680,189	2,810,523	...	...	3,491,240
VII.—Customs	1,546,400	14,700	...	...	...	1,561,100	1,706,900	15,600	...	...	...	1,722,500	1,727,480	15,738	...	...	...	1,743,218
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	899,600	662,100	...	...	...	1,558,700	917,500	686,000	...	...	...	1,603,500	926,579	690,817	...	...	...	1,617,396
IX.—Forest	722,600	692,400	...	...	...	1,414,400	732,900	718,300	...	...	...	1,451,200	733,172	714,830	...	...	...	1,448,002
X.—Registration	173,900	171,600	...	...	...	345,500	185,80	183,300	...	...	...	369,100	183,929	181,520	...	...	...	365,449
XI.—Tributes from Native States	770,200	...	...	...	...	770,200	762,200	...	...	...	...	762,200	760,421	...	...	...	...	760,421
TOTAL	40,630,300	14,765,800	2,799,800	...	...	**58,155,900**	40,822,500	14,907,200	2,916,800	...	...	**58,646,500**	41,070,585	14,872,914	2,946,735	...	...	**58,890,234**
B.—XII.—Interest—	597,600	84,300	18,100	62,000	27,900	**789,900**	603,600	84,800	17,500	166,000	53,900	**925,800**	612,645	80,367	17,540	166,194	54,304	**931,050**
C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint—																		
XIII.—Post Office	1,370,200	1,000	6,000	...	...	1,386,200	1,387,300	1,200	5,300	...	...	1,393,800	1,396,141	1,260	5,102	...	...	1,402,503
XIV.—Telegraph	709,300	400	...	16,200	7,300	793,200	702,500	300	...	14,300	4,600	781,700	761,136	323	...	14,754	4,821	781,034
XV.—Mint	244,000	...	...	...	...	244,000	364,000	...	...	...	...	364,000	354,075	...	...	58	19	354,152
TOTAL	2,392,500	1,400	6,000	16,200	7,300	**2,423,400**	2,453,800	1,500	5,300	14,300	4,600	**2,539,500**	2,511,352	1,583	5,102	14,812	4,840	**2,537,689**
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—																		
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	23,400	317,500	900	...	...	341,800	19,900	328,600	1,100	...	...	349,600	20,740	333,655	1,127	...	...	355,522
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	38,000	251,300	...	...	...	289,300	37,100	201,700	...	...	...	238,800	36,242	242,151	...	...	...	278,393
XVII.—Police	22,400	236,100	99,600	...	...	358,100	20,100	245,700	105,100	...	...	370,900	18,582	243,128	107,673	...	...	369,383
XVIII.—Marine	70,500	115,800	100	...	...	192,400	79,700	122,700	100	...	...	202,500	99,044	126,478	84	...	...	225,606
XIX.—Education	1,200	128,500	74,700	...	...	204,400	1,200	126,100	74,400	...	...	201,700	1,362	125,702	76,681	...	...	203,745
XX.—Medical	700	38,100	18,900	2,600	1,200	61,500	500	40,300	18,600	33,600	10,900	103,900	442	38,777	17,892	33,646	10,904	101,731
XXI.—Scientific and Minor Departments	5,000	51,500	17,100	300	100	74,000	6,500	53,000	19,200	700	200	80,200	6,750	54,323	15,561	780	255	77,669
TOTAL	167,200	1,138,800	211,300	2,900	1,300	**1,521,500**	165,000	1,178,700	218,500	34,300	11,100	**1,607,600**	183,162	1,164,214	219,018	34,426	11,249	**1,612,669**
E.—Miscellaneous—																		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	178,600	41,100	100	98,700	44,400	362,900	172,000	55,500	100	101,100	32,900	361,600	166,081	56,232	60	101,888	33,292	357,553
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	27,500	45,300	...	...	...	72,800	22,900	44,000	...	...	...	66,900	28,332	64,140	...	...	...	92,472
XXIV.—Exchange	443,500	...	...	...	...	443,500	130,000	...	...	...	...	130,000	78,198	...	...	...	...	78,198
XXV.—Miscellaneous	81,600	143,500	135,100	2,500	1,100	363,800	71,400	148,800	135,900	4,500	1,500	362,100	101,198	154,585	135,443	5,787	1,891	398,904
TOTAL	731,200	229,900	135,200	101,200	45,500	**1,243,000**	396,300	248,300	136,000	105,600	34,400	**920,600**	373,809	274,957	135,503	107,675	35,183	**927,127**
H.—Railways—																		
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	12,060,000	1,717,000	...	200	100	13,777,300	11,680,800	1,923,700	...	200	100	13,604,800	11,791,566	1,911,353	...	230	75	13,703,224
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)	3,342,000	...	...	...	...	3,342,000	3,367,900	...	...	...	...	3,367,900	3,501,274	...	...	...	...	3,501,274
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	32,100	...	...	...	...	32,100	34,000	...	...	700	200	34,900	30,505	...	...	735	240	31,480
TOTAL	15,434,100	1,717,000	...	200	100	**17,151,400**	15,082,700	1,923,700	..	900	300	**17,007,600**	15,323,345	1,911,353	...	965	315	**17,235,978**
J.—Irrigation—																		
XXIX.—Major Works:																		
Direct Receipts	546,300	627,600	...	...	...	1,173,900	596,100	675,400	...	...	...	1,271,500	615,787	668,896	...	...	...	1,284,683
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	688,100	...	...	...	...	688,100	720,900	...	...	...	...	720,900	708,996	...	...	...	...	708,996
XXXI.—Minor Works and Navigation	41,000	128,100	3,900	...	...	173,000	36,900	136,500	5,400	...	...	178,800	35,187	137,520	6,192	...	...	178,899
TOTAL	1,275,400	755,700	3,900	...	...	**2,035,000**	1,353,900	811,900	5,400	...	...	**2,171,200**	1,359,970	806,416	6,192	...	...	**2,172,578**
K.—Buildings and Roads—																		
XXXI.—Military Works	38,000	...	...	...	...	38,000	43,600	...	...	...	...	43,600	44,045	...	...	...	...	44,045
XXXII.—Civil Works	11,700	264,900	240,000	24,000	10,800	551,400	20,700	297,100	244,500	24,000	7,800	594,100	12,815	308,201	249,820	25,934	8,474	605,244
TOTAL	49,700	264,900	240,000	24,000	10,800	**589,400**	64,300	297,100	244,500	24,000	7,800	**637,700**	56,860	308,201	249,820	25,934	8,474	**649,289**
L.—Receipts by Military Departments—																		
XXXIII.—Army:																		
Effective	865,200	...	...	30,000	13,500	908,700	748,300	...	...	35,600	11,600	795,500	675,117	...	...	34,720	11,344	721,181
Non-Effective	60,800	...	...	9,000	4,100	73,900	51,700	...	...	7,400	2,400	61,500	54,791	...	...	7,283	2,380	64,454
TOTAL	926,000	...	...	39,000	17,600	**582,600**	800,000	...	...	43,000	14,000	**857,000**	729,908	...	...	42,003	13,724	**785,635**
TOTAL REVENUE	62,204,000	18,957,800	3,414,300	245,500	110,500	**84,932,100**	61,802,100	19,453,200	3,544,000	388,100	126,100	**85,313,500**	62,221,636	19,420,005	3,579,910	392,009	128,089	**85,741,649**

* The columns headed "Exchange" show, under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England, the **Exchange** thereon calculated in accordance with the average rate obtained, or estimated to be obtained, for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure.*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]
The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.						Revised Estimate, 1890-91.						Accounts, 1890-91.					
	India.			England.	Exchange.†	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange. †	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange. †	Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—																		
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	153,900	59,200	6,500	...	...	219,600	163,100	64,600	5,200	...	...	232,900	165,922	65,465	4,276	...	...	235,663
2.—Assignments and Compensations	566,300	946,700	...	...	...	1,513,000	569,100	948,100	...	...	...	1,517,200	562,808	947,284	...	...	...	1,510,092
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz:* —																		
3.—Land Revenue	341,100	2,502,000	869,100	800	400	3,713,400	349,700	2,466,700	887,000	400	100	3,703,900	339,558	2,458,607	877,971	347	113	3 676,596
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,303,000	...	...	600	300	2,304,800	2,193,900	...	...	600	200	2,194,700	2,180,280	...	...	390	127	2,180,797
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	445,300	7,600	...	100	...	453,000	417,800	19,200	...	500	200	437,700	416,352	12,173	..	368	120	429,013
6.—Stamps	—12,300	97,800	...	39,700	17,900	143,100	—11,000	96,600	...	35,000	11,400	132,000	—8,745	93,365	...	34,218	11,181	130,019
7.—Excise	128,700	43,800	...	100	...	172,600	131,900	44,800	...	100	...	176,800	130,308	44,673	..	54	18	175,053
8.—Provincial Rates	...	32,900	10,600	...	...	43,500	...	39,700	11,700	...	...	51,400	...	42,126	11,914	...	...	54,040
9.—Customs	50,000	88,300	...	200	100	138,600	48,700	87,900	...	...	...	136,600	48,102	86,550	...	...	...	134,652
10.—Assessed Taxes	10,100	15,100	...	...	...	31,200	15,300	14,200	...	...	...	29,500	15,151	14,095	...	...	...	29,246
11.—Forest	391,900	452,200	...	2,600	1,200	847,900	377,200	432,900	...	2,000	700	812,800	361,549	410,900	...	2,008	656	784,113
12.—Registration	97,900	96,900	...	...	...	194,800	98,400	97,700	...	...	...	196,100	98,723	98,008	...	...	...	196.731
TOTAL	4,482,800	4,342,500	886,200	44,100	19,900	**9,775,500**	5,354,100	4,312,400	903 900	38,600	12,600	**9,621,600**	4,310,008	4,282,246	894,161	37,385	12,215	**9,536,015**
B.—Interest—																		
13.—Interest on Debt* other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	174,700	66,700	...	2,482,300	1,117,000	3,840,700	317,900	63,800	...	2,512,800	816,700	3,711,200	348,181	61,908	...	2,512,812	821,063	3,743,964
14.—Interest on other Obligations	452,900	...	2,300	300	100	455,600	450,900	...	2,200	300	100	453 500	448,937	...	2,154	188	61	451,340
TOTAL	627,600	66,700	2,300	2,482,600	1,117,100	**4,296,300**	768,800	63,800	2,200	2,513,100	816,800	**4,164,700**	797,118	61,908	2,154	2,513,000	821,124	**4,195 304**
C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint—																		
15.—Post Office	1,182,900	41,200	73,000	84,700	38,100	1,419,900	1,182.300	40,900	71,700	79,200	25,800	1,399,900	1,181,118	40,594	70,519	78,774	25.739	1,396,744
16.—Telegraph	586,000	500	...	147,600	66,400	800,500	603,200	400	...	134,300	43,600	781.500	602.008	310	...	121,848	39,814	763.980
17.—Mint	98,200	...	...	6,900	3,100	108,200	105,900	...	...	15,500	5,000	126,400	105,184	...	...	12,590	4,114	121,888
TOTAL	1,867,100	41,700	73,000	239,200	107,600	**2,328.600**	1,891,400	41,300	71,700	229,000	74,400	**2.307,800**	1,888,310	40,904	70.519	213,212	69,067	**2.292 612**
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—																		
18.—General Administration	605,600	732,800	70,200	242,600	100,200	1,769,400	595,600	736,600	82,700	246,300	80,100	1,741,300	592,784	737,613	81,902	247,346	80,820	1,740,465
19.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	107,300	2,648,000	700	2,700	1,200	2,759,900	101,500	2,648,800	1,000	700	200	2,752,200	101,031	2,656,512	1,049	633	207	2,759.432
Jails	173,700	714,200	...	...	...	887,900	159,100	722,400	...	...	...	881,500	150,879	715,562	18	...	...	866,459
20.—Police	925,300	2,707,700	316,200	...	...	3,949,200	860,000	2,649,600	315,400	...	...	3,825,000	819,891	2,728,991	310,801	...	...	3,859,683
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	315,000	143,700	3,300	107,800	48,500	619,200	279,300	142,500	3,700	116,900	38,000	580,400	257,549	144,773	3,374	115,742	37,819	559,257
22. Education	21,700	778,800	592,800	1,700	800	1,395,800	18,800	759,900	581,500	1,600	500	1,362,300	19.618	764,431	585,661	1,526	499	1,371,735
23.—Ecclesiastical	166,800	...	...	300	100	167,200	165,700	...	...	400	100	166,200	165,466	.....	.....	406	133	166,005
24.—Medical	37,000	576,100	187,100	7,000	3,100	810,300	35,300	566,600	191,700	6,700	2,200	802,500	34,776	574,117	189,509	6,433	2,102	806,937
25.—Political	640,000	57,300	...	23,300	10,500	731,100	716,700	55,000	...	25,200	8,200	805,100	684,455	54,256	46	23,956	7,828	770,541
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	308,400	131,200	29,800	25,800	11,600	506,800	307,100	118,100	25,700	22,500	7,300	480,700	312,842	120,698	24,239	21,080	6,888	485,747
TOTAL	3,301,700	8,489,800	1,200,100	411,200	185,000	**13,596,800**	3 239,100	8,399,500	1,201,700	420,300	136,600	**13,397,200**	3,139,291	8,496,953	1,196,599	417,122	136,296	**13,386,261**
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—																		
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	511,100	...	...	12,500	5,600	529,200	511,900	...	...	46,300	15,100	573,300	506,361	.....	.....	15,985	5,223	527,569
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,600	...	...	217,000	97,700	316,300	1,700	...	...	176,000	57,200	234,900	1,830	...	.....	174,040	56,868	232,747
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	86,400	710,400	2,300	1,645,000	740,300	3,184,400	83,400	732,000	3,100	1,685,400	547,800	3,051,700	85,882	735,974	4,129	1,677,448	548,108	3,051,541
30.—Stationery and Printing	137,000	305,000	6,100	48,000	21,900	608,600	93,000	408,300	7,100	51,000	16,600	576,000	107,190	411,878	7,259	49,828	16,281	592,436
32.—Miscellaneous	50,500	117,700	95,200	30,000	13,500	306,900	62,700	90,400	94,700	26,500	8,600	282,900	52,030	85,352	98,977	28,539	9,325	274,223
TOTAL	786,600	1,223,100	103,600	1,953,100	879,000	**4.945,400**	752,700	1,230,700	104,900	1,985,200	645,300	**4,718,800**	753,302	1,233,204	110,365	1,945,840	635,805	**4,678,516**
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—																		
33.—Famine Relief	...	10,500	...	...	...	10,500	...	6,000	2,000	...	...	8,000	.....	5,417	162	...	...	5,579
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	...	...	...	...	65,000	75,600	...	...	...	...	75,600	74,392	.....	.....	...	...	74,392
36.—Reduction of Debt	524,500	...	...	...	...	524,500	516,400	...	...	...	...	516,400	520,029	.....	.....	...	...	520,029
TOTAL	589,500	10,500	...	...	...	**600,000**	592,000	6,000	2,000	...	...	**600,000**	594,421	5,417	162	...	...	600,000
Carried over	11,655,300	14,174,300	2,274,200	5,130,200	2,308,600	35,542,600	11,598,100	14,053,700	2,286,400	5,186,200	1,685,700	34,810,100	11,482,450	14,120,632	2,273,960	5,126,559	1,675,107	34,678,708

	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.				Revised Estimate, 1890-91.				Accounts, 1890-91.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
* The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—												
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	241,400	2,482,300	1,117,000	3,840,700	381,700	2,512,800	816,700	3,711,200	410,089	2,512,812	821,063	3,743,964
Under Railway Revenue Account	2,891,000	988,400	444,800	4,324,200	2,880,500	988,300	321,200	4,190,000	2,876,517	988,187	.....	4,187,595
Under Irrigation	1,083,200	...	...	1,083,200	1,082,000	...	...	1,082,000	1,081,439	.....	.....	1,081,439
TOTAL	4,215,600	3,470,700	1,561,800	**9,248,100**	4,344,200	3,501,100	1,137,900	**8,983,200**	4,368,045	3,500,999	1,143,954	**9,012,998**

† See foot-note to Abstract A, p. 508.

Abstract B.—*Details*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.*					
	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought forward	11,655,300	14,174,300	2,374,200	5,130,200	2,308,600	35,542,600
G. 37. Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	4,800	...	...	...	4,800
H.—Railway Revenue Account—						
38.—State Railways:						
Working Expenses	6,235,000	861,000	...	...	...	7,096,000
Interest on Debt	2,380,000	491,600	...	865,400	389,400	4,126,400
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	1,690,600	760,800	2,451,400
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	...	...	...	123,000	55,400	178,400
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	...	...	669,200	301,100	989,700
39.—Guaranteed Companies:						
Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	561,000	...	...	...	...	569,000
Interest	8,600	...	...	2,369,000	1,066,100	3,443,700
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	37,000	15,000	...	...	...	52,000
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	88,000	23,300	...	...	...	111,300
Total	9,337,000	1,390,900	...	5,717,200	2,572,800	19,017,900
J. Irrigation—						
42.—Major Works:						
Working Expenses	360,000	368,800	...	...	...	728,800
Interest on Debt	564,900	518,300	...	...	...	1,083,200
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	305,400	609,100	8,300	3,200	1,400	927,400
Total	1,230,300	1,496,200	8,300	3,200	1,400	2,739,400
K.—Buildings and Roads—						
44.—Military Works	1,126,200	...	...	23,800	10,700	1,160,700
45.—Civil Works	625,300	2,221,900	1,559,200	103,600	46,600	4,556,600
Total	1,751,500	2,221,900	1,559,200	127,400	57,300	5,717,300
L.—Army Services—						
46.—Army:						
Effective	13,911,500	...	...	2,488,100	1,119,600	17,519,200
Non-Effective	894,500	...	...	2,132,000	959,400	3,985,900
Total	14,806,000	...	...	4,620,100	2,079,000	21,505,100
L.L.—Special Defence Works—						
47.—Special Defence Works	425,800	...	...	321,700	144,800	892,300
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	39,205,900	19,288,100	3,841,700	15,919,800	7,163,900	85,419,400
Transfers between Provincial and Local	...	+389,800	−389,800	...	...	...
M.—*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	+30,100	...	...	−757,700
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	−720,100	−67,700			
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	39,205,900	18,957,800	3,414,300	15,919,800	7,163,900	84,661,700

	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
N.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works—				
48.—State Railways	1,960,200	855,000	384,800	3,200,000
49.—Irrigation Works	545,900	2,800	1,300	550,000
Total	2,506,100	857,800	386,100	3,750,000
50.—Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	4,695,000	...	4,695,000

* See foot-note in Abstract A, p. 508.

of Expenditure—continued.

in respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Revised Estimate, 1890-91.						Accounts, 1890-91.					
India.			England.	Exchange. *	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange. *	Total.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
11,598,100	14,053,700	2,286,400	5,186,200	1,685,700	34,810,100	11,482,450	14,120,632	2,273,960	5,126,559	1,675,107	34,678,708
...	9,100	...	...	...	9,100	...	—4,812	...	...	...	—4,812
5,839,900	1,022,200	...	...	...	6,862,100	5,807,449	964,491	...	...	...	6,771,940
2,367,600	493,500	...	865,400	281,300	4,007,800	2,363,625	493,477	...	865,342	282,751	4,005,195
...	...	...	1,690,600	549,400	2,240,000	...	...	...	1,690,632	552,415	2,243,047
...	...	...	122,900	39,900	162,800	...	...	...	122,845	40,140	162,985
19,400	...	...	669,200	217,500	906,100	19,415	...	...	669,258	218,681	907,354
515,700	...	...	...	...	515,700	516,322	...	...	...	...	516,322
7,500	...	...	2,354,200	765,100	3,126,800	7,597	...	...	2,354,130	769,214	3,130,941
25,000	14,700	...	...	...	39,700	21,662	14,626	...	...	...	36,288
122,900	30,500	...	...	...	153,400	119,080	30,117	...	...	...	149,197
8,898,000	1,560,900	...	5,702,300	1,853,200	18,014,400	8,855,150	1,502,711	...	*5,702,207	1,863,201	17,923,269
370,400	377,100	...	...	...	747,500	376,781	381,632	...	...	...	758,413
565,300	516,700	...	...	...	1,082,000	565,246	516,193	...	...	...	1,081,439
291,500	630,800	8,000	2,300	700	933,300	279,523	611,631	8,224	2,184	714	902,270
1,227,200	1,524,600	8,000	2,300	700	2,762,800	1,221,550	1,509,456	8,224	2,184	714	2,742,128
1,190,900	...	...	22,300	7,200	1,220,400	1,190,117	...	...	23,033	7,526	1,220,676
599,200	2,220,800	1,646,500	102,000	33,100	4,601,600	596,751	2,188,276	1,600,025	94,297	30,812	4,510,231
1,790,100	2,220,800	1,646,500	124,300	40,300	5,822,000	1,786,868	2,188,276	1,600,095	117,330	38,338	5,730,907
13,826,200	...	...	2,492,500	810,100	17,128,800	13,836,963	...	...	2,344,493	766,065	16,947,521
989,800	...	...	2,097,300	681,600	3,768,700	962,165	...	...	2,095,632	684,750	3,742,547
14,816,000	...	...	4,589,800	1,491,700	20,897,500	14,799,128	...	...	4,440,125	1,450,815	20,690,068
263,300	...	...	196,200	63,800	523,300	252,398	...	...	180,470	58,969	491,837
38,392,700	19,369,100	3,940,900	15,801,100	5,135,400	82,839,200	38,397,544	19,316,263	3,882,279	15,568,875	5,087,144	82,252,105
...	+407,900	—407,900	...	...	...	...	+409,150	—409,150	...	...	...
...	+96,900	+74,200			—312,800	...	+137,583	+140,874			—198,627
...	—420,700	—63,200				...	—442,991	—34,093			
38,592,700	19,453,200	3,544,000	15,801,100	5,135,400	82,526,400	38,397,544	19,420,005	3,579,910	15,568,875	5,087,144	82,053,478

Revised Estimate, 1890-91.				Accounts, 1890-91.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1,519,300	1,106,200	359,500	2,985,000	1,459,032	1,072,357	350,394	2,881,783
495,100	7,000	2,300	504,400	474,156	7,306	2,387	483,849
2,014,400	1,113,200	361,800	3,489,400	1,933,188	1,079,663	352,781	3,365,632
...	4,692,600	...	4,692,600	...	4,692,557	...	4,692,557

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disburesments.*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]
The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.			Revised Estimate, 1890-91.			Accounts, 1890-91.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Revenue (from Abstract A)	84,576,100	245,500	84,821,600	84,799,300	388,100	85,187,400	85,221,551	392,009	85,613,560
Exchange added to Revenue	110,500	...	110,500	126,100	...	126,100	128,089	...	128,089
Total	84,686,600	245,500	84,932,100	84,925,400	388,100	85,313,500	85,349,640	392,009	85,741,649
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
3. p. c. Stock	...	5,400,000		...	5,400,000		...	5,400,000	
Debenture and Debenture Stock	...	1,495,000		...	1,495,000		...	1,495,000	
Rupee Debt—									
4. p. c. Rupee Loan	...	...		...	...		75	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...		700	...		...	...	
Total	...	6,895,000	6,895,000	700	6,895,000	6,895,700	75	6,895,000	6,895,075
Net			6,359,000			6,290,300			6,293,714
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Treasury Notes	1,000	...		2,000	...		1,500	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	131,600	...		131,500	...		129,593	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,462,300	...		3,467,400	...		3,482,396	...	
Total	3,594,900	...	3,594,900	3,600,900	...	3,600,900	3,613,489	...	3,613,489
Net			309,600			539,200			595,430
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	30,100	...		171,100	...		278,457	...	
Reduction of Debt	524,500	...		516,400	...		520,029	...	
Excluded Local Funds	649,200	...		650,900	...		701,017	...	
Political and Railway Funds	273,200	...		221,900	...		241,584	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	13,794,800	...		14,740,300	...		15,004,381	...	
Advances	8,978,200	7,100		15,462,600	4,700		16,306,555	3,784	
Suspense Accounts	11,300	...		45,500	...		166,073	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net)	833,900	...		239,400	...		168,615	...	
Miscellaneous	71,700	...		455,800	...		655,673	...	
Total	25,166,900	7,100	25,174,000	32,503,900	4,700	32,508,600	34,042,384	3,784	34,046,168
Net			710,200			854,100			1,051,693
Carried over	113,448,400	7,147,600		121,030,900	7,287,800		123,005,588	7,290,793	

	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.			Revised Estimate, 1890-91			Accounts, 1890-91.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	Indai.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Abstract B)	62,335,700	15,919,800	78,255,500	61,902,700	15,801,100	77,703,800	61,596,086	15,568,875	77,164,961
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	7,163,900	...	7,163,900	5,135,400	...	5,135,400	5,087,144	...	5,087,144
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	+30,100	...	+30,100	+171,100	...	+171,100	+278,457	...	+278,457
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	—787,800	...	—787,800	—483,900	...	—483,900	—477,084	...	—477,084
Total	68,741,900	15,919,800	84,661,700	66,725,300	15,801,100	82,526,400	66,484,603	15,568,875	82,053,478
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital Outlay on Railways, etc., Irrigation Works	2,506,100	857,800		2,014,400	1,113,200		1,933,188	1,079,663	
Capital charges involved in redemption of Liabilities, etc.	...	4,695,000		...	4,692,600		...	4,692,557	
Add—Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	386,100	...		361,800	...		352,781		
Total	2,892,200	5,552,800	8,445,000	2,376,200	5,805,800	8,182,000	2,285,969	5,772,220	8,058,189
O.—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 5 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	600		...	1,306	
,, 4 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	87,700		...	84,670	
,, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Debentures	...	500,000		...	500,000		...	500,000	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loan	...	...		...	...		200	...	
5 p. c. Loan	...	...		600	...		470	...	
4½ p. c. Loan	21,000	...		4,000	...		3,876	...	
4 p. c. Loan	...	...		...	...		671	...	
Provincial Debentures	12,000	...		11,900	...		9,710	..	
Stock Notes	3,000	...		600	...		458	...	
Total	36,000	500,000	536,000	17,100	588,300	605,400	15,385	585,976	601,361
Net			0			0			0
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	500	...		400	...		809	...	
Treasury Notes	...	...		1,600	...		2,800	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	82,100	...		86,100	...		85,674	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,202,700	...		2,973,600	...		2,928,776	...	
Total	3,285,300	...	3,285,300	3,061,700	...	3,061,700	3,018,059	...	3,018,059
Net			0			0			0
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	787,800	...		483,900	...		477,084	...	
Excluded Local Funds	678,400	...		683,400	...		731,118	...	
Political and Railway Fund	283,000	...		237,400	...		231,040	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	13,724,900	...		14,733,500	...		15,009,541	...	
Advances	8,926,700	4,900		15,410,900	9,000		16,311,952	7,498	
Suspense Accounts	17,100	...		40,000	...		166,862	...	
Miscellaneous	41,000	...		56,400	...		59,369	11	
Total	24,458,900	4,900	24,463,800	31,645,500	9,000	31,654,500	986,966	7,509	32,994,475
Net			0			0			0
Carried over	99,414,300	21,977,500		103,825,800	22,204,200		104,790,982	21,934,580	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.			Revised Estimate, 1890-91.			Accounts, 1890-91.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward .	113,448,400	7,147,600		121,030,900	7,287,800		123,005,588	7,290,793	
R.—Loans to Native States, and Presidency Corporations, etc. . .	97,200	...	97,200	90,900	...	90,900	87,933	...	87,933
Net .			0			0			0
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments.	220,700	...	220,700	219,800	...	219,800	235,331	...	235,331
Net .			0			0			0
S.—Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On Account of Subscribed Capital . . .	...	2,732,300		20,000	98,800		20,000	86,400	
Repayments . . .	1,230,600	...		1,308,900	5,700		1,321,709	5,693	
Total .	1,230,600	2,732,300	3,962,900	1,328,900	104,500	1,433,400	1,341,709	92,093	1,433,802
Net .			0			0			0
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	15,385,700	...		16,258,000	...		16,484,723	...	
Other Local Remittances.	...	...		8,400	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	659,500	...		219,900	...		260,656	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . . .	473,000	...		617,000	...		617,192	...	
Guaranteed Railways .	3,624,800	...		3,383,400	...		3,575,421	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph . . .	1,700	...		33,900	...		51,550	...	
Marine . . .	256,900	...		234,300	...		209,710	...	
Military . . .	13,445,800	...		13,597,600	...		13,816,919	...	
Public Works . .	1,859,000	...		826,700	...		477,068	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,303,300	134,300		941,400	197,200		862,388	199,565	
Total .	37,009,700	134,300	37,144,000	36,120,600	197,200	36,317,800	36,355,627	199,565	36,555,192
Net .			0			373,300			0
U.—Secy. of State's Bills drawn . . .	...	14,989,000	14,989,000	...	15,989,000	15,989,000	...	15,969,034	15,969,034
Total Receipts .	152,006,600	25,003,200		158,791,100	23,578,500		161,026,188	23,551,485	
V.—Opening Balance .	14,396,889	4,503,833		14,748,821	5,402,873		14,748,821	5,402,873	
Grand Total .	166,603,489	29,507,033		173,539,921	28,981,373		175,775,009	28,954,358	

other than Revenue and Expenditure—continued.

	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.			Revised Estimate, 1890-91.			Accounts, 1890-91.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward .	99,414,300	21,977,500		103,825,800	22,204,200		104,790,982	21,934,580	
R.—Loans to Native States and Presidency Corporations, etc.	634,200	...	634,200	543,600	...	543,600	544,301	...	544,301
Net .			537,000			452,700			456,368
RR.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments.	590,700	...	590,700	550,300	...	550,300	511,023	...	511,023
Net .			370,000			330,500			275,692
S.—Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account									
For discharge of Debenture	...	1,804,100		...	898,100		...	898,100	
For Expenditure . .	2,117,800	2,241,300		1,884,100	1,379,500		1,829,580	1,350,338	
Total .	2,117,800	4,045,600	6,163,400	1,884,100	2,277,600	4,161,700	1,829,580	2,258,438	4,088,018
Net .			2,200,500			2,728,300			2,654,216
T.—Remittances									
Inland Money Order .	15,385,700			16,258,000	...		16,485,629	...	
Other Local Remittances	...			...	...		33,310	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	659,700			219,900	...		258,084	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . . .	473,000			617,000	...		617,194	...	
Guaranteed Railways .	3,624,800			3,383,400	...		3,572,992	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph . . .	1,700			33,900			49,473	...	
Marine . . .	256,900			234,300			210,771	...	
Military . . .	13,445,800			13,407,600			13,816,919	...	
Public Works . .	1,859,000			576,700			546,225	...	
Remittance Account between England and India . .	123,900	1,331,500		156,600	967,100		160,583	926,290	
Total .	35,830,500	1,331,500	37,162,000	34,977,400	967,100	35,944,500	35,751,180	926,290	36,677,470
Net .			18,000			0			122,278
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid . . .	14,921,900	...	14,921,900	14,961,600	...	14,961,600	14,471,699	...	14,471,699
Total Disbursements .	153,509,400	27,354,600		156,742,800	25,448,900		157,858,765	25,119,308	
V.—Closing Balance	13,094,089	2,152,433		16,797,121	3,532,473		17,876,244	3,835,050	
Grand Total .	166,603,489	29,507,033		173,539,921	28,981,373		175,775,009	28,954,358	

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

A.—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Budget Estimate, 1890-91.										
Balance at end of 1889-90 (by Revised Estimate, 1889-90) .	...	200,489	209,831	114,302	353,907	509,465	245,357	721,108	568,426	2,922,885
Added in 1890-91 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spent in 1890-91 . . .	...	66,500	23,900	42,600	50,000	3,300	40,000	219,[illegible]	274,700	720,100
Balance at end of 1890-91 .	...	133,989	185,931	71,702	303,907	506,165	205,357	502,008	293,726	2,2 2,785
Revised Estimate, 1890-91.										
Balance at end of 1889-90 (by Accounts)	...	219,467	224,403	122,591	367,654	529,374	247,420	797,580	584,087	3,002,576
Added in 1890-91 . . .	...	...	53,100	...	...	13,80	30,000	...	...	96,700
Spent in 1890-91 . . .	...	66,900	...	16,800	41,500	...	...	165,400	13[illegible],100	420,700
Bnlance at end of 1890-91 .	...	152,567	277,503	105,791	326,154	543,174	277,420	632,180	453,987	3,768,775
Accounts, 1890-91.										
Balance at end of 1889-90 .	...	219,467	224,403	122,591	367,654	529,374	247,420	797,580	584,087	3,002,576
Added in 1890-91 . . .	...	...	106,216	...	...	...	31,367	...	...	137 583
Spent in 1890-91 . . .	...	31,573	...	17,871	120,377	12,544	...	136 739	123,887	442,991
Balance at end of 1890-91 .	...	**187,894**	**330,619**	**104,720**	**247,277**	**516,830**	**278,787**	**[illegible]**	**460,200**	**2,787,168**

B.—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These Balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Budget Estimate, 1890-91.										
Balance at end of 1889-90 (by Revised Estimate, 1889-90 .	11,222	78,242	43,535	1,539	234,427	17,977	201,237	609,674	306,231	1,504,084
Added in 1890-91 . . .	...	...	...	100	19,000	11,000	...	...	...	30,100
Spent in 1890-91 . . .	300	17,800	13,200	...	...	...	7,300	4,000	25,100	67,700
Balance at end of 1890-91 .	10,922	60,442	30,335	1,639	253,427	28,977	193 937	605,674	281,131	1,46 ,484
Revised Estimate, 1890-91.										
Balance at end of 1889-90 (by Accounts)	12,579	77,962	53,699	2,115	222,920	31,	201,748	60[illegible],217	321,077	1,530,889
Added in 1890-91 . . .	...	...	...	4,900	...	20, 672	...	20,300	22,800	74,200
Spent in 1890,91 . . .	300	8,000	9,000	...	42,600	...	3,300	...	...	63,200
Balance at end of 1890-91 .	12,279	69,962	44,699	7,015	180,320	51,8[illegible]2	198,448	632,517	344,777	1,541,889
Accounts, 1890-91.										
Balance at end of 1889-90 .	12,579	77,962	53,699	2,115	222,920	31,672	201,748	605,217	321,077	1,530,889
Added in 1890-91 . . .	483	...	11,195	15,324	...	30,294	2 970	41,918	38 690	140,874
Spent in 1890-91 . . .	...	593	...	...	33,500	...	...	...	...	34,093
Balance at end of 1890-91 .	13,062	77,369	64,894	17,439	189,420	61,965	204,718	648,135	360,667	1,637,670

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 27th, 1892.

During the earlier portion of the week under review the general characteristics of the weather were the same as those during the previous week, *i.e.*, fairly uniform pressures generally with slight depressions passing from west to east across Northern and Central India. On the 23rd, however, an interruption occurred. The barometer rose briskly over Sind and a high pressure area appeared, which subsequently spread over the whole of North-Western and Central India. This anti-cyclonic distribution held during the 23rd and 24th, but on the 25th a well-defined depression was shown in the north-west of the Punjab, whence it travelled slowly south-eastward to the North-Western Provinces. This depression was succeeded by a rapid barometric rise and anti-cyclonic conditions reappeared over North-Western India.

The chart of the 21st showed an irregular distribution of pressure. Readings were high in the north-west of the Punjab and in Guzerat and low over the western desert and over Bengal and Behar. The pressure differences were, however, generally small. The wind directions exhibited no important features. Light or moderate showers of rain were reported from Assam, from Colombo, and from Murree. On the 22nd the general distribution of pressure was practically unaltered and continued rather irregular. The depression over the western desert continued and the low pressure area over Bengal had intensified somewhat, while readings were relatively high over the north of the Punjab, over Guzerat and over Tenasserim. The winds were little changed. Showers of rain were reported from a large part of the Punjab, from Bikanir, from Assam and from Burdwan. The amounts received were generally less than one-tenth of an inch. The chart of the 23rd showed that a large high pressure area had appeared over North-Western India, and that the depression over the western desert had broken up. Over Bengal, on the contrary, the low pressure area had again intensified, and in consequence gradients were moderately steep between North-Western and North-Eastern India. The winds were very generally north-east over the western half of India and feebly cyclonic over North-Eastern India. Showers, generally of less than one-tenth of an inch, were reported from Murree, Jeypore, Agra, Bhamo and Colombo. The chart of the 24th showed that the barometer had risen over Bengal and fallen over the Indus Valley, so that though the main features of the pressure distribution were unaltered the barometric difference was less. The winds remained fairly generally notherly over the western half of India and feebly cyclonic over North-Eastern India. Light showers of rain were reported from Srinagar, Murree, Sialkote, Lahore, and Bhamo, and 1¼ inches from Silchar. On the morning of the 25th the chart showed a well-defined depression over the North-West Himalayas and the plains at their foot, while readings were high over the central parts of the country. In Bengal the barometer had risen briskly to rapidly, and the previously existing low pressure area had disappeared. The winds were cyclonic over the Punjab and neighbouring districts and were rather variable elsewhere. The force was high at Murree. A snow-storm was reported from Murree and light rain showers from Chittagong, Sibsagar, Rawalpindi and Colombo. By the morning of the 26th the depression which on the 25th lay near Rawalpindi had reached the west of the North-Western Provinces and the barometer had fallen briskly over the North-West and Central Provinces. In the rear of the depression the barometer had risen rapidly and a large high pressure area had been formed over the Punjab and Sind. Northerly winds prevailed over a large part of North-Western India and variable breezes elsewhere. Slight snow had continued to fall at Murree, where the wind remained very strong, and light rain was reported from Wellington and Cochin. By the 27th the low pressure had reached Bengal where the barometer had fallen quickly, while the barometer had continued to rise quickly over North-Western India. In consequence the barometric difference between North-Western and North-Eastern India had increased and the anti-cyclonic conditions over North-Western India had considerably intensified. The winds showed a strong outset from the high pressure area and a fairly strong indraught towards the low pressure area. The weather was fine and the only rainfall was a light shower at Simla, Colombo, Wellington, Berhampore and Darbhanga.

Temperature.—The warm weather which was general throughout India during the preceding week continued during the first three days of the present week, but on the 24th, due in part to the rainfall and in part to cool northerly winds, the mean temperature fell below the normal in most provinces.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

Province.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	−1·8	−0 8	−0·3	+0 2	+0·5	−0 8	−2·1	−0·7
Bengal and Assam	+3·4	+3 3	+2·8	+2 2	−2 3	−3 4	−0·1	+0·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·1	+1·9	+0·9	−1·8	−4·7	−2·8	−2·9	−0·9
Punjab	+2·3	+2·3	−1·1	−2·3	−0·9	−7 0	−8·1	−2 1
Bombay	+0·8	−0·4	−0·6	−1·5	−1·2	−0 1	−1·3	−0 6
Berar and Central Provinces	+4·2	+1·9	+0·9	−2·7	−4·2	−2·7	−2·2	−0·7
Guzerat and Central India	+2·5	+0·9	−0·4	−3·4	−5·7	−2·9	−4·6	−1·9
Sind and Rajputana	+3·5	+4 0	+0·5	−3·2	−2·2	−2 1	−6 7	−0·9
Madras	−0 6	−0·7	+0·7	+1·6	+2·0	+2 0	+2·4	+1 1
Mean for whole India	+1·9	+1·4	+0·4	−1 2	−2·1	−2·2	−2·8	−0·7

From the above figures it will be seen that on the mean of the week there was for the whole of India an average diurnal deficiency of 0°·7.

For the first three days the normal average was exceeded by steadily decreasing amounts and for the last four days the normal average was not reached by steadily increasing amounts.

The provincial variations are almost everywhere small, but in all provinces, except Bengal and Madras, the mean temperature is in defect of the average. It is interesting to notice that, while the general temperature of India was higher than usual, the mean temperature over Burma and Madras was lower, and that, when the general temperature of India fell below the normal, the means for Burma and Madras rose above the normal.

Rainfall.—In the earlier paragraphs the daily distribution of rainfall has been described. The fall occurred principally as light scattered showers, which fell mainly in North-West, North-East and Southern India, the more central parts of the country escaping. The concluding table of the summary shows that of the fifty-two rainfall divisions, nineteen received some rain during the week, but in no less than seventeen of these divisions the average fall for the division did not exceed one-tenth of an inch. East Bengal received an average for the district for the week of $\frac{1}{4}$th inch of rain; Cachar $1\frac{1}{8}$th inch, and Madras (South) $\frac{1}{10}$th of an inch. In the other districts the average fall was insignificant. The regions where rain fell included the Assam divisions, East, Deltaic and Central Bengal divisions, Chota Nagpur, North Oudh, all the Punjab divisions, Malabar, Madras (South-Central and South), the East Coast (South), Sind and Rajputana (East), except in East Bengal and Cachar even where rain was reported the fall was deficient.

The concluding columns of the table which show the actual and average rainfall from January 3rd to date exhibit no important change as compared with last week. In the Assam Valley, in the east, centre and west of the North-Western Provinces, in the south of the Punjab, in Madras (South-Central), in the central division of the Central Provinces, in Central India and in Rajputana (East), the actual rainfall for the period mentioned above has been in excess of the average, but in all other divisions it has been short, though in Chota Nagpur and the Central Punjab the deficiency is unimportant. Over a large part of Burma and of the centre, west and head of the Peninsula there has been no rain.

The record of maximum falls shows very few amounts of any importance:—

	Inches.
In Rangamatti, Sudder Station received	1·20
„ Cachar, „ „ „	2·67
„ Kohat Karak „ „	0·56
„ Dera Ismail Khan, Tank „	0 77
„ Travancore, Agasteeswaram „	1·22
„ Tinnevelly, Tenkasi „	1·50

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 27th February 1892. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 3rd January to 27th February 1892. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 3rd January to 27th February.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0·02	0·15	−87
	Lower Burma	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·23	−100
	Central ditto	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·16	−100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arrakan	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·18	−100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·24	0·11	+0·13	0·53	1·51	−65
	Assam (Surma)	1·19	0·26	+0·93	1·78	2·16	−18
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·06	0·20	−0·14	2·08	1·98	+5
	Deltaic Bengal	0·03	0·12	−0·09	0·22	1·51	−85
	Central ditto	0·06	0·08	−0·02	0·48	1·18	−59
	North ditto	0	0·09	−0·09	0·69	1·05	−34
	Orissa	0	0·17	−0·17	0·18	1·18	−85
	Chota Nagpur	0·01	0·08	−0·07	1·38	1·41	−2
	Behar (South)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·70	1·08	−35
	Ditto (North)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·34	1·07	−68
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·05	−0·05	1·42	1·00	+42
	Oudh (South)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·53	0·99	−46
	Ditto (North)	0·02	0·04	−0·02	0·68	1·14	−40
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·04	−0·04	1·19	0·78	+53
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·08	−0·08	0·92	0·91	+1
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·19	−0·19	1·25	2·29	−45
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·01	0·13	−0·12	1·02	1·01	+1
	Ditto (Central)	0·01	0·08	−0·07	1·09	1·11	−2
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·03	0·25	−0·22	1·02	2·61	−61
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·03	0·89	−0·86	2·40	6·16	−61
	Ditto (North-West)	0·06	0·31	−0·25	0·75	2·99	−75
	Ditto (West)	0·04	0·07	−0·03	0·28	0·91	−69
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·06	0·22	−0·16	0·37	0·79	−53
	Madras (South Central)	0·07	0·05	+0·02	0·75	0·45	+67
	Coorg	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·12	−100
	Mysore	0	0·02	−0·02	0·04	0·10	−60
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·09	−100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·07	−100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·16	−100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·02	−0·02	0·06	0·54	−89
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·09	−0·09	0·62	0·70	−11
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·09	−0·09	0·88	0·86	+2
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·40	0·82	−51
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·01	−0·01	0·01	0·09	−89
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0·10	−100
	Sind	0·01	0·06	−0·05	0·22	0·56	−61
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·11	−0·11	0·95	0·60	+58
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·03	0·12	−0·09	0·97	0·37	+162
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·12	−0·12	0·29	0·44	−34
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·11	−0·11	0·04	0·53	−92
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·29	−100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·02	0·12	−83
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·06	−0·06	0·13	0·52	−75
	Ditto (South)	0·01	0·08	−0·07	0·17	1·03	−84
	Madras (South)	0·10	0·11	−0·01	0·69	1·43	−52

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Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 3rd March, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 5th March.*—Good showers in parts of Southern Coast districts, Nilgiris, and Malabar have done good locally; elsewhere agricultural outlook unaltered. Prices practically stationary. *Famine Relief. Numbers on works*: Deccan—men 10,270, women 13,394, children 5,281; East Coast—men 2,030, women 2,181, children 601; South Central—men 582, women 1,251, children 272: *Total* 35,862 against 32,855 last week; increase 3,007, includes 4,343 in Deccan unexplained; one large work closed in Salem where decrease 2,560. *Gratuitous relief*:—Deccan—men 70, women 136, children 566; South Central—men 29, women 84, children 124: *Total* 1,009 against 1,218 last week; decrease chiefly in Anantapur. Loans for construction and repair of wells:—Deccan—₹1,84,372; East Coast—₹5,68,501; South Central—₹3,08,120: *Total* ₹10,60,993 disbursed. Wells constructed, 90, 1,859, 273; under construction 1,522, 3,232, 1,623, in respective blocks Agricultural Loans Act ₹31,312, ₹31,685, ₹78,478 disbursed in respective blocks: *Total* ₹1,41,475. East Coast disbursements last week incorrectly given.

Bombay.—*For week ending 9th March.*—Slight rain in two talukas of Karachi and one of Bijapur. Standing crops withered in parts of Deccan and Karnatak, and damaged by frost or blight in parts of Sind and Dharwar. Probable outturn of opium in Baroda below average. Fodder scarce in parts of eleven and water in parts of five districts. Cattle distressed in parts of six districts. Prices generally steady. Harvesting of late crops progressing generally. Preparations for the next season continue in six districts. Numbers on relief works: Professional Agency—Bijapur 31, Dharwar 8,890, and Belgaum average 87; Civil Agency—Belgaum average 162; information for Dharwar not received. *Total* 9,170.

Bengal.—*For week ending 8th March.*—No rain during the week, except a few light showers in Eastern Bengal. In Faridpur there was a hail-storm on 4th instant which did slight damage to the standing crops. Rain is wanted everywhere for ploughing and early sowings. In Northern Bengal and in parts of Eastern Bengal the sowing of early rice and jute has begun. *Rabi* harvest is in progress; the general outturn, as previously reported, will not be satisfactory, and in some parts where no irrigation was available it will be very poor. The sugarcane harvest is nearly over, and has generally yielded good results. In some places new cuttings of sugarcane are being planted. A fair crop of tobacco is being cut. The extraction of opium is generally going on well, but owing to high west winds the outturn in some places will not be so satisfactory as was anticipated. The spring rice promises to be a good crop with a little more rain. Indigo sowings are coming on well. Mango and *Mahua* prospects are favourable. The steadiness of prices indicates that there are still ample stocks in the country. Cattle are generally in good condition, and there is no want of fodder or water. In some localities, however, the water-supply is said to be getting low. *Famine Relief.* Operations on a small scale are being carried on in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Purneah, the numbers on the works in the two latter districts in the middle of February being 4,540. Later figures have been called for, but not yet received. Charitable relief to a small extent is also being given in Purneah. It is reported that no distress is as yet actually felt in the Patna and Rajshahyi Divisions.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th March.*—No rain during week. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvesting in progress in some districts, and tapping of poppy has begun in places. Extra crops are being sown. Prices have fallen in many districts. Fodder continues scarce and dear in Saharanpur.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th March.*—Rain has fallen in six districts. Prices unsettled in two districts; falling in two others; stationary elsewhere. Irrigation of *rabi* crops in progress; sowings of extra *rabi* commenced. Crops on irrigated lands are mostly in fair condition, those on *barani* lands are suffering for want of rain, their condition is reported not good in two districts. Rain urgently wanted in most districts. The crops have been slightly damaged by hail in parts of three districts. The mustard crop is reported to have been affected by blight in parts of Lahore. Condition of cattle poor in two districts, elsewhere fair. Fodder scarce in five districts; sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th March.*—Slight fall of rain at Raipur; elsewhere *nil.* Days grow warmer, but weather abnormally cool for season. Reaping of winter crops progressing. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices unchanged.

Burma.—*For week ending 5th March.*—LOWER BURMA:—Threshing and winnowing practically completed; cultivators are said to be holding back supplies and price of paddy is rising. In Thayetmyo reaping of dry-weather paddy has begun. UPPER BURMA:—Mandalay—crops good. Bhamo—dry-weather paddy sowing completed. Katha—dry-weather paddy cultivation progressing favourably except in Myadaung township and parts of Pinlebu and Katha sub-divisions. Shwebo—dry-weather paddy cultivation going on. Ruby Mines—a twelve-anna crop of standing peas expected; gathering of tobacco commenced and dry-weather paddy cultivation progressing favourably. Sagaing—in Sagaing sub-division wheat and gram are progressing, peas and dry-weather paddy are being reaped; in Myinmu and Ava sub-divisions peas and dry-weather paddy are progressing. Upper Chindwin—dry-weather paddy doing well. Lower Chindwin—sowing of dry-weather paddy still going on; in Ayadaw township reaping of peas in progress. Myingyan—reaping of peas and gram commenced on islands, in other parts peas are in flower. Pokokku—dry-weather crop prospects good. Minbu—maize being reaped; paddy reaped in Salin sub-division; paddy reaped, and *jowar* almost reaped in Minbu sub-division. Kyaukse—planting of dry-weather paddy completed in part of district. Meiktila—transplanting of dry-weather paddy commenced; ploughing and sowing of other dry-weather crops progressing, gram thriving well. Yamethin—threshing completed in Yamethin sub-division. The price of paddy has risen largely in Rangoon, Moulmein, Kyaukse, and Yamethin, and slightly in Pegu, Bassein, Henzada, Thayetmyo, and Tavoy; there has been a slight fall in price at Magwe and Pyinmana; elsewhere stationary. *Famine Relief.* Numbers on works:—Shewbo 1,398; Ye-u 2,000; Sagaing 401; Lower Chindwin 2,513; Myingyan 982; Minbu not reported; Magwe (for week ending 27th February) 614; Meiktila 13,125; Yamethin, with exception of minor irrigation works, 5,323. *Total* 26,356.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th March.*—Rainfall slight. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Sowing of summer rice commenced. Fodder and water generally sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th March.*—MYSORE:—Slight rain reported in parts. No improvement in prospects, and ordinary public works in progress in affected parts. No material change in prices.

COORG:—Crops all harvested. Slight rise in prices of food-grains. Water-supply for cattle sufficient, but forage scanty.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th March.*—BERAR:—Weather temperate. Threshing of *rabi* crop in progress, fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient; in Akola taluk fodder and water insufficient in Kurankhed circle. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. Scarcity of water and fodder is being felt. Tanks are getting dry. Prices:—wheat 9½, coarse rice 8¾, white *juar* 13¼, yellow *juar* 16, and *tur* 12½ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 9th March.*—With exception of a fall in prices of food-grains in the Nimach district, conditions remain the same as last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th March.*—Slight rain in Bikaneer only. Standing crops good everywhere, doing well in Ajmere, fair in Kherwara and Meywar; one-third average yield expected in Ajmere. Some damage caused by frost in Meywar and by hail in Dholepore. Cattle good in six States, fair elsewhere, poor in Kherwara, starving in Ajmere. Pasturage and fodder scarce in six States, and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Prices steady in five States, falling in seven and at Kherwara and Ajmere, and fluctuating in two other States. Two thousand six hundred and sixty-six relief labourers in Marwar, 2,074 gratuitous relief, and 304 immigrants; 287 immigrants and 127 cattle in Kotah; 6,705 relief labourers in Jeypore; 1,189 in Kishengarh, gratuitous relief Kishengarh 105; in Bikaneer 5,779 relief labourers, 2,277 gratuitously treated; in Ajmere relief labourers 22,093, gratuitous relief 4,862, ordinary labourers 1,381. Total: Relief labourers, 38,432, and gratuitously treated, 9,318.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd March.*—Weather cold and seasonable. Prospects good. Prices steady, but still high.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVI OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	WEEK ENDING 28TH FEBRUARY, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	WEEK ENDING 27TH FEBRUARY, 1892. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 28th February, 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 27th February, 1892.	Total Increase in 1891-92.	Total Decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
27th Feb., 1892	East Indian	539	1,526	9,80,828	643	1,525	10,57,000	693	3,96,96,195	4,43,64,671	46,68,476	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	12,782	224	57	11,593	203	5,07,728	5,14,054	6,326	...
Ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*i*)	132	705	1,16,399	165	753	93,220	124	42,14,097	43,18,202	1,04,105	...
Ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	9,769	69	199	16,387	82	3,95,395	4,91,805	96,410	...
Ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	1,07,014	129	831	1,53,355	185	26,05,167	55,87,207	29,82,040	...
Ditto	Indian Midland (*a*)	90	752	1,01,682	135	752	1,19,620	159	32,71,326	43,76,907	11,05,581	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	5,21,873	312	1,672	4,80,000	287	1,62,75,789	1,95,17,075	32,41,286	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	1,04,412	100	1,044	84,611	81	41,29,481	42,43,831	1,14,350	...
Ditto	South Indian (*b*)	160	779	1,17,195	150	948	1,21,265	128	59,58,045	64,29,581	4,71,536	...
	TOTAL	225	7,507	20,71,954	276	7,781	21,37,051	275	7,70,53,223	8,98,43,333	1,27,90,110	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
27th Feb., 1892	North Western (*c*)	219	2,395	5,39,897	225	2,424	6,49,881	268	2,44,37,936	2,96,72,210	52,34,274	...
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,89,210	273	692	1,66,592	241	65,05,951	77,05,832	11,99,881	...
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	777	2,80,565	361	777	1,87,750	242	1,12,71,038	1,06,43,561	...	6,27,477
Ditto	Bengal Central (*d*)	103	125	14,288	114	125	14,680	117	6,78,223	6,85,535	7,312	...
Ditto	Nalháti	71	27	1,790	66	27	1,870	69	91,325	82,063	...	9,262
Ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	418	52	8	450	50	17,398	16,695	...	703
Ditto	Jorhát	44	28	1,149	41	28	1,242	44	55,599	58,604	3,005	...
Ditto	Burma (*e*)	190	556	1,84,870	333	609	2,14,473	352	50,95,715	54,13,863	3,18,148	...
	TOTAL	220	4,608	12,12,193	263	4,690	12,36,938	264	4,81,53,185	5,42,78,363	61,25,178	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
27th Feb., 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	505	1,492	11,26,690	755	1,492	10,72,968	719	3,56,71,049	3,92,44,664	35,73,615	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	3,32,571	721	461	2,84,000	616	1,16,90,488	1,26,08,576	9,18,088	...
Ditto	Madras	218	840	1,78,318	212	840	1,88,494	224	88,25,266	84,93,073	...	3,32,193
	TOTAL	424	2,793	16,37,579	586	2,793	15,45,462	553	5,61,86,803	6,03,46,313	41,59,510	...
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	14,908	49,21,726	330	15,264	49,19,451	322	18,13,93,211	20,44,68,009	2,30,74,798	...
	Assisted Companies.											
27th Feb., 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	...	162	16,703	103	...	9,55,255	9,55,255	...
Ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	6,071	276	22	8,199	373	2,70,889	2,01,138	...	9,751
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)(*g*)	90	67	6,250	93	67	6,451	96	2,95,563	3,41,960	46,395	...
Ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	10,307	132	78	11,156	143	4,63,345	4,58,945	...	6,400
	TOTAL	128	167	22,628	135	329	42,509	129	10,31,799	20,17,298	9,85,499	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
27th Feb., 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*h*)	140	354	69,851	197	354	60,502	171	23,46,108	25,69,290	2,23,182	...
Ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	21,140	71	311	23,799	77	11,22,474	12,16,833	94,359	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	4,699	65	72	4,140	57	1,82,152	1,80,790	...	1,362
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	68	4,642	68	93	5,310	57	66,727	1,93,168	1,26,441	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	1,232	95	13	1,030	79	(*j*)39,907	55,018	15,111	...
Ditto	Kolhápur	...	...	...	...	29	1,578	54	...	(*k*)69,506	69,506	...
	TOTAL	104	803	1,01,564	126	872	96,359	111	37,57,368	42,84,605	5,27,237	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
27th Feb., 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	17,950	166	108	13,580	126	4,89,310	5,57,330	68,020	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
27th Feb., 1892	Jodhpore-Bikanir	58	124	6,624	53	292	22,800	78	3,46,019	7,13,323	3,67,304	...
Ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	34,825	104	334	31,860	95	13,93,828	12,81,492	...	1,12,336
Ditto	Morvi	60	94	5,785	62	94	5,359	57	2,84,869	2,82,040	...	2,829
	TOTAL	78	552	47,234	86	720	60,019	83	20,24,716	22,76,855	2,52,139	...
	GRAND TOTAL	246	16,538	51,11,102	309	17,293	51,31,918	297	18,86,96,404	21,36,04,097	2,49,07,693	...

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itárisi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) The mean length open shown against this railway includes 12 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway worked over.
(*h*) Includes the Bezvada Extension and 3 miles worked over twice by each train.
(*i*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western Section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*j*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 28th February, 1891.
(*k*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 27th February, 1892.

CALCUTTA, *the 11th March, 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																												
Tenasserim—																												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 1	11 11	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 13	14 3	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	11 5⅜	11 5⅜
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	6 7	5 14	8 5	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 8	7 8	12 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	18 8	18 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 14	14 10	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 12	14 4	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	213 15	202 1	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 15	9 13	8 5	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	16 2	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	‡	‡	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 3	9 9	10 3	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	18 14	18 14
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 2	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	12 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	‡	‡	...	...	8 12	7 12	10 8	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	‡	28 3	...	...	326 0	245 0	12 4	12 4
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 2	8 12	....	...	6 13	6 14	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 8	16 8	15 8	9 2	8 13	68 0	68 0	19 0	19 0
Bhamo	‡		...	...	9 12	9 10	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	215 0	215 0	10 0	10 0
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	6 3	7 0	8 10	8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 5	18 10	22 6	‡	...	112 0	112 0	16 0	14 0
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 8	12 13	‡	...	356 4	356 4	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	20 9	16 9	28 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	28 0	25 13
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 6	14 5	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	*b*	*b*	...	...	340 0	340 0	24 0	24 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	145 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 14	11 0
Cachar	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	10 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	9 8	8 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 8
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 11½	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	...	...	14 8*	14 0*	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	9 12	9 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 10	13 5½	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	10 8	10 8	29 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Mymensingh	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	...	10 8	10 8
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
24-Parganas	10 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 2
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	10 13	10 15	18 5	20 0	8 10	8 11	12 3	12 12	15 14	16 0	15 1	13 14	...	...	12 1	10 10	15 8	15 12	17 8	16 7	14 12	15 2	95 0	95 0	11 6	11 5
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 9	12 12¾	22 14	22 14	10 5½	10 10½	12 9	12 12¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12½	17 12½	...	...	17 12½	17 8	...	...	10 8½	10 8½
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	12 0	11 8	16 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 8
Central—																										
Bankura	11 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	17 8	240 0	220 0	11 2	11 6
Burdwan	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 6	14 1	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	10 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	20 0	...	...	14 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	11 12	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pabna	12 12	13 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	13 2	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	...	...	16 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	8 10	10 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 9
Rajshahi	9 12	12 0	26 4	26 4	11 4	11 4	13 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 12	...	...	20 12	18 12	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 8
Northern—																										
Rangpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Dinajpur	10 10	10 13	17 0	17 0	9 9½	10 13	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 13	...	...	19 3	15 11	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8
Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	8 6	8 8	...	...	9 6	11 13	13 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0†	12 6†	...	...	12 0	14 7	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	10 2	9 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12†	15 0†	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	14 0	15 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	20 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	10 10
Manbhum	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 14	...	22 7	18 0	...	200 0	...	10 10	9 9
Lohardaga	9 2 to 12 0	8 10 to 11 4	13 0	13 0	11 8	11 8	13 8 to 15 0	14 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	14 0 to 19 0	12 0 to 18 0	150 0	150 0	9 12	9 12
Palámau	12 6	12 15	16 14	...	13 8	10 2	14 1	14 10	...	...	...	...	20 4	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	20 4	20 0	...	16 0	...	160 0	9 0	9 0
Hazáribágh	11 8	12 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0

* Khesari, husked. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (*a*) Not stated. (*b*) R1 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1892 -*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal —*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 10	13 0	22 1	20 8	9 7	9 8	12 9	12 0	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	...	21 0	20 0	20 7	19 8	15 12	15 0	168 0	145 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	2 8	12 8	22 8	23 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	149 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	12 0 to 13 8	14 0 to 16 0	25 0	25 0	10 8	11 8	13 8	16 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	12 8	13 8	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	11 0	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	22 11	22 11	9 7 to 11 6	10 1 to 11 6	10 11 to 12 10	11 6 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	18 15	18 15	15 12	16 6	176 12	164 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	14 4	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	...	...	19 12	18 11	20 14	20 14	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	12 4	12 12	24 0	25 8	8 8	8 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	15 8	15 8	19 0	21 0	21 0	21 8	17 4	17 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Champaran	10 12	12 0	20 0	20 8	9 0	7 4	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 4	21 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces —																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	11 11	11 11	16 10½	16 8	9 12	9 3	11 6	11 2	17 9½	17 7½	16 15	16 8	‡	18 2½	11 8½	11 8½	17 5	17 11½	20 5½	20 12	17 9	17 7	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 5
Ghazipur	12 3	12 3	17 6	17 6	7 1	7 1	11 9	11 9	18 10	18 10	16 12	16 12	23 3	23 3	10 5	10 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	18 0	18 0	154 10	154 10	9 0	9 0
Jaunpur	11 8	11 0	18 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	12 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 8	15 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 4	...	...	18 8	18 8	98 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	17 8	17 0	20 8	20 0	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	13 0	13 4	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 0	12 0	12 12	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	...	...	19 12	19 12	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	17 0	16 8	...	19 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	10 12	23 12	21 8	20 8	18 8	...	...	..	...	21 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Jalaun	17 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	11 0
Cawnpore	13 8	13 8	20 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	21 8	20 0	19 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	18 8	18 8	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	13 10	13 10	16 14	16 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	19 4	18 4	18 10	17 14	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	17 4	17 4	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	12 12	12 12	17 0	16 14	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	18 8	18 8	17 12	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	13 8	13 12	17 8	17 8	4 8	4 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	14 4	13 14	19 4	18 12	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 8	17 4	17 4	17 4	19 8	19 8	9 8	10 4	20 4	20 4	20 8	20 4	14 4	14 4	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 12
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 3	16 4	20 14	20 3½	9 4	9 4	13 12	13 12	20 8½	20 11½	19 4	18 5	...	...	...	...	18 1	18 11½	21 13	22 13	19 1	19 4	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	12 4	12 4	19 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	18 8	17 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 8	17 0	19 8	19 8	13 8	13 8	110 0	100 0	11 0	12 0
Muttra	12 0	12 8	20 8	19 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	22 0	19 8	18 0	16 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	20 8	20 8	120 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	13 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	5 8	5 4	10 4	10 4	18 8	18 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	12 0
Bulandshahr	13 12	13 12	17 8	17 8	6 0	6 0	9 12	9 12	17 12	18 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 12	17 12	16 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 8
Submontane—																										
Ballia	13 8	14 0	21 2	20 8	9 8	10 4	13 12	15 0	18 0	19 4	19 4	19 4	...	...	13 0	...	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 4	19 4	17 8	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 6
Azamgarh	11 8	12 4	15 14	16 4	8 14	8 14	14 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 13	19 4	17 12	11 14	12 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	10 12	11 3	19 12	19 12	9 7	9 7	14 6	15 4	...	...	...	...	21 9	22 6	14 6	15 4	20 10	21 0	19 12	19 12	17 1	17 8	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	26 0½	26 0½	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 0	13 12	20 0	19 8	8 8	8 8	11 12	12 8	19 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 4
Budaun	14 0	13 8	18 8	18 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	18 8	192 0	192 0	11 8	11 8
Pilibhít	13 2	13 8	18 12	20 0	11 4	12 8	12 8	13 12	18 12	18 12	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	16 14	17 6	19 0	20 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
Bareilly	12 0½	12 0½	17 0½	17 0½	7 0½	7 0½	11 11½	11 11½	17 0½	16 6½	14 13½	14 1	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 1½	15 4	16 6½	16 6½	18 3½	17 9	112 8	112 8	10 8¾	10 9
Moradabad	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	18 8	18 8	16 4	16 8	...	...	4 0	4 0	18 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	14 6	14 6	17 8	17 8	8 12	8 12	12 8	13 2	18 12	18 12	16 4	16 4	...	...	15 0	17 0	18 0	16 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 10
Almora	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	9 0†	9 0†	160 0	200 0	8 12	8 0
Bijnor	12 6	12 8	18 0	18 0	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	16 5	15 12	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	17 2	16 10	16 5	16 14	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	10 11	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	13 8	13 3	19 4	19 13	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	18 2	18 2	16 8	16 8	9 4	9 14	6 9	6 9	18 7	18 2	18 11	18 10	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	12 8	12 8	19 8	19 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 9	17 8	17 8	15 8	15 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	19 8	19 8	100 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Sahárunpur	12 12	12 12	17 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	12 8	13 4	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	6 4	6 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	13 5	20 10	19 10	8 0	8 8	13 8	14 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	19 10	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 10	...	...	15 0	13 10	160 0	148 0	10 0	9 10
Sultanpur	14 0	14 0	22 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	14 8	14 12	20 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	22 8	22 8	20 8	21 0	22 0	23 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	16 8	16 8	24 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 0	13 0	19 11	19 4	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	19 0	18 6	17 12	...	20 0	14 0	14 0	17 6	17 4	20 6	20 0	19 8	19 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	10 12
Hardoi	14 4	14 4	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 12	20 8	19 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	12 4	12 12	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 8	14 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 8	20 0	24 0	24 4	18 12	18 4	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	12 4	12 8	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	19 8	18 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 8	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Gonda	13 10	13 3	18 0	17 8	12 8	12 8	14 12	15 0	24 8	25 0	21 12	22 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 12	20 12	26 8	27 5	20 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	12 12	12 12	19 8	20 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	25 8	26 0	17 0½	18 8	29 0	29 b	12 0	13 0	22 8	23 8	24 8	25 8	19 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	14 12	14 8	22 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	21 8	21 0	20 8	16 d	17 0	15 0	15 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	20 4	20 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	14 0	14 8	22 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	11 4	11 9	15 0	16 4	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 0	...	18 2	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	15 5	16 14	18 2	26 14	21 14	...	...	15 13	15 13
Bánswara	13 12	13 12	17 8	17 8	8 12	8 12	13 12	15 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 2	27 8	28 14	20 0	21 4	...	...	11 4	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 9	9 15½	13 8½	13 10½	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	15 10	15 10	10 15	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	12 1½	13 10½	14 13½	14 13½	8 15½	8 9½	160 0	160 0	9 12¼	9 15½
Sirohee	9 8	10 0	14 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 8	13 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	10 0	9 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 10	10 12	14 2	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 12	14 6	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	11 5	11 5	15 3	15 3	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 6	15 8	15 8	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 8	9 8	13 8	13 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	*	*	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8
Kishengarh	11 12	12 4	15 4	15 4	9 0	9 0	14 12	15 0	24 8	25 0	21 12	22 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 12	20 12	26 8	27 5	20 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Boondee	16 0	16 8	20 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	25 12	26 0	14 0	13 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 4	15 0	15 8	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Kotah	17 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	14 5	14 13½	23 0	23 12	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	20 5	21 12	14 0½	14 1	...	...	24 5	26 9	16 5	16 10	23 3½	25 4	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 3
Tonk	13 2	13 14	17 8	18 12	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	21 14	21 12	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 8	...	18 8	...	...	100 0	90 0	11 12	11 14
Jeypore	12 8	12 0	18 0	16 4	5 0	5 0	7 12	7 12	18 8	18 8	17 4	16 0	15 4	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	17-0 to 18 0	16-8 to 16 12	19 0	18 4	21 0	21 0	115 0	115 0	12 8	12 8
Kerowlee	12 8	14 1	18 12	18 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 2	16 4	16 4	...	...	13 12	13 0	17 8	18 2	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	11 9	11 9
Dholpur	13 3	12 15	18 4½	18 5½	9 0	9 0	10 6½	10 2	18 5	17 1	17 8	16 5½	...	...	12 6	12 6	17 11½	17 0½	...	...	20 7½	19 13½	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhurtpore	13 10	13 14	19 8	18 10	7 12	7 12	8 8	8 8	20 0	19 4	17 8	16 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	18 8	18 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	13 11	14 2	19 0	18 15	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	20 6	20 3	17 9	17 5	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 2	19 5	19 13	21 0	21 12	21 12	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	13 4	13 13	16 0	16 4	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	...	18 6½	17 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	15 4½	15 12	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 13	12 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 8	11 11	14 13	15 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	15 10½	16 0	13 2½	13 8	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 8	17 0	15 10½	16 0	10 8	10 8	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	19 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	||	||	11 8	11 8
Balmer	10 4	9 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	9 8	10 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 0	12 4	14 0	14 12	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 12	12 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 4	15 4	15 12	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 6
Western—																										
Jodhpore	10 10	10 0 to 10 15	14 6	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	14 6	14 6	12 3	11 14 to 12 8	...	...	...	...	14 11	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2
Ieysulmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 7	6 6	8 0	8 4	10 6	10 6	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 4	10 8	...	...	2 14	2 14	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 5	10 11	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	18 9	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 12	18 8	20 0	20 1	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Goona	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	22 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Gwalior	15 2½	15 6½	17 8½	17 1	6 14½	6 14½	9 0½	9 4½	19 2	19 2	18 1	17 0	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	20 11½	19 10½	13 0½	13 4½	170 0	170 0	11 15	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. || Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firrwood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	..	...	10 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0
Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	12 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	11 0	11 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	10 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	12 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	‡	†	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	15 0	14 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 12
Jullundur	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	‡	‡	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	14 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	16 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 4
Amritsar	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	75 0	65 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	13 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	130 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	13 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	95 0	95 0	13 12	13 12
Gujrát	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	*	*	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	*	‡	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	85 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	85 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	13 0	13 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	106 0	109 0	41 0	40 0
Kohát	14 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	102 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	90 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	16 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	21 0	23 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	23 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 8	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	10 8	16 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	18 0	17 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	11 12	11 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	8 6	12 12	10 5	14 2	14 4	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 15	...	...	9 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 0	10 13	17 12	17 0	9 0	8 6	12 12	10 5	14 2	14 4	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	8 13	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 2½	10 12	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 4	8 0	8 0
Quetta	10 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 4	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 4	8 0	8 0	54 0	58 0	8 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	5 8	6 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	*	*	11 0	11 0	*	*	9 8	9 8	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 5	10 9	13 0	12 6	11 0	11 10	17 10	16 7	...	...	11 3	10 8	...	...	8 14	10 3	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	10 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	7 10	12 5	10 0	...	...	9 13	11 7	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 10	...	...	8 0	7 4	91 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Bombay	7 13	7 11	11 9	11 9	6 9	6 9	9 15	8	9 15	8 3	14 5	13 15	13 1	13 9	13 12	13 12	11 13	11 10	14 5	14 5	8 11	8 13	67 3	67 3	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	7 5	8 0	*	*	7 3	7 3	7 8	8 3	*	*	12 0	12 0	24 0	16 13½	*	*	10 12	11 7	*	*	8 13	9 4	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	10 14	9 5	*	*	9 11	9 11	10 7	10 7	16 5	14 8	15 15	14 3	18 15	17 4	*	*	10 15	10 11	*	*	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	8 8	8 0	15 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	12 8	14 0	13 8	18 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	10 8	10 0	*	*	9 0	8 8	92 8	89 0	14 8	15 0
Sátara	8 2	7 7	13 1	13 1	6 13	7 14	12 10	12 10	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 0	*	*	14 9	14 9	11 0	11 10	15 2	15 2	8 15	8 15	108 0	108 0	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	10 13	9 6	*	*	9 12	8 12	10 5	9 5	18 15	17 9	15 8	15 0	*	*	*	*	12 10	11 5	*	*	10 3	9 12	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	7 5	7 5	*	*	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	15 12	15 12	16 0	16 0	*	*	9 0	9 0	7 5	7 5	*	*	7 4	7 4	100 0	100 0	9 10	9 10
Poona (City)	8 1	8 1	12 14	10 3	7 15	7 6	8 9	7 15	15 4	14 2	12 10	11 8	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	10 15	...	...	12 0	10 13	67 7	67 7	12 4	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 3	13 3	91 0	91 0	12 3	12 3
Násik	10 12	10 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 1	15 1	19 0	20 13	...	...	11 8	15 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 5	9 6	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	21 6	21 6	16 5	16 5	*	*	*	*	10 4	10 0	*	*	18 12	18 12	91 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	9 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	90 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	11 0	11 0	*	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	...	*	...	12 0	12 0	*	*	17 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	9 2	9 3	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	*	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	12 12	13 0	*	*	20 0	*	107 0	107 0	12 12	13 4
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 0	8 0	12 9	12 9	6 14	6 14	8 0	8 0	14 4½	14 4½	14 14	15 7	17 2	17 2	*	*	10 4½	10 4½	*	*	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 0	10 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 4	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 4	20 0	21 0	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	9 0	10 0	*	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	15 8	16 2½	14 4	14 0	*	...	*	...	14 0	14 0	*	...	12 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	9 4	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	80 0	80 0	50 0	50 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	10 11	10 11	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	12 8	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	10 12	9 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 10	11 0	19 0	18 13	17 0	16 14	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	13 10	...	...	11 12	10 14	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	11 9	10 8	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 12	...	...	10 5	10 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betul	12 5	11 1	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	...	...	10 4	10 4	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Chhindwára	11 11	11 11	...	...	7 8	8 1	10 15	10 0	14 6	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	16 14	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	11 14	...	...	9 6	10 0	10 5	11 4	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 14	...	...	11 4	11 4	95 0	110 0	10 11	10 6
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	16 0	...	...	14 9	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 6	12 6	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 15	10 15	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	14 13	14 13	144 0	144 0	9 8	9 8
Damoh	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 3	13 3	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	...	...	10 2	10 2	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	12 8	12 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 12	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	115 0	110 0	9 4	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 8	15 8	26 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	13 8	23 8	23 8	18 0	18 8	...	...	8 0	12 0	18 8	17 8	20 0	...	21 8	20 8	144 0	145 0	10 2	10 8
Mandla	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 12
Seoni	13 5	12 7	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	...	...	13 9	13 9	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	10 8	16 9	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	19 3	...	...	11 4	12 8	136 0	136 0	8 0	9 0
Bhandára	11 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	...	...	11 4	10 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0
Chanda	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 2	13 2	320 0	320 0	13 4	11 4
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	14 7	14 7	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 15	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	20 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 0
Raipur	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 11	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	18 10	...	...	14 3	13 2	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	9 10	10 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 5	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 10	9 10
Berar—																										
Buldána	11 0	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	12 13	13 10	...	...	8 10	8 10	10 10	11 0	23 5	24 2	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 9	...	...	13 0	13 13	80 0	78 0	9 5	9 8
Akola	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	10 0	11 ‹	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	128 0	128 0	11 0	11 0
Amraoti	9 9	9 13	...	...	8 0	8 4	9 9	9 12	21 0	22 0	14 8	14 6	...	...	...	...	14 3	13 12	...	...	13 0	13 4	67 8	67 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	12 0	11 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	7 8	7 0	20 0	21 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	180 0	168 0	10 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	9 11	*	*	6 10	6 10	8 3	7 14	14 13	13 3	14 2	13 13	21 7	16 5	*	*	11 1	10 11	*	*	12 3	11 11	140 0	145 0	9 4	9 2
Boláram	9 14	9 9	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 2	7 9	14 3	13 7	*	*	*	*	*	*	11 7	11 6	*	*	*	*	116 14	110 14	9 5 8	9 5 8
Chadarghat	7 8	8 0	*	*	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	12 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9	9

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1892—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Maruva or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firkwood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 5	10 8	10 11	10 14	...	...	...	...	19 11	20 6	13 0	14 0	9 12	9 8	...	...	10 12	11 0	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 14	14 10	...	...	8 13	8 3	...	...	10 11	11 2	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	7* 0	7 0	...	...	9 8	9 14	10 0	10 6	15 11	13 14	19 2	19 2	14 13	14 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 4	12 8	133 11	133 11	13 3	12 3
Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 13	8 6	11 3	11 14	14 0	14 0	11 8	10 13	...	...	8 0	7 8	...	...	10 11	11 5	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 6	9 6	13 14	13 3	11 8	10 11	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 0	8 8	...	...	10 11	10 11	221 2	221 2	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 3	9 3	14 6	15 3	...	...	17 5	18 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 13	11 0	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 3	5 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	13 14	13 14	11 5	11 5	13 10	14 10	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	11 4	11 8	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	7 11	7 6	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 14	7 14	13 13	14 0	16 13	16 13	15 3	14 10	...	...	8 0	7 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 3	8 3	13 11	14 6	13 2	12 8	14 10	*	...	...	9 0	8 8	...	...	8 0	7 0	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	5 5	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	15 6	...	...	...	17 5	18 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 13	11 0	119 2	119 2	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	6 8	6 8	...	...	7 13	7 13	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	16 13	16 13	15 3	15 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 4	11 8	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	15 6	15 0	17 10	17 10	14 10	14 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 14	6 14	...	...	9 13	9 5	10 8	9 14	12 10	8 6	...	...	16 14	14 14	...	...	10 0	9 14	...	...	8 0	7 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	12 6	12 6	11 13	11 13	13 6	13 6	...	...	10 0	9 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7* 5	7 5	...	...	8 10	8 5	9 5	8 14	11 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	10 0	9 13	...	...	13 11	13 14	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	6 0	5 11	...	...	8 10	9 6	9 6	9 3	13 11	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	13 11	13 11	136 2	136 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	9 6	7 8	9 13	8 8	12 3	12 3	10 11	10 11	12 13	11 13	...	...	10 0	9 13	...	...	13 11	12 11	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	4 11	4 11	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	10 14	...	...	12 6	12 6	17 8	15 14	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	16 14	16 14	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	...	...	10 6	10 0	11 8	11 11	...	...	16 14	16 11	18 2	21 2	...	...	10 6	10 0	...	...	17 6	18 2	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	7 5	7 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 3	9 3	...	...	15 3	14 10	15 11	15 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	15 3	15 3	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 6
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	10 12	11 0	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	4 11	4 11	...	...	10 2	9 11	10 10	10 2	13 0	13 0	15 6	15 6	15 8	15 8	12 10	16 0	9 11	9 11	...	...	12 8	14 3	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 0	5 12	6 0	5 8	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 0	14 0	14 0	15 8	15 12	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	9 12	9 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	108 0	111 0	9 8	9 8
Bangalore	6 14	6 1	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 0	7 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	13 8	8 13	8 3	15 0	15 0	11 2	11 2	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 8	8 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	12 4	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	12 4	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	12 0	340 0	340 0	9 8	9 8
Hassan	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	6 0	5 0	7 6	7 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	16 13	15 4	...	...	18 0	16 0	12 10	12 1	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 0
Shimoga	6 11	6 5	7 6	7 6	8 6	6 15	10 0	10 0	16 13	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 3	15 4	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	6 8	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	8 4	7 8	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	10 8	...	...	15 6	17 6	15 3	15 11	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1892-93.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1892-93.

PART I.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Preliminary.

Part I of the Financial Statement of 1892-93 deals with Imperial Revenue and Expenditure only.

The object of dealing with Imperial Revenue and Expenditure in a separate section of the Statement is to render it possible to present in brief compass an intelligible outline of the financial position of the Government of India.

Those who wish for further information regarding Imperial, Provincial, or Local Finance will find it in Part II.

2. The financial transactions of the Government of India will, as usual, be considered under the following heads:—

(1) The accounts of the financial year 1890-91, which have been finally closed;

(2) The Revised Estimate of the financial year 1891-92, which ends on 31st instant;

(3) The Budget Estimate of the coming year—1892-93.

Section I.—Accounts of 1890-91.

3. The Budget Estimate of 1890-91 showed a surplus of Rx. 270,400.

The Revised Estimate of the same year, issued in March last, showed a surplus of Rx. 2,787,100, and it was said at the time that the Final Accounts would show a further improvement.

This expectation has been realised, and the Accounts of 1890-91 have closed with the very substantial surplus of Rx. 3,688,171.

Foremost among the causes which have contributed to the great surplus of 1890-91 must be placed the rise in Exchange which took place during the year. The average rate of the year was 1*s.* 6·089*d.* as against a Budget Estimate of 1*s.* 4·55*d.*, and fully one-half of the total surplus was due to this cause alone.

The total Imperial Revenue received in India proved to be almost the same as in the Budget Estimate, for, though there was a fairly satisfactory growth of general Revenue during the year, it was largely counterbalanced by some falling off in Opium Revenue and by other reductions of income which I need not specify in detail.

In Expenditure incurred in India the Accounts show an improvement over the Budget of Rx. 808,356, due mainly to reduction of Expenditure in the Railway Account (Rx. 481,850), short Expenditure on Special Defences (Rx. 173,402), and a poor opium crop (Rx. 123,620).

In England there was an improvement in Revenue of £146,509, due to special causes, and a reduction in Expenditure of £350,925, of which £141,230 was under Special Defences, and £179,975 was under Army, and was due to short

supply of magazine rifles. In both cases, therefore, the saving was a mere postponement of a charge which must be incurred sooner or later.

4. I have dwelt upon the facts stated in the preceding paragraphs in order to make it clear that the large surplus of 1890-91 did not indicate what may be called the permanent financial position of the Government of India at the close of that year, and I think it necessary to do so because it has been urged in some quarters that, with so large a surplus, the Government of India should have reduced taxation or undertaken other fiscal reforms of an important nature.

The surplus of 1890-91 was not a surplus which could be expected to recur in future years. The rise in Exchange, which gave half that surplus, has been lost, and a further fall has taken place which adds at least Rx. 700,000 more to the expenditure of the Government of India. The special receipts of 1890-91 affected only the income of that year, and the temporary saving arising from a poor opium crop and from short expenditure on Special Defences, and on the purchase of magazine rifles, did not indicate any improvement in the financial position.

Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1891-92.

5. From what I have just said it will be understood that no important remission of taxation or other great fiscal reform involving a serious sacrifice of Revenue was possible in the Financial Statement of 1891-92. Exchange was taken for 1891-92 at 1*s.* 5¼*d.* the rupee, and the Government of India were able to show a small surplus of Rx. 115,600 in the Budget Estimate, after setting aside an additional sum of Rx. 448,000 in order to raise the Famine Grant to the full amount of Rx. 1,500,000.

The Revised Estimate for 1891-92 now shows a deficit of Rx. 80,000 as against the surplus of Rx. 115,600 shown in the Budget Estimate; and though no doubt the Final Accounts will show an improvement, and it is more than probable that we shall yet secure equilibrium, it is clear that if any considerable remission of taxation had been made last year, the Government of India would now have had to face a serious deficit. In comparison with the total Revenue and total Expenditure, the difference between a surplus of Rx. 115,600 and a deficit of Rx. 80,000 is of little importance, as in both cases practical equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure is secured. But although the Revised Estimate gives almost the same net result as the Budget Estimate, the year 1891-92 is remarkable, even in Indian finance, for the wide departures from the figures of the Budget Estimate that have occurred under particular heads.

6. In explaining how an estimated surplus of Rx. 115,600 has been converted into a deficit of Rx. 80,000, it will be convenient to take net figures for Opium and under the Railway Revenue Account, and for Army; that is, in the case of Opium, Expenditure will be deducted from Revenue and only net Revenue shown, and in the case of Army I shall deduct Receipts from Expenditure and show only net Expenditure. Other Heads of Revenue and Expenditure will be taken gross.

In dealing with each head of the Accounts I shall also, as far as possible, exclude variations due to Exchange, and I shall show Exchange as a separate item of the Account.

7. Among the favourable influences of the year, the foremost place must be assigned to the increase of Railway Traffic and consequently of net Revenue from Railways. In the Budget it was estimated that under the Imperial portion of the Railway Revenue Account there would be a net receipt of Rx 6,071,600 in India, and a net Expenditure of £5,689,800 in England. The corresponding

figures of the Revised Estimate are Rx. 7,394,000 and £5,652,000, showing improvements of Rx. 1,322,400 and £37,800 respectively. These figures exclude the effect of the fall in Exchange, which, as I have said, will be dealt with separately. If the effect of the fall in Exchange on the Railway Revenue Account be taken into account, the total improvement is reduced to Rx. 1,122,400.

The increase of Revenue from Railways is largely due to increased exports of wheat and seeds. The following figures show the increase in the export of these articles that took place in the first ten months of the present year as compared with past years:—

	Wheat. Cwt.	Seeds. Cwt.
1889-90 (10 months)	12,876,000	13,869,000
1890-91 („)	12,926,000	11,940,000
1891-92 („)	27,135,000	16,303,000

8. The net Revenue from Opium has increased by Rx. 821,500 *minus* £300; this is not an unmixed gain, even from the financial point of view, as Rx. 388,800 of the increase is due to another short crop.

9. For some years we have been in the habit of expecting a steady increase of receipts every year under certain Principal Heads of Revenue, but, unfortunately, in the current year the important head of Land Revenue shows a falling off, due to scarcity in certain Provinces; the Revenue under Salt, Stamps, and Excise has, however, shown the usual rate of growth.

The falling off in the Imperial share of Land Revenue comes to Rx. 657,000, though the total falling off (Imperial, Provincial, and Local) is only Rx. 518,800. This somewhat singular result is due to the fact that adjustments between the Government of India and the various Local Governments are made through the medium of the Land Revenue Head. In the current year the Government of India have made certain payments to Bengal which were not provided for in the Budget, and which have had the effect of transferring Rx. 162,300 of Land Revenue from Imperial to Provincial. Similar payments, but of much smaller amounts, have also been made to other Provinces.

10. The Imperial share of the increases under Salt, Stamps, and Excise is as follows:—

	Increase. Rx.
Salt	282,100
Stamps	21,100
Excise	104,700
TOTAL	Rx. 407,900

The increase of Revenue in England, excluding Army, Opium, and the Railway Revenue Account, in respect of which I take net figures, is £33,900, and the increase of Revenue in India, excluding the heads in respect to which net figures are taken, and also Land Revenue, Salt, Stamps, Excise, which are dealt with separately, is Rx. 188,200. The head which chiefly contributes to this result being Telegraph, under which there is an increase of Rx. 137,800 in Indian receipts.

11. The total increase of Revenue in England and India may then be calculated as follows:—

	Rx.		£
Railways (net)	1,322,400	*plus*	37,800
Opium (net)	821,500	*minus*	300
Salt	282,100		
Stamps	21,100		
Excise	104,700		
Other Heads, excluding Army and Land Revenue	188,200	*plus*	33,900
TOTAL	Rx. 2,740,000	*plus*	£71,400

Against this increase must be set a falling off of Rx. 657,000 under Land Revenue. Deducting this amount from the figures just stated, the resulting improvement is Rx. 2,083,000, *plus* £71,400.

12. Of the unfavourable influences affecting the Indian finances during the current year, the chief was increased Expenditure under Army.

In the Budget the net Expenditure in India under Army was taken at Rx. 13,815,500 and in England at £4,625,500. These figures have been increased in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 1,095,500 and £123,100 respectively.

13. The increase of Military Expenditure in India was chiefly due to Frontier Expeditions and to the sanction of certain measures considered necessary for the efficiency of the Army.

The Budget Estimate of 1891-92 provided Rx. 155,000 for Expeditions. During the year further Expenditure on Expeditions was sanctioned to the amount of Rx. 720,000:—

	Rx.
Chin-Lushai Expedition	50,000
Manipur operations	300,000
Wunthoo Expedition	50,000
Hazara "	60,000
Meranzai "	140,000
Cold weather operations in Burma	120,000
TOTAL	Rx. 720,000

It is characteristic of the uncertainties of Indian Finance that in last Financial Statement I should have called attention to what I then considered the high scale of Expenditure on Frontier Expeditions of Rx. 374,400 in 1888-89, of Rx. 421,000 in 1889-90, and of Rx. 352,600 in the Revised Estimate of 1890-91, and expressed a hope that Expenditure of this nature was about to fall off.

A grant of Rx. 80,000 was also sanctioned during the year for additional transport mules, and Rx. 52,100 for additional remounts and ordnance mules, while the Revised Estimate for 1891-92 provides Rx. 213,400 under Army for Expenditure in India on preparations to facilitate mobilization.

14. The excess in the Home Expenditure under Army is due to the payment of £211,000 not provided for in the Budget, being arrears and increase of effective charges on account of British Forces serving in India, reduced by savings under other heads.

15. Putting on one side the Expenditure under Opium, the Railway Account, and Army, in respect to which we have found it more convenient to deal with net figures, the increase of gross Expenditure shown in the Revised Estimate amounts to Rx. 222,200 in India and £127,000 in England. With regard to the increase of Expenditure in India, I need only explain that it is the net result of a number of increases and decreases which individually are not of very great magnitude.

The chief increases are Rx. 51,700 under Political, Rx. 138,000 under Famine Relief and Insurance, Rx. 48,200 under Irrigation, Rx. 80,900 under Military Works, and Rx. 65,900 under Civil Works. And the chief decreases are Rx. 74,500 under Police, and Rx. 60,600 under Special Defences. These items of increase and decrease are explained in Part II, which, it should be recollected, deals with Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure as well as with Imperial Revenue and Expenditure.

In England the chief increase in Expenditure has been £232,000 under Interest, and the chief decrease £175,500 under Special Defences. The

increase is due to the Secretary of State having issued India Stock at a discount, which has thrown a charge of £255,000 on the Revenue of the year. The decrease under Special Defences is, as usual, a mere postponement of Expenditure.

16. Bringing together the whole of the items of Revenue and Expenditure with which I have just dealt, and still continuing to exclude Exchange, we get the following result:—

		Rx.		£
Improvement shown in paragraph 11		2,083,000	*plus*	71,400
Deduct—				
Increased Expenditure under Army	Rx. 1,095,500 *plus* £123,100			
Increased Expenditure, excluding Expenditure under Opium, Railways, and Army	Rx. 222,200 *plus* £127,000			
		1,317,700	*plus*	250,100
Balance		Rx. 765,300	*minus*	£178,700

The sum of Rx. 765,300 in rupees very considerably exceeds £178,700 in sterling, and we thus see that, notwithstanding the great increase of Military Expenditure and the falling off in Land Revenue, the Revised Estimate gives a result which shows a satisfactory improvement over the Budget Estimate if Exchange be excluded.

17. There now remains Exchange to be dealt with.

The increase of net Expenditure on this account is Rx. 782,200, partly due to increased Sterling Expenditure, but mainly to the average value of the rupee having proved to be 1s. 4·713*d.* instead of 1s. 5¼*d.*, the rate taken in the Budget Estimate.

Deducting from the increased Expenditure under Exchange, the figures at the end of the preceding paragraph, we find the Revised Estimate to be worse than the Budget by Rx. 178,700* *plus* Rx. 16,900 (782,200 *minus* 765,300), or Rx. 195,600. As the Budget Estimate showed a surplus of Rx. 115,600, a deterioration of this magnitude brings out a deficit of Rx. 80,000, being Rx. 195,600 *minus* Rx. 115,600.

18. The whole case may then be stated briefly and with sufficient accuracy in the following manner:—

The Railway Revenue Account and Opium, Salt, Stamps, Excise, and other Heads of minor importance, have given an improvement in 1891-92 over the Budget Estimate of not much less than three crores of rupees.

Of this improvement 1½ crores have been balanced by increased Military Expenditure; the fall in Exchange and reduction in Land Revenue account for nearly 1½ crores more, and increased Expenditure under Heads of minor importance in England and India, is sufficient to do rather more than swallow up the remainder of the improvement, thus converting a surplus of Rx. 115,600 into a deficit of Rx. 80,000.

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1892-93.

19. In the Financial Statement for 1891-92, I made the following remarks:—

"So far as can be judged, our financial position during the next two years depends on two factors—Military Expenditure and Exchange. It is of great importance to the

* *On making the adjustment for Exchange, the sterling symbol (£) is changed to Rx.*

Indian finances that Exchange should not fall materially below the present rate for a year or two, that is, until we have experienced some relief from the heavy Military charges which we are now bearing. If Exchange falls materially within the next year or two, we may find ourselves in a difficult position, though I believe the difficulties would prove to be only temporary."

Since this passage was written Exchange has fallen heavily, and in the Budget Estimate for the coming year a rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee has been taken as against 1*s.* 5¼*d.* in the Budget Estimate of the current year. It would be a tedious process to calculate the exact loss due to this heavy fall, but for present purposes it will be sufficient to take it, in round figures, at Rx. 1,708,000. The sterling expenditure of the coming year is almost the same as the estimated sterling expenditure of 1891-92, and yet the *net* charge of the columns headed "Exchange" has increased by no less than Rx. 1,708,000.

On the other hand, there has been no reduction in total Military Expenditure as the following figures will show:—

	Budget, 1891-92.		Budget, 1892-93.	
	Rx.	£	Rx.	£
Military Works (net) . .	1,075,400	8,200	1,084,100	38,400
Army (net)	13,815,500	4,625,500	14,325,000	4,556,300
Special Defences . . .	360,000	350,000	270,900	229,100
TOTAL .	15,250,900	4,983,700	15,680,000	4,823,800

20. The difficulty which I foresaw twelve months ago has, therefore, come upon us, and the problem of the Budget of 1892-93 has been the overcoming of that difficulty. If we have not succeeded in dealing with it in a wholly satisfactory manner, we have at least done better than could have been hoped this time last year, and the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 shows a surplus of Rx. 146,600.

21. In explaining how this result has been obtained, I shall take as starting point the Budget Estimate of 1891-92, and a comparison of the figures of that Estimate with the figures of the Estimate for 1892-93 will show how the loss of Rx. 1,708,000, due to the fall in Exchange from 1*s.* 5¼*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*, has been covered and equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure secured.

22. In the first place I may say at once that in the comparatively small item of sterling receipts in England there is not much difference between the Budget of 1891-92 and the Budget of 1892-93, there being merely a reduction from £212,600 to £200,800, or by £11,800; as there is an increase of £2,100 in receipts under Army, the decrease, excluding Army, is £13,900.

23. Under Principal Heads of Revenue (excluding Opium) there is an increase of Revenue amounting to no less than Rx. 1,091,600. This large increase is due partly to substantial increases under Salt, Excise, and Forests, but above all to an increase of Rx. 673,800 under Land Revenue. The latter figure requires special explanation.

The current Provincial Contracts terminate on 31st March 1892. They have lately been revised and continued for another period of five years, and the revision has been made in such manner as to give the Government of India additional Revenue to the amount of Rx. 466,300 yearly, and, I regret to say, as a necessary consequence, to contract the resources of the Local Governments by an equal amount. It is no doubt satisfactory that Local Governments should have been in a position to make a contribution to the resources of the Empire at a period of pressure, and thus, possibly, avoid the necessity of imposing further taxation. But it would have been still more satisfactory if the Government of India had been in a position to allow them to retain the whole or the greater portion of this amount for expenditure on the improvement of the internal administration of the several Provinces of India. This adjustment in favour of

the Government of India increases the Imperial share of the Land Revenue by Rx. 466,300. The amount so withdrawn may seem large, but as the total increase of Provincial Revenue during the last five years has been Rx. 2,042,700, it follows that the Government of India have now withdrawn only 23 per cent. of the increase of the last five years, leaving the remaining 77 per cent. for expenditure by Local Governments.

The Imperial share of Land Revenue in the coming year has also been increased by ordinary growth of Revenue and by postponements of Revenue collections from the current year in consequence of drought and scarcity. As has already been stated, the total increase of the Imperial share of Land Revenue due to all causes is Rx. 673,800.

24. Net Opium Revenue for 1892-93 is taken at Rx. 81,200 above the Budget Estimate for 1891-92; although the price of the drug has risen and the expenditure is expected to be somewhat less than the average, the short crops of recent years have told on the Opium Reserve, and the quantity to be sold has already been reduced by a Notification in the *Gazette of India* dated 26th June 1891.

25. The Receipts from Interest in India, less the corresponding Expenditure, have increased by Rx. 238,100; this very satisfactory result is due to our not having borrowed in recent years, and to the investment of another crore of the Paper Currency Reserve.

In England the charge for Interest is reduced by £11,500.

26. The net Receipts in India from the Railway Revenue Account are estimated to increase by Rx. 606,700, while the increase of sterling expenditure in England under the same head is £51,800.

27. Excluding the Principal Heads of Revenue, Interest, and the Railway Revenue Account, with which we have already dealt, and also the Revenue under the Heads of Military Works and Army, with which I shall deal hereafter, there is an increase of Revenue in India, under various Heads, of Rx. 375,700.

Excluding Expenditure under Interest, Opium, and the Railway Revenue Account, and Military Expenditure of all kinds (Military Works, Army, and Special Defences), there is an increase of Expenditure in India which amounts to Rx. 235,100, and in England of £95,700.

28. Net Military Expenditure of all kinds in India has increased by Rx. 429,100, of which Rx. 205,000 is due to the calculation of the pay of the British soldier serving in India at a lower rate of Exchange. In England the net Expenditure under Military Works has increased by £30,200 and decreased under Special Defences by £120,900, and under Army by £69,200, giving a net decrease of £159,900 in Military Expenditure of all kinds.

29. Bringing together the different items with which we have just dealt, we get the following result:—

GAIN.	Rx.		£
Revision of Provincial Contracts .	466,300		
Ordinary increase under Principal Heads of Revenue, excluding Opium .	625,300		
Increase in net Opium Revenue .	81,200	*minus*	100
Increase under the Railway Revenue Account	606,700	*minus*	51,800
Improvement under Interest in India, net	238,100		
Reduction of Interest charge in England	...		11,500
Increase of Revenue under various Heads in India	375,700		
Reduction of net Military Expenditure in England (Military Works, Army, and Special Defences) . . .	...		159,900
TOTAL . Rx.	2,393,300	*plus*	£119,500

Loss.	Rx.		£
Increase of net Military Expenditure in India	429,100		
Reduction in sterling Receipts in England (excluding Military Receipts) .	...		13,900
Increase of Expenditure under various Heads	235,100	*plus*	95,700
TOTAL . Rx	664,200	*plus*	£109,600

Deducting the loss from the gain, we get a net gain of Rx. 1,729,100 *plus* £9,900.

30. On the other side must be put the net loss by Exchange, which, as I have said, amounts to Rx. 1,708,000 It follows that the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 is better than that of 1891-92 by Rx. 21,100 (1,729,100—1,708,000) *plus* Rx. 9,900,* or Rx. 31,000 in all. As the surplus of the Budget Estimate of 1891-92 was Rx. 115,600, and as the Budget Estimate of the coming year is, on the whole, better by Rx. 31,000, the estimated surplus of 1892-93 is Rx. 146,600, being Rx. 115,600 *plus* Rx. 31,000.

31. The manner in which the very heavy charge of Rx. 1,708,000, which falls on the finances next year in connection with Exchange, has been met, may now be stated in a few words.

The additional charge of Rx. 1,708,000 on account of Exchange has been met almost entirely by contributions from Local Governments (Rx. 466,300), by increase of Revenue under Principal Heads (Rx. 625,300), and by growth of Railway Revenue (Rx. 606,700 *minus* £51,800); there has also been a substantial improvement under Interest in India owing to our having been able to avoid borrowing for some time, and to increase of the Paper Currency Investment by one crore of rupees.

Net Military Expenditure of all kinds is somewhat heavier, and net Opium Revenue is slightly better, for 1892-93 than for 1891-92, while the growth of Revenue under various Heads, not of the first importance, almost exactly balances the growth of other Expenditure in England and India.

Section IV.—Prospects of the Immediate Future.

32. In the Financial Statements of the last three years I have dwelt at some length on the general financial position of Government as it presented itself to me at the time, and have endeavoured to indicate the prospects of the immediate future.

Thus, in the Financial Statement for 1889-90, after a series of years of deficit, I ventured to predict that our financial difficulties were, for the time, at an end.

This forecast was amply justified, as the Accounts of the year 1889-90 gave a surplus of Rx. 2,612,000, though the sum of Rx. 460,255 had been set aside with a view to begin the restoration of the Famine Grant to its full amount of Rx. 1,500,000.

In the Financial Statement for the succeeding year, 1890-91, I looked forward to still further improvement, but expressed the opinion that 1890-91 was not likely to prove so prosperous, from a financial point of view, as 1889-90.

In point of fact, the Accounts of 1890-91 now show a larger surplus (Rx. 3,688,100) than that obtained in the preceding year; but the greater portion of this surplus was due to what has proved to be a speculative rise in Exchange and to other accidental causes, and all that can be said of 1890-91 is that it was a year of, on the whole, satisfactory financial progress.

* *The sterling symbol (£) is altered to Rx. when the adjustment for Exchange is made.*

33. As the result of two years' financial prosperity, the Government of India were able to restore the Famine Grant to its full amount of Rx. 1,500,000 in the Budget of 1891-92; but I pointed out, that while there were encouraging features in the position, there was also some danger of financial difficulties arising from a fall in Exchange taking place before Military Expenditure of a special character was reduced.

The difficulties to which I drew attention have actually come upon us, and we have had, besides, in the current year, a considerable loss of Land Revenue owing to drought and scarcity.

We should have had to face a heavy deficit in 1891-92 but for a remarkable increase in Railway Revenue, and considerable improvement under Opium. As it is, the Revised Estimate of 1891-92 shows a deficit of Rx. 80,000; but I have little doubt that improvement will yet take place, and that the Accounts of 1891-92 will close with a moderate surplus.

34. Although the three forecasts which I have ventured to make of the progress of Indian Revenue and Expenditure have, considering the nature of the subject, proved fairly accurate, I must admit that the result which I anticipated was sometimes not attained in the way I expected. For example, I had expected that the expenditure on Special Defences would, by this time, have come to an end, and this hope would have been fulfilled if the works could have been constructed and the armament provided as rapidly as the money was forthcoming. Unfortunately this has not proved to be the case, and the Estimates of the coming year are burdened with a charge of Rx. 614,500 on account of Special Defences, and a similar charge must be borne for another year or two. I could give other instances in which I have been disappointed, but what I have said is sufficient to show the necessity for caution in forecasts regarding Indian Revenue and Expenditure.

35. The circumstances of to-day are such as to make special caution necessary.

Exchange has fallen heavily and rapidly, and though now steady it is impossible to conjecture whether the next move will be upwards or downwards.

Railway receipts have largely increased in the current year, and for 1892-93 we have calculated on retaining a portion of this improvement; but no one can at present say whether Railway traffic is likely to be heavy or the reverse in 1892-93.

The price of Opium, after falling very low, has risen suddenly and rapidly, but it is impossible to say how long this rise will be maintained.

Above all, certain portions of the country are suffering from drought and scarcity, and already the collections on account of Land Revenue have shown some falling off. The extension of Railways in recent years has greatly reduced the risks from famine, and if the periodical rains, which are due about June next in the affected tracts of Madras, Bombay, and Upper Burma, in Rajputana and Behar, are received in due season, and are not insufficient, we shall in all probability have nothing worse than severe scarcity to meet. On the other hand, if the rains are delayed or are insufficient in the tracts in question, scarcity may deepen into famine, and the loss of Revenue and increase of Expenditure that must follow such a calamity cannot be calculated. Meteorological conditions, I understand, are not unfavourable at present for the occurrence of a timely monsoon.

36. Under the circumstances just stated, I refrain from making a forecast of probable financial progress during the coming year, and must content myself with saying that, putting aside the possibility of the occurrence of famine, there is, to the best of my judgment, no ground at this moment for any special anxiety regarding 1892-93. The Currency question, however, appears to be approaching the acute stage, and it is impossible to foresee what may happen in this connection within the next few years.

PART II.

IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Section I.—Accounts of 1890-91.

37. The Revised Estimate for the year 1890-91, published in March last, showed a surplus of Rx. 2,787,100. In August the Under-Secretary of State for India announced in Parliament that the surplus would be nearly Rx. 900,000 in excess of that sum. The Accounts of the year show a surplus of Rx. 3,688,171.

38. Explanations of the variations under the several heads will be found in the Appropriation Report, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 12th March. The following statement gives a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:—

	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts, Better.	Accounts, Worse.
REVENUE.				
India . . . . . Rx.	84,799,300	85,221,551	422,251	...
England . . . . . £	388,100	392,009	3,909	...
Exchange . . . . . Rx.	120,100	128,089	1,989	...
TOTAL . Rx.	85,313,500	85,741,649	428,149	...
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local . Rx.	61,902,700	61,596,086	306,614	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit . . . Rx.	−312,800	−198,627	...	114,173
England . . . . . £	15,801,100	15,568,875	232,225	...
Exchange . . . . . Rx.	5,135,400	5,087,144	48,256	...
TOTAL . Rx.	82,526,400	82,053,478	472,922	...
Surplus . Rx.	2,787,100	3,688,171	901,071	...

1890-91, General Results.

39. The improvement in the Revenue and Expenditure in India was thus Rx. 728,865, of which Rx. 114,173 occurred in the Provincial and Local sections of the Accounts, and Rx. 614,692 in the Imperial section. The addition to the latter sum of the improvement of Rx. 286,379 in the Revenue and Expenditure in England, including Exchange, makes up the increase in the surplus of the year to the sum of Rx. 901,071, shown above.

Revenue in India.

40. Increased receipts under the Principal Heads of Revenue, Rx. 243,734, and from Railways, Rx. 228,298, account for the improvement of Rx. 422,251 shown in the Revenue in India. The more important increases under the Principal Heads occurred under Land Revenue, Rx. 130,609, and Salt, Rx. 70,168, while of the chief Principal Heads the only one under which the Actuals were less than the Revised Estimate was Stamps. The only important decrease in the Accounts, compared with the Revised Estimate, was one of Rx. 70,092 in Military Receipts.

Expenditure in India.

The decrease of Rx. 306,614 in the Expenditure in India, as compared with the Revised Estimate, occurred mainly under the groups Direct Demands on the Revenue, Rx. 83,985; Railways, Rx. 101,039; and Buildings and Roads, Rx. 82,161.

Expenditure in England.

41. The saving of Rx. 280,481, including Exchange, in the Expenditure in England, occurs mainly under the groups Miscellaneous Civil charges, Rx. 48,855; Army, Rx. 190,560; and Special Defence Works, Rx. 20,561.

Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

42. The Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works, not charged to Revenue, was less than assumed in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 123,768.

Section II.—Revised Estimates of 1891-92.

43. The following statement gives a general comparison of the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1891-92:—

	Budget.	Revised.	Revised, Better.	Revised, Worse.
REVENUE.				
India . . . . . Rx.	85,729,500	88,219,400	2,489,900	...
England . . . . . £	212,600	255,200	42,600	...
Exchange . . . . . Rx.	83,200	111,300	28,100	...
TOTAL . Rx.	86,025,300	88,585,900	2,560,600	...
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local . Rx.	64,516,000	65,873,700	...	1,357,700
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit . . . Rx.	−828,400	−461,500	...	366,900
England . . . . . £	15,972,100	16,193,400	...	221,300
Exchange . . . . . Rx.	6,250,000	7,060,300	...	810,300
TOTAL . Rx.	85,909,700	88,665,900	...	2,756,200
Surplus or Deficit . Rx.	+115,600	−80,000	...	195,600

1891-92, General Results.

44. The small surplus of the Budget Estimate has become in the Revised Estimate a small deficit. The salient features of the year may be stated as, on the one hand, a large increase of net Railway Revenue, and improvements in most other heads of Revenue; and, on the other hand, a large increase of Military Expenditure, a fall in the rate of Exchange, and some falling off in Land Revenue. The increase of Revenue is greater than that of Expenditure, apart from Exchange; if the rate of Exchange had not fallen below the rate assumed in the Budget Estimate, there would have been an improvement, instead of a deterioration, in the general result.

1891-92, Revenue in India.

45. The Revenue in India is now expected to be Rx. 2,489,900 more than was anticipated last March.

1891-92, Increases of Revenue in India.

46. The larger part of this occurs under Railways, the receipts from which show an improvement of no less than Rx. 1,781,100. The revival of Railway traffic which began towards the close of last financial year continued and developed to an unexpected extent in the present year. There are now some signs of the improvement coming to an end; but in all probability the high figure taken in the Revised Estimate for Railway Revenue will be realised. Almost all the important lines of Railway have contributed to this satisfactory result.

Most of the other heads of Revenue also show increases, the more important being the following:—

	Rx.
Opium	432,700
Salt	277,200
Stamps	78,700
Excise	143,100
Telegraph	137,900
Irrigation, Major Works	147,900

The larger part of the increase under Opium occurs in Bengal, where the receipts exceed the Estimate by Rx. 324,200: this is due to the average price realised at the sales of Bengal Opium having been R1,058 a chest, against a price of R1,000 a chest assumed in the Budget Estimate. There is also an increase of Rx. 110,000 in Bombay, due to the number of chests of Malwa Opium exported being higher than assumed in the Budget Estimate.

The rest of the increases may be ascribed to the general progress of the country.

1891-92, Decreases of Revenue in India.

47. Against those increases must be set the falling off in Land Revenue and Provincial Rates, due to the scarcity in Madras. The collections of Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation, are now expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 585,500, and those of Provincial Rates, by Rx. 54,400, the reductions in Madras being Rx. 603,000 and Rx. 65,300.

The only other important decrease in Revenue is one of Rx. 85,000 under Mint. It is due to the coinage being much below the average.

1891-92, Revenue in England.

48. The increase of the Revenue in England is not great; more than half of it occurs under Interest, the Secretary of State having been able to realise higher rates of interest than he anticipated on his temporary investments of cash balance.

1891-92, Expenditure in India. Increases under Army and Railways.

49. For the large increase of Expenditure in India shown in the statement in paragraph 43, amounting to Rx. 1,357,700, the two heads Army and Railways are responsible.

The increase in Railway Expenditure is a necessary accompaniment of the increase in the Railway Revenue. It amounts to Rx. 489,000 on State Railways—Working Expenses, and to Rx. 151,500 on Guaranteed Railways—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

The increase in the Expenditure on the Army amounts to Rx. 1,059,500. The causes of this increase are (*a*) the cost of expeditions not contemplated when the Budget Estimate was framed amounting to Rx. 725,300; (*b*) the sanction given to an expenditure of Rx. 213,400 on measures designed to facilitate mobilisation; and (*c*) the sanction given to an expenditure of Rx. 132,100 for the purchase of additional mules and remounts.

1891-92, Expenditure in India. Other variations.

50. The sum of the increase in the Expenditure on Railways and of the increase in the Expenditure under Army being in excess of the increase of the total Expenditure in India, it follows that under the remaining heads of Expenditure there must have been, on the whole, a decrease. The following are the more important increases and decreases of expenditure under these heads:—

Decreases.	Rx.	Increases.	Rx.
Land Revenue	54,200	Political	50,700
Opium	388,800	Reduction of Debt	802,800
Police	133,100	Irrigation, Minor Works	58,400
Miscellaneous	109,400	Military Works	80,900
Construction of Protective Railways	680,100		
Special Defence Works	60,600		

1891-92, Decreases of Expenditure in India.

51. The larger part of the decrease under Land Revenue occurs in Bombay, Rx. 35,900, and is due partly to too high a margin having been allowed in the Estimate of Expenditure, and partly to provision having been made for a scheme of reorganisation of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, which was not fully brought into operation in the year. There are also decreases in the Central Provinces Rx. 9,400, Assam Rx. 8,200, and India General Rx. 4,200 (all of these three decreases occurring mostly in Settlement charges): while there are increases in Bengal Rx. 4,200 (due to increased expenditure on Survey and Settlements) and in Lower Burma Rx. 4,100 (due to higher charges for the collection of the Revenue, which is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate).

The decrease under Opium is caused by the produce of the season's crop having been much less than was assumed in the Budget Estimate. The Estimates are framed at a time when the produce of the crop cannot be gauged with accuracy.

The decrease under Police is due to provision having been made in Bombay for large Expenditure on a scheme for the reorganisation of the Police which has not yet been brought into operation, and to the Expenditure in both Upper and Lower Burma having been largely over-estimated. These decreases are partially counterbalanced by increased Police charges in the South Lushai country.

The decrease under Miscellaneous occurs in Madras. About half of it is nominal, being due to the transfer of Local Sanitation charges from this head to Medical; while the remainder is due to the Madras Government having provided in the Budget Estimate a large sum under this head as a "reserve."

The decrease under Protective Railways and Special Defence Works is due merely to the rate of Expenditure having been slower than was anticipated.

1891-92, Increases in Expenditure in India.

52. The increase under Political is due mainly to the Amir of Afghanistan having drawn a portion of his subsidy for last year in arrears. If the Amir again allows his subsidy to fall into arrears, the increase under Political will almost entirely disappear in the actuals for the year.

The amount entered for Reduction of Debt is the sum required to make up the Famine Insurance Grant of the year to Rx. 1,500,000. It is composed of the sum of Rx. 680,100, the amount shown above as the decrease under Construction of Protective Railways, and of Rx. 166,900 being the amount by which the net loss on the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways is now expected to be less than assumed in the Budget; diminished by the increases under the two other heads included in the grant, namely, Rx. 30,400 under Famine Relief and Rx. 13,800 under Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.

The increase under Irrigation is caused by the opening of Famine Relief Works in Ajmere, Upper Burma, and Madras.

The increase under Military Works is accounted for by the sanction given during the year to expenditure of Rx. 30,000 for the restoration of buildings at Quetta damaged by rain; and of Rx. 61,600 for works designed to facilitate mobilisation in time of war. Smaller expenditure on other works diminishes to some extent the above excess.

1891-92, Provincial and Local Adjustments.

53. The sum of Rx. 366,900 entered opposite "Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus and Deficit" represents the amount by which the reduction of their accumulated balances by Local Governments has been less than they proposed when the Budget Estimates were framed.

1891-92, Expenditure in England.

54. The more important variations accounting for the increase of £221,300 in the Expenditure in England are the following:—

Increases.	£	Decrease.	£
Interest	232,100	Special Defence Works	175,500
Army	130,800		

The excess in the Interest payments is caused by the payment of discount on the issue and sales of India Stock, for which no provision was made in the Budget Estimate. The public loan of £2,600,000 was issued at an average rate of £94-10-2½ *l.* per cent., and the discount, including that paid on

payments towards the loan in anticipation of due date, amounted to £153 478. The subsequent sales of stock to the amount of £2,000,000 were effected at a price of £95 per cent., and a further charge for discount of £101,522 was incurred. This total increase of £255,000 was partially counterbalanced by a saving in the interest charge in consequence of the loan having been issued later than was intended.

The report of Lord Northbrook's Commission on the claims of the War Office on account of British Forces serving in India necessitates the payment this year of £211,000 in excess of the amount provided in the Budget Estimate; this payment accounts for the increase of expenditure under Army and covers arrear charges for the four years 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, and 1890-91, and the full payment likely to be due under the award of the Commission for the current year. The payments already made for the years 1887-88, 1888-89, and 1889-90 are respectively £655,000, £665,000, and £720,000, or in all £2,040,000. The amount due under the award of the Commission for those three years is £2,156,000. To close the account to March 1890, an arrear payment of £116,000 is therefore required. Owing to the increase in the payments on account of deferred pay, it is anticipated that the amounts due for each of the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 will be £760,000 against £700,000 paid in 1890-91, and £725,000 provided in the Budget Estimate of 1891-92, necessitating a further payment of £95,000 for these two years. The addition to the Budget Estimate for payments to the War Office is therefore £211,000 in all. On the other hand, it is anticipated that the payments for the Troop Service will be less by £29,300 owing chiefly to the new machinery for the *Euphrates* not having been supplied, and that the payments for stores will be less by £62,000: these reductions are mere postponements of expenditure, not real savings.

The decrease under Special Defence Works is due to Stores required for these works not being provided as rapidly as was anticipated.

1891-92, Exchange.

55. The net charge for Exchange on the Revenue and Expenditure in England is Rx. 6,949,000 against the Budget Estimate of Rx. 6,166,800, being worse by Rx. 782,200. This may be said to be due to the fall in the rate of exchange from 1*s.* 5·25*d.* to 1*s.* 4·713*d.* the rupee, a small portion only being on account of the variations in the amount of Sterling Revenue and Expenditure.

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1892-93.

56. The following statement compares the Budget Estimate for 1891-92 with that for 1892-93:—

		1891-92.	1892-93.	1892-93 better than 1891-92.	1892-93 worse than 1891-92.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	85,729,500	88,066,700	2,337,200	...
England	£	212,600	200.800	...	11,800
Exchange	Rx.	83,200	100,400	17,200	...
TOTAL	Rx.	86,025,300	88,367,900	2,342,600	...
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	64,516,000	65,457,400	...	941,400
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	−828,400	−1,161,700	333,300	...
England	£	15,972,100	15,950,400	21,700	...
Exchange	Rx.	6,250,000	7,975,200	...	1,725,200
TOTAL	Rx.	85,909,700	88,221,300	...	2,311,600
SURPLUS	Rx.	115,600	146,600	31,000	...

1892-93, General Results.

57. A surplus of Rx. 146,600 means practical equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure. A considerable development of Revenue is expected, which is, however, absorbed partly by increases in expenditure, but chiefly by the fall in the rate of Exchange from 1*s.* 5¼*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*

1892-93, Revenue in India.

58. The Revenue in India in 1892-93 is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate for 1891-92 by Rx. 2,337,200. The more important increases are the following:—

	Rx.
Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation	224,400
Salt	201,200
Stamps	81,400
Excise	148,700
Provincial Rates	92,200
Forests	56,100
Interest	108,800
Post Office	74,500
Telegraph	129,300
XXIV—Exchange	137,100
State Railways	883,900
Guaranteed Railways	80,000
Irrigation, Major Works	99,500

1892-93, Increases in Revenue in India.

59. The increases under Land Revenue and Provincial Rates are partly due to new settlements, but to a larger extent merely represent the portion of the heavy remissions in Madras this year, which, it is hoped, will be recovered next year on the assumption that the season will be normal.

Of the increase under Interest, Rx. 38,000 is due to the increase of the Currency investment by one crore; Rx. 40,600 is on account of interest on overdrawn capital of Railway Companies—a charge of the same amount occurs in the Railway Revenue Account; and the remainder is obtained from the growth of interest on loans to Municipalities, other Local Bodies, and Cultivators.

The estimated increase under Railway Revenue, which amounts to over 40 per cent. of the total increase in Revenue, is justified by the good results of the current year; the Railway Revenue is taken at a considerably lower figure than in the Revised Estimate for the present year.

The increase under XXIV—Exchange is due chiefly to the fall in the rate of Exchange, which has the effect of increasing the apparent receipts under this head.

The other increases may be ascribed to the general progress of the country.

1892-93, Decreases in Revenue in India.

60. The only important decrease is one of Rx. 68,300 under Army: it is due mainly to the discontinuance of the employment of State agency in Madras and Bombay for the supply of Malt liquor to soldiers, and should involve a corresponding decrease in the charges.

1892-93, Revenue in England.

61. The falling-off of £11,800 in the Revenue in England is accounted for by decreases under Interest, the Secretary of State anticipating that the loans from his cash balance will be less than this year, and under Telegraph, due to a change in the method of bringing to account the transactions with Telegraph Companies.

The increase in the receipts from Exchange on Sterling Revenue is due to the fall in the rate of exchange.

1892-93, Expenditure in India.

62. The following are the more important of the increases and decreases which result in the increase in the Expenditure in India of Rx. 941,400, shown in the statement in paragraph 56:—

Increases.	Rx.	Decreases.	Rx.
Land Revenue	143,500	Interest	166,900
Forest	65,200	Scientific and other Minor Departments	161,600
Post Office	83,900	Miscellaneous	114,900
Education	69,900	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	68,800
Medical	96,000	Civil Works	238,800
Famine Relief	127,000	Special Defence Works	89,100
37.—Construction of Railways	91,000		
State Railways, Working Expenses	224,600		
Ditto ditto Interest	137,300		
Army	441,200		

1892-93, Increases of Expenditure in India.

63. The increase under Land Revenue is distributed over all the Provinces except Assam. The more important increases are, in Bengal, Rx. 50,600—Rx. 42,900 being for larger expenditure on Survey and Settlements, some of it in Behar, and Rx. 9,000 for improved sanitation on Government estates: in Madras Rx. 38,300—most of this is due to the gradual introduction of a scheme for the revision of village establishments under which the Village officers are paid by fixed salaries, and recoveries effected by means of a Local Cess: in Burma Rx. 28,200—being increased expenditure on Survey and Settlement: in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rx. 11,700—mostly in charges for District administration; and in Bombay Rx. 10,700—for arrears of allowances to Village officers and for the reorganisation of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

The increase under Forest is a consequence of the expansion of the operations, and of improvements in the organisation, of the Department. It is accompanied by an increase of Revenue.

Most of the increase shown under Post Office is nominal, being due to the transfer of certain Printing and Stationery charges, amounting to Rx. 64,200, to the head as explained in paragraph 76 in Section IV: the remainder is the normal annual increase due to the expansion of operations.

The increase under Education occurs in all Provinces, the largest increase being in the Local Expenditure in Madras.

Under Medical more than half of the increase shown above is nominal, being due to the transfer to this head from Miscellaneous of Local Sanitation charges in Madras; the remainder is distributed over all the Provinces except Bengal, where there is a small decrease.

In view of the scarcity in Madras, the Madras Government think it necessary to provide for an expenditure of ten lakhs of rupees under Famine Relief. The Bengal Government has also provided two lakhs under the head, and the Bombay Government one lakh.

The increase under the head 37, Construction of Railways, is mainly the result of a special provision of Rx. 118,300 to be expended in carrying out the Railway programme of the Government of India, and of an increase of Rx. 61,900 in the Provincial Expenditure on the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway in Madras, counterbalanced by a decrease of Rx. 92,000 in that on the Hyderabad Umarkot Railway in Bombay.

The increase under State Railways, Working Expenses, is required in consequence of the anticipated increase in traffic and Railway Receipts.

The increase in State Railways, Interest, is a transfer from the Interest on Ordinary Debt, and follows, as a matter of course, the increase of the Capital Expenditure on Railways.

The increase under Army is accounted for by an increase of Rx. 205,000 in the pay of the British soldiers due to the fall in the rate of exchange, the soldier's pay varying with that rate: by an increase of Rx. 94,500 due to the occupation of the Chin-Lushai country and of Manipur, the cost of feeding troops in those outlying stations being high; and by an increase of about Rx. 230,000 on various measures designed to improve the efficiency of the Army: these increases are partially counterbalanced by a smaller provision for Expeditions.

1892-93, Decreases of Expenditure in India.

64. The decrease under Interest represents the transfers from Ordinary to Public Works Debt of Interest on the Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works.

The decrease under Scientific and other Departments is due to the practical completion of Census work this year.

The decrease under Miscellaneous occurs in Madras: nearly half of it is due to the transfer to Medical of Local Sanitation charges, and the remainder to the omission of the "reserve" which was made by the Madras Government last year.

The decrease under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure occurs because smaller provision is required for Railway Surveys.

Under Civil Works the Expenditure is reduced by Rx. 110,000 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Budget Estimate of 1891-92 having made special provision, amounting to Rx. 120,000, for water-supply and sanitation projects; and in Madras there is a reduction of Rx. 122,400, as the Local Government is restricting the expenditure in consequence of the strain thrown on its finances by the scarcity. There are also decreases in Bombay, Rx. 63,000; Bengal, Rx. 91,100 (the decreases in Bombay and Bengal are due partly to the revision of the Provincial Contracts rendering it necessary for the Local Governments to reduce for a time the high Public Works Expenditure which accumulated balances had enabled them to incur); the Punjab, Rx. 22,300; and the Central Provinces, Rx. 28,700; while increased expenditure is contemplated in Burma, Rx. 46,000, Assam, Rx. 98,900, and the smaller Provinces under the Government of India, Rx. 53,800, the last being due partly to the necessity of providing relief works in Ajmere.

The grant for Special Defence Works has been fixed at a lower amount than for 1891-92.

65. The increase in the deductions shown in the table in paragraph 56 on account of the "Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit" represents the amount by which Local Governments propose to increase their Expenditure from accumulated balances Most of this increase may be ascribed to the revision of the Provincial Contracts explained in Section VI, by which a portion of the surpluses of Provincial Revenues are resumed by the Government of India. Notwithstanding the revision, most of the Local Governments are able to continue their expenditure on much the same scale as in the current year.

1892-93, Expenditure in England.

66. The Expenditure in England in the two years does not differ much. The only variations which need be noticed are those under Army. The expenditure on Military Stores, chiefly Ordnance, is expected to be less next year than this by £115,500; and a saving is anticipated in the Troopship Service of £27,200; while the charges of the War Office for British Forces in India are increased by £35,000, Furlough allowances by £10,000, and the Non-Effective charges by £31,600.

1892-93, Exchange. The increase of Rx. 1,725,200 in the Exchange on Expenditure in England is due to the fall in the rate from 1*s.* 5¼*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* This heavy loss is the main reason why the prospects of 1892-93 are not considerably better than were those of 1891-92.

Section IV.—Examination of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure.

LAND REVENUE.

67. The Estimates for 1891-92 and for 1892-93, and the Actuals for the three preceding years, are shown in the following statement:—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue, including that due to Irrigation .	23,687,445	24,671,165	24,754,205	25,155,500	24,570 000	25,379,900
Expenditure .	3,513,957	3,624,194	3,676,596	3,887,400	3,833 200	4,031 000
Net .	20,173,488	21,046,971	21,077,609	21,268,100	20,736,800	21,348,900

The scarcity in Madras and Upper Burma is the cause of the falling off in the Revenue in 1891-92. It is expected that the scarcity will reduce the collections below the Budget Estimate by Rx. 603,000 in Madras and by Rx. 48,900 in Upper Burma.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also the Revenue is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 77,600. About Rx. 20,000 of this is due to remissions in a few districts necessitated by floods, inroads of wild cattle, and hail-storms: the rest is due to the expectation of the recurrence of arrears; the Budget Estimate for the current year was framed in the anticipation that the arrears from the previous year would be recovered in addition to the Revenue of this year, but the Local Government now expects that the arrears of this year will be heavy, though not so heavy as were those of the preceding year.

In all other Provinces except the Central Provinces and India General the collections will be above the Budget Estimate, the increase in Lower Burma being Rx. 88,400.

The increase of Revenue shown in the Budget Estimate for 1892-93 is partly due to the normal growth of Revenue, notably in the Punjab as the result of Settlement operations, but also to a large extent to the expectation that some portion of the suspensions in the current year will be recovered next year. The scarcity this year will therefore improve the Revenue next year, so far as can be now foreseen. But this is based on the hope that next year will be a normal season. Should there be any failure of the rains in the coming season, the Budget Estimate may not be realised.

The areas in which agricultural conditions give rise to anxiety are four: first, the Deccan districts in Madras and Bombay, part of the States of Mysore and Hyderabad, and some Madras districts to the south and east of these; second, Rajputana and some of the British districts on its borders in the Bombay Presidency; third, Behar; and fourth, some districts in Upper Burma. Whether matters will improve or grow seriously worse cannot be known with any certainty till June next. The Estimates have been framed in the hope that the serious calamity of a famine will not occur. If a famine should occur, not only will the Land Revenue be reduced, but other Revenue also will suffer, and

Expenditure must be increased under many heads beyond the amounts provided in the Estimates.

OPIUM.

68. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	8,562,319	8,583,056	7,879,182	7,593,400	8,026,100	7,631,600
Expenditure . .	2,597,905	1,605,107	2,180,797	2,274,600	1,886,200	2,234,800
Net .	5,964,414	6,977,949	5,698,385	5,318,800	6,139,900	5,399,800

The average price of Bengal Opium in 1891-92 has been Rx1,058 a chest, whereas in the Budget Estimate a price of Rx1,000 a chest only was assumed. The Bengal receipts will consequently be higher than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 324,200.

The exports of Malwa Opium through Bombay have been larger than was anticipated, and the receipts in Bombay have improved by Rx. 110,000.

In accordance with Notification No. 2586, dated 26th June 1891, the number of chests of Bengal Opium to be sold in 1892-93 is smaller than in the current year But neverthless the rise in price justifies the placing of the Budget Estimate somewhat higher than that for this year. For Bombay the Estimate is placed at the same amount as for 1891-92.

The Expenditure in the current year will be lower than the Budget Estimate, the crop of opium having been smaller than expected. The Estimate of Expenditure for 1892-93 is based on the assumption that an average crop will be obtained. The reports regarding the crop indicate that it may be below the average; but it is not considered safe to act on this assumption in framing the Estimates.

SALT.

69. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	7,675,634	8,187,739	8,523,368	8,343,500	8,620,700	8,544,700
Expenditure . .	412,979	412,766	429,013	466,900	459,600	497,500
Net .	7,262,655	7,774,973	8,094,355	7,876,600	8,161,100	8,047,200

The Salt Revenue in the current year has increased above the expectations of the Budget Estimate in all Provinces with the exception of Madras. In Madras the quantity of salt consumed has increased as in other Provinces, and the decrease in Revenue is due to the allowance made for the exceptional increase in cash payments in 1890-91, mentioned in paragraph 34 of Part II of the Financial Statement of March last, having proved to be insufficient. The Estimate of Revenue for next year is moderately framed at an amount lower by Rx. 76,000 than the Revised Estimate of this year.

The consumption of salt since 1888-89 has been as under:—

	Maunds.
1888-89	31,395,000
1889-90	33,086 000
1890-91	33,320,000
and in 11 months of 1891-92	31,152.000

STAMPS.

70. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	3,927,088	4,087 908	4,068,969	4,148.200	4,226.900	4,229,600
Expenditure	154,172	134,373	130,019	132,400	136,100	140,900
Net	3,772,916	3,953,535	3,938,950	4,015,800	4,090,800	4,088,700

The Stamp Revenue fell off in the closing months of 1890-91, and the Revenue of that year was lower than that of the previous year. But the ground lost is expected to be more than made up in the current year.

EXCISE.

71. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	4,705,346	4,891,894	4,947,780	4,953,700	5,096,800	5,102,400
Expenditure	137 941	156,739	175,053	188,700	188,900	206,100
Net	4,567,405	4,735,155	4,772,727	4,765,000	4,907,900	4,896,300

The increase in the Excise Revenue is distributed over all the Provinces with the one exception of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The increase this year is largest in Bengal.

CUSTOMS.

72. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,332,784	1,506,686	1,743,218	1,700,900	1,687,000	1,691,800
Expenditure	133.897	135.021	134,652	140,600	137,200	142,300
Net	1,198,887	1,371,665	1,608,566	1,560,300	1,549,800	1,549,500

The rice duty realised in 1890-91 was, owing to special conditions, abnormally large, and the reduction this year has been even greater than was assumed in the Budget Estimate. The trade at present is active and, unless the next

monsoon rains in India should be deficient, in which case Burma rice will be required to supplement local deficiencies, the Estimates should be fully realised. The import revenue shows a normal increase.

ASSESSED TAXES.

73. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,520,940	1,595,274	1,617,396	1,610,300	1,644,600	1,645,200
Expenditure	27,128	27,681	29,246	31,600	29,700	31,800
Net	1,493,812	1,567,593	1,588,150	1,578,700	1,614,900	1,613,400

The receipts from Income Tax are increasing yearly with the growth in wealth and population.

FOREST.

74. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,349,047	1,486,303	1,448,002	1,511,100	1,497,800	1,567,200
Expenditure	792,000	780,035	784,113	905,700	879,800	970,500
Net	557,047	706,268	663,889	605,400	618,000	596,700

The financial results of Forest administration are expected to remain much the same as was estimated in March last. There has been a considerable increase of Revenue compared with the previous year, but the Expenditure has also increased. For next year a similar result is expected.

INTEREST.

75. The Interest receipts since 1888-89 are shown below:—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
REVENUE—						
India . Rx.	643,310	676,703	710,552	764,700	799,200	873,500
England . £	135,477	135,633	166,194	30,000	58,000	25,000
Exchange . Rx.	63,035	60,865	54,304	11,700	25,300	12,500
TOTAL . Rx.	841,822	873,201	931,050	806,400	882,500	911,000

The moderate and steady rate of progress in the receipts in India continues. The increase in the Revised Estimate is accounted for by the receipt of Rx. 39,700, as interest on overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies, the other receipts being slightly reduced owing to the sums placed at the disposal of Local Governments for loans to Municipalities and other bodies not having been fully utilised. Of the increase in the Budget Estimate Rx. 40,600 is for interest on

overdrawn Capital, Rx. 38,000 is in consequence of the increase of the Currency investment by one crore in accordance with the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 4861, dated 3rd December 1891, and the remainder comes from the loans to Municipalities and other bodies.

The Secretary of State obtained higher rates of interest on the temporary investments of his cash balance than he was able to count on in the Budget Estimate. During next year the cash balance available for investment will be smaller than this year.

The Expenditure under Interest (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) has been as follows since 1881-82:—

Year.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1881-82	1,827,369	2,513,126	518,461	4,858,956
1882-83	1,718,857	2,481,978	569,349	4,770,184
1883-84	1,516,887	2,447,333	559,241	4,523,461
1884-85	1,371,347	2,612,657	634,855	4,618,859
1885-86	1,136,962	2,429,243	764,656	4,330,861
1886-87	736,495	2,597,193	976,715	4,310,403
1887-88	662,025	3,365,509	1,414,220	5,441,754
1888-89	811,191	2,662,331	1,238,737	4,712,259
1889-90	760,375	2,402,478	1,078,110	4,240,963
1890-91	801,180	2,513,000	821,124	4,195,304
1891-92, Budget	517,600	2,407,500	942,100	3,867,200
1891-92, Revised	543,600	2,639,500	1,150,900	4,334,000
1892-93, Budget	383,100	2,396,000	1,198,000	3,977,100

The decrease in the Expenditure in India is the consequence of the transfers from Ordinary to Public Works Debt.

The increase in the Expenditure in England in the Revised Estimate is on account of discount paid on the loan raised in England and on sales of stock, as explained in para. 54.

POST OFFICE.

76. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,281,540	1,301,247	1,402,503	1,423,900	1,453,200	1,498,400
Expenditure	1,342,452	1,376,619	1,396,744	1,459,000	1,510,000	1,555,400
Net { Revenue (+) / Expenditure (−) }	−60,912	−75,372	+5,759	−35,100	−56,800	−57,000

In 1890-91 for the first time the Post Office transactions as recorded on the Finance and Revenue Accounts showed a small surplus. A similar small surplus would have appeared on the Revised Estimate for 1891-92 and on the Budget Estimate for 1892-93 had it not been for a recent decision to charge to the Post Office the expenditure on printing and stationery incurred on its account in the Central Press and Stationery Office, as well as the portion incurred directly by Post Office officials, which latter has always been so charged.

TELEGRAPH.

77. The figures for the Capital Account and the Revenue Account of the Telegraph Department are—

	Accounts, 1887-88.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Telegraph Capital Account—							
Receipts	231	1,191	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure	256,338	158,858	162,080	179,928	190,600	195,600	217,700
Net Expenditure	256,107	157,667	162,080	179,928	190,600	195,600	217,700
Telegraph Revenue Account—							
Revenue	763,655	740,957	766,865	781,035	779,500	910,900	892,600
Expenditure	530,289	545,234	569,275	582,870	601,800	636,700	659,500
Net Receipts	233,366	195,723	197,590	198,165	177,700	274,200	233,100

The increase in receipts during the current year is chiefly due to the large expansion of traffic from India and other Eastern Countries to Europe, and to the development of press and other private traffic in India. There is also a special increase caused by telegrams relating to Military Expeditions.

MINT.

78. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	221,138	269,512	354,152	266,300	181,300	227,000
Expenditure	99,967	120,530	121,888	116,700	98,200	115,300
Net	121,171	148,982	232,264	149,600	83,100	111,700

The coinage in 1890-91 was unprecedentedly large. This year it has fallen much below the average. Hence the reduction in the Revenue and Expenditure shown in the Revised as compared with the Budget Estimate. A coinage more nearly equal to the average is assumed in 1892-93.

The value of silver bullion presented at the Mints for coinage has been as under in the last few years:—

	Rx.
1884-85	5,610,880
1885-86	8,838,580
1886-87	3,822,170
1887-88	7,135,860
1888-89	6,550,852
1889-90	8,006,370
1890-91	12,547,736
1891-92 (Estimated)	5,750,000

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

79. The figures of Expenditure for this group are—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
General Administration	1,745,156	1,759,193	1,740,465	1,763,800	1,786,700	1,831,600
Law and Justice { Courts	2,694,252	2,716,275	2,759,431	2,844,200	2,831,700	2,860,600
Law and Justice { Jails	834,183	857,691	866,460	916,100	891,200	908,900
Police	3,754,294	3,887,564	3,859,683	3,938,500	3,805,400	3,910,000
Marine (including River Navigation)	578,284	657,865	559,257	710,600	663,800	780,200
Education	1,293,660	1,316,286	1,371,735	1,426,900	1,414,500	1,496,700
Ecclesiastical	156,856	161,068	166,905	169,900	161,000	169,300
Medical	772,233	785,243	806,937	833,100	876,800	931,100
Political	756,193	6[illegible]5,251	770,541	764,800	821,500	771,600
Scientific and other Minor Departments	428,432	438,967	485,747	608,600	611,000	472,500
TOTAL	13,013,543	13,235,400	13,386,261	13,976,500	13,863,600	14,132,500

A considerable part of the increase under General Administration occurs in the Exchange on Sterling Expenditure; the remainder is distributed over the Expenditure in England and of the Government of India and most of the Local Governments.

The provision made in the Budget Estimate of this year for Judicial Establishments has proved to be more than was required in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the increase of those establishments in the two former Provinces will not be so great as was anticipated last March. On the other hand, it has been necessary to increase the expenditure in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The saving shown in the Revised Estimate of this year under Jails occurs chiefly in Bengal and Burma, the greater part of the saving in Bengal being under Manufactures and being more than counterbalanced by a falling off in the receipts. On the other hand, there has been a large excess in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the Jail population is high.

The saving shown in the Revised Estimate under Police has been explained in paragraph 51. The Expenditure in Burma will be smaller also in 1892-93; but that saving is nearly swallowed up by renewed provision in all other Provinces for increasing the efficiency of the Police.

The reduction in the Revised Estimate under Marine occurs in Burma and England. In Burma it has not been possible to complete the construction of a vessel required for the Baragua Flats. In England the subsidy to the Admiralty mentioned in paragraph 29 of Part II of the Financial Statement of March last will not be payable for the whole year, owing to there having been delay by the Admiralty in taking over charge of the Defence vessels, this saving being partly absorbed by increased expenditure on the purchase of stores. In 1892-93 the vessel for Burma will be paid for, the Admiralty subsidy will be payable for the whole year, the expenditure on English stores will be as high as this year, and there will also be an increase in the charges of the Imperial Marine Department in India owing chiefly to the establishment of ferries on the Indus for Military purposes.

The increase in Expenditure on Education and for Medical purposes continues. But Rx. 50,000 of the increase under Medical is nominal in both years, being due to a change in the classification in the accounts of Local Sanitation charges in Madras.

Under Scientific and other Minor Departments there will be a large reduction next year, as but little Census Expenditure will remain to be met. The reduction would have been greater had it not been for the recent sanction to the establishment of a Civil Veterinary Department.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

80. The figures for this group are—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Territorial Political Pensions	543,657	535,582	527,569	530,000	568,000	536,200
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	318,418	297,475	232,747	292,100	279,300	314,500
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	3,114,823	3,140,361	3,051,541	3,218,500	3,334,900	3,497,600
Stationery and Printing	524,372	558,730	592,436	572,000	599,200	576,800
Miscellaneous	383,106	282,135	274,223	360,300	263,600	245,800
TOTAL	4,884,376	4,814,283	4,678,516	4,972,900	5,045,000	5,170,900

The increase in the Revised Estimate under Territorial and Political Pensions occurs in England, where arrears of the stipend of His Highness Maharaja Dhuleep Sing were paid, the payments to the Maharaja being also increased by a reduction in the rate of interest on the advances to him.

The amounts of the payments on account of Furlough Allowances fluctuate with the rate of exchange.

The charges for Pensions are increasing, a part of the increase in this year and next being due to the decision to pay certain pensions at the minimum rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* the rupee.

The amounts shown in the Revised Estimate of 1891-92 and in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 under Stationery and Printing would have been much larger had it not been for the decision mentioned in para. 76 to charge the Post Office with the cost of all its printing and stationery. This has had the effect of transferring from the head Stationery and Printing to Post Office Rx. 62,300 in the Revised Estimate, and Rx. 64,200 in the Estimate for next year. There is therefore a considerable real increase of Expenditure under this head to be explained. While there has been some increase in the amount of printing done and of stationery used, the main reason of the rise under the head is to be found in the orders issued some years ago to substitute, as far as possible, the use of paper manufactured in India for paper procured from England. In the present year the purchases of paper in India have shown a marked increase, as the stocks of paper in the Calcutta Stationery Office procured from England under the old procedure have hitherto met a large portion of the demands, and those stocks have only now been exhausted. The exhaustion of the stock of English paper was not sufficiently allowed for in framing the Budget Estimate. The stocks of English paper having been exhausted, the local purchases must continue on the higher level in future years. The reduction of the sterling charges in England caused by the substitution of Indian-made for English-made paper took place some years ago when the indents for paper were reduced: the corresponding increase in the charges in India has only now reached its full extent.

The reduction in the Expenditure under Miscellaneous, both in the Revised Estimate of 1891-92 and in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93, as compared with the Budget Estimate of 1891-92, has been explained in paragraphs 51 and 64.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

81. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
EXPENDITURE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Famine Relief . .	7,799	68,288	5,579	3,000	33,400	130,000
Construction of Protective Railways . .	...	...	...	975,000	294,900	1,011,700
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works .	70,537	71,457	74,392	65,000	78,800	65,000
Reduction of Debt .	...	460,255	520,029	...	802,800	...
TOTAL .	78,336	600,000	600,000	1,043,000	1,209,900	1,206,700
Net charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways . .	430,182	462,009	482,351	457,000	290,100	293,300
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT .	508,518	1,062,009	1,082,351	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000

In accordance with the policy announced in the last two Financial Statements, the Famine Grant has been raised to its original amount of Rx.1,500,000 in the present year, and will be maintained at that amount in 1892-93.

The scarcity in Madras and Rajputana has caused the Expenditure on Famine Relief to exceed the Budget Estimate; and the Bombay Government has provided for some expenditure in the latter months of the year, while for next year the Madras Government has provided Rx.100,000, the Bengal Government Rx. 20,000, and the Bombay Government Rx 10,000.

It may be mentioned here that the provision made in Madras for Famine Relief has the effect of reducing the Madras Provincial balance below the prescribed minimum of Rx. 200,000. As the minimum balances of Local Governments were prescribed in order that there might be a reserve to meet Expenditure caused by famine, the reduction of the Madras balance is in this instance unobjectionable. This increase of Expenditure on direct Famine Relief is but a small portion of the effect produced on the finances by the scarcity. In addition to the loss of Land Revenue mentioned in para. 67, it has been necessary to open Famine Relief works in Madras, Ajmere, and Upper Burma, which will involve considerable expenditure both this year and next; but the expenditure on them is charged to the heads of account proper to the particular works opened.

The excess expenditure shown in the Revised Estimate on Protective Irrigation Works is on account of the more vigorous prosecution of the Rushikulya project in Madras.

The reduction under Protective Railways and the increase under Reduction of Debt shown in the Revised Estimate are in consequence of it having been found impossible to spend the full amount of the grant provided in the Budget Estimate for Capital Expenditure on Railways.

RAILWAYS.

82. The following table shows the main features of the Railway Revenue Account since 1888-89:—

	REVENUE.							EXPENDITURE.					
	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	Revised, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.		Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	Revised, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	15,520,359	16,605,177	17,234,698	17,872,100	19,653,200	18,831,100	India .	9,471,958	10,331,564	10,357,861	11,457,600	12,065,800	11,794,400
	230	203	965	200	1,200	1,100	England	5,651,240	5,609,417	5,702,207	5,690,000	5,653,200	5,741,800
	107	131	319	100	500	500	Exchange	2,629,890	2,517,221	1,853,201	2,226,500	2,464,700	2,871,000
Loss on the Railway Account.	2,233,392	1,852,631	687,291	1,501,700	528,800	1,574,500							
TOTAL .	17,754,088	18,458,202	17,923,269	19,374,100	20,183,700	20,407,200	TOTAL .	17,754,088	18,458,202	17,923,269	19,374,100	20,183,700	20,407,200

Railways in 1891-92.

It will be seen that the net loss on the railway account, which was estimated in the Budget of the current year at Rx. 1,501,700, is in the Revised Estimate placed at only Rx. 528,800, being an improvement of Rx. 972,900. The increase in the net traffic receipts of State Railways is Rx. 1,019,100, and the increase in the net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways Rx. 283,000; on the other hand, the fall in exchange, which increases the equivalent of the sterling payments of interest in England, causes an additional charge of Rx. 238,200, and the surplus profits payable to Companies are increased by Rx. 161,300.

The Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure is now expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 39,800.

State Railways, 1891-92.

The gross traffic receipts of State Railways will probably exceed the amount entered in the Budget by Rx. 1,508,100, while the excess in working expenses will be Rx. 489,000.

The principal fluctuations in net receipts are the following:—

	Revised Estimate more (+) or less (—) than the Budget Estimate.
	Rx.
East Indian Railway	+365,000
North-Western Railway	+300,000
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	+197,500
Bengal Nagpur Railway	+158,000
Indian Midland Railway	+ 22,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	+ 60,000
Southern Mahratta Railway	+ 15,500
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways . .	— 97,500
Eastern Bengal State Railway	—102,500

On all the lines showing a considerable increase, the principal cause of the increase is the largely augmented traffic in wheat and seeds carried to Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi for export to Europe. Scarcity in Rajputana and high prices in Hyderabad and the Southern Mahratta country have caused considerable movement in food-grains. Part of the increase on the East Indian Railway is due to the continued expansion of the coal traffic.

In coaching traffic the chief contributors to the increase are the North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, on account of fairs at Hardwar, and the Bengal-Nagpur, which shows a satisfactory development in the whole of its traffic.

The decrease in net receipts on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways is chiefly due to provision being made for payment to the Company of

their share of net earnings for three half-years, as their share for the second half-year of 1890 was not paid in 1890-91, and so became an unexpected charge against 1891-92; there is also a slight falling off in the earnings, due to scarcity in Tirhoot.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway has suffered from the partial failure of the jute crop, but the main cause for the falling off in net receipts is the large renewals which have been carried out, and which were not anticipated when the Budget Estimates were framed.

Guaranteed Railways, 1891-92. The gross receipts of the Madras Railway are Rx. 30,000 below the Budget Estimate.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are now expected to yield, respectively, Rx. 55,000 and Rx. 258,000 more than the net receipts entered in the Budget Estimate. The improvement is all in goods traffic and is due to the causes just mentioned in connection with State Railways.

Railways in 1892-93. Excluding Exchange, on which account a sum of Rx. 406,300 is provided in excess of that entered in the Revised Estimate, the net result on the Railway account for 1892-93 is Rx. 639,400 worse than the Revised Estimate of the current year. It is not considered safe to estimate for such exceptional traffic as has been secured in 1891-92; and there is a considerable increase in the charge for interest owing to increase of Capital outlay.

State Railways, 1892-93. In 1892-93 the gross receipts of State Railways are estimated at Rx. 624,200 less than in the Revised Estimate of 1891-92. The most noticeable fluctuations occur on the East Indian Railway (—Rx.280,000); Rajputana-Malwa Railway (—Rx.243,800); Bengal-Nagpur Railway (+ Rx. 32,000); Eastern Bengal State Railway (+Rx. 35,000); Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways (+Rx. 35,000); North-Western Railway (—Rx. 340,000); South Indian Railway (+Rx. 91,000).

Guaranteed Railways, 1892-93. The net traffic receipts of the Guaranteed Railways are taken at Rx. 203,000 below the Revised Estimate of 1891-92; this is entirely due to the Estimates for 1892-93 being framed on the basis of a normal year with an allowance for natural expansion, and not on the very high receipts of the current year. Surplus profits, Land and Supervision are expected to diminish by Rx. 150,500.

IRRIGATION.

83. The figures are—

	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	Revised, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	1,900,718	1,991,078	2,172,578	2,160,600	2,249,600	2,216,700
Expenditure . .	2,622,964	2,652,707	2,742,128	2,883,100	2,963,200	2,919,500
Net Expenditure .	722,246	661,629	569,550	722,500	713,600	702,800

The improvement in Revenue during the current year is due to the irrigated area in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab having been larger than was anticipated in the Budget Estimate for 1891-92.

The Budget for the ensuing year shows that the revenue is expected to fall off by Rx. 32,900. The decrease occurs in the North-Western Provinces and

Oudh, where it is not anticipated that the season of 1892-93 will be so favourable for artificial irrigation as those of the previous two years. On the other hand, increases are expected from the growth of irrigation in the Punjab and Madras.

The increase in Expenditure in the current year is mainly due to Famine Relief Works in Upper Burma, Madras, and Rajputana. The Budget provides for a decrease in expenditure owing to the curtailment of outlay on Minor Irrigation Works in Madras and the cessation of Famine Works in Upper Burma.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

84. The figures are—

REVENUE.

	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	Revised, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Military and Civil Works	604,753	650,398	649,289	597,100	615,700	606,400

EXPENDITURE.

	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	Revised, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Military Works . .	1,108,206	1,138,463	1,220,676	1,130,300	1,215,200	1,183,800
Civil Works . .	4,202,526	4,273,726	4,510,231	4,978,800	5,033,500	4,736,300

The slight improvement in revenue in the Revised Estimate of 1891-92 is chiefly due to increased receipts from tolls on ferries and roads maintained from Local Funds.

The increase of Rx. 84,900 in the Military Works expenditure in the Revised is mainly due to special expenditure on the restoration of buildings at Quetta damaged by rain, and to outlay of Rx. 61,600 on measures intended to facilitate the speedy mobilization of the army in time of war. The increase of Imperial expenditure in 1891-92 under Civil Works amounts to Rx. 74,800, and is due to special expenditure on buildings at Quetta and Famine Relief Works in Upper Burma and in Rajputana. There is a decrease of Rx. 83,400 under Provincial.

An increase of Rx. 63,300 occurs under Local for Public Works under the control of Local Boards.

The Budget for the ensuing year provides for a decrease of Rx. 52,406 in the Imperial (Military and Civil Works) expenditure: the special expenditure of 1891-92 will not recur next year.

The figures for the Provincial portion of the Civil Works expenditure are:—

	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Revised, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Provincial Civil Works outlay .	1,814,931	1,945,626	2,188,276	2,490,800	2,198,500

ARMY.

85. The figures are—

Years.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1888-89	14,812,591	3,746,205	1,743,045	20,301,841
1889-90	14,944,095	3,957,703	1,776,016	20,677,814
1890-91	14,799,128	4,440,125	1,450,815	20,690,068
1891-92 Budget	14,565,500	4,661,600	1,824,100	21,051,200
1891-92 Revised	15,625,000	4,792,400	2,089,500	22,506,900
1892-93, Budget	15,006,700	4,594,500	2,297,300	21,898,500

The variations in the figures are explained in paragraphs 49, 54, 60, 63, and 66.

SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

86. The following table shows the Expenditure on "Special Defence Works":—

	Rx.
To end of 1885-86	137,811
1886-87	325,626
1887-88	456,017
1888-89	789,595
1889 90	689,481
1890-91	491,837
1891-92 Budget Estimate	847,000
1891-92 Revised „	550,000
1892-93, Budget „	614,500

As has usually been the case in the past, the grant for this expenditure will not be fully utilized in the current year; and a smaller grant has been given for 1892-93. The lapse is chiefly on the English grant, and the slower progress in England involves less outlay in India.

The total expenditure on Special Defence Works being estimated at Rx. 5,000,000, if the amounts shown above for 1891-92 and 1892-93 are spent, there will remain Rx. 945,133 to be incurred in 1893-94 and future years.

UPPER BURMA.

87. The following tables give the Revenue, the Expenditure, and the net Expenditure on account of Upper Burma from the year following the annexation:—

REVENUE.

	Land Revenue.	Other Civil Revenue.	State Railway Receipts.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886-87	167,200	55,300	...	222,500
1887-88	378,800	123,500	...	502,300
1888-89	436,000	284,600	31,900	752,500
1889-90	539,600	333,500	161,400	1,034,500
1890-91	616,000	319,400	193,300	1,128,700
1891-92 (Revised)	606,100	304,400	195,000	1,105,500
1892-93 (Budget)	655,000	376,700	30,000	1,061,700

EXPENDITURE.

	Police.	Other Civil Expenditure.	Railways (including interest on Capital).	Military Works.	Civil Works.	Irrigation.	Army Special Expenditure.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886-87	349,000	165,100	...	74,000	171,500	13,800	1,517,800	2.291,200
1887-88	709,200	265,700	...	314,800	343,000	12,600	1,475,300	3,120,600
1888-89	794,900	436,700	103,300	160,900	295,900	24,800	631,600	2,448,100
1889-90	861,700	393,700	218,700	142,500	296,800	19,200	435,800	2,368,400
1890-91	735,800	435,600	227,500	141,500	292,700	28,200	350,300	2,211,600
1891-92 (Revised)	672,400	489,600	234,000	159,000	330,000	87,500	400,000	2,372,500
1892-93 (Budget)	664,800	538,400	84,000	150,000	300,000	50,000	480,000	2,267,200

NET EXPENDITURE.

1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92 (Revised).	1892-93 (Budget).
Rx. 2,068,700	Rx. 2,618.300	Rx. 1,695,600	Rx. 1,333,900	Rx. 1,082,900	Rx. 1,267,000	Rx. 1,205,500

Section V.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

88. The following table gives the figures of the estimates for 1891-92 and 1892-93 for Capital Expenditure on Railways exclusive of sums found by Local Governments out of Provincial resources, the amounts charged to the Famine grant and to the head "37—Construction of Railways" being included for convenience, although charged to Revenue:—

	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1891-92, Budget Estimate	2,266,600	1,192.000	466,400	3,925,000
1891-92, Revised Estimate	1,825,200	870,000	379,300	3,074.500
1892-93, Budget Estimate	2,542,000	1,382,000	691,000	4,615,000

Of the totals shown above the following amounts are taken as charges against the Famine Grant for Protective Railways, namely, in the Budget Estimate of 1891-92, Rx. 975,000; in the Revised Estimate of 1891-92, Rx. 294,900; and in 1892-93, Rx. 1,011,700. In 1892-93 Rx. 118,300 is also charged under 37—Construction of Railways.

The Capital Expenditure on Railways in 1891-92 will be less than the Budget grant by Rx. 850,500 Of this lapse, Rx. 170,400 has been utilised for increased Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works, and the remainder appears in the reduction in the Revised Estimate of the Expenditure on Protective Railways. The heaviest expenditure has been on the East Coast, the Mu Valley, the Godra-Rutlam, South Indian (including Villupuram-Guntakal), and the Dharmaveram-Hindupur Railway. The Chaman Extension of the Sind-Pishin Railway has been completed during the year, and also the Mianwali-Mari Branch of the North-Western system, while a start was made on the Barsoe-Kishengunge, the Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Jaunpur, the Bengal-Assam, the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad, the Mari-Attock, and the Muskhaf-Bolan Railways.

The provision for 1892-93 will, it is hoped, practically complete the Villupuram-Guntakal Section of the South Indian Railway and the Dharmaveram-Hindupur Extension, while large grants have been provided for the Godra-Rutlam, the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad, the Mari-Attock, the Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Jaunpur, gradient improvements of the North-Western Railway, the Mu Valley, the Bengal-Assam, and the Jherria Extension of the East Indian Railway.

The following figures show the rate at which Railways have been constructed at the cost, or on the responsibility, of the Government since 1880 :—

Date.	Number of miles open.
31st March 1880	8,382
,, 1881	9,134
,, 1882	9,437
,, 1883	9,748
,, 1884	10,230
,, 1885	11,283
,, 1886	11,634
,, 1887	12,536
,, 1888	13,448
,, 1889	14,184
,, 1890	14,832
,, 1891	15,621
,, 1892 (Estimate)	15,818

The following table gives the total Capital Outlay on Railway Construction up to date :—

To end of—	State Railways.	State Railways constructed through the agency of Companies.	Guaranteed Railways.	Total.	Annual progress.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1879-80	27,983,837	...	96,829,969	124,813,806	...
1880-81	67,201,066	...	66,348,478	133,549,544	8,735,738*
1881-82	70,546,309	...	67,021,756	137,568,065	4,018,521
1882 83	72,776,870	468,270	67,431,448	140,676,588	3,108,523
1883-84	76,629,723	704,155	68,769,369	146,103,247	5,426,659
1884-85	81,365,833	3,126,906	69,904,427	154,397,166	8,293,919
1885-86	90,839,553	4,775,059	67,883,682	163,498,294	9,101,128†
1886-87	108,456,220	7,915,378	57,046,325	173,417,923	9,919,629‡
1887-88	110,788,941	12,979,680	57,694,898	181,463,519	8,045,596
1888-89	111,990,360	18,097,843	58,313,774	188,401,977	6,938,458
1889-90	124,058,103	20,410,257	49,385,293	193,853,653	5,451,676
1890-91	131,920,346	21,793,709	45,091,263	198,805,318	4,951,665§
1891-92, Revised	135,177,446	22,760,009	45,155,063	203,092,518	4,287,200
1892-93, Budget	139,975,646	24,137,709	45,477,963	209,591,318	6,498,800

* Includes Rx. 2,790,140 on account of past expenditure on the East Indian Railway, which must be deducted to arrive at the normal annual progress.
† Includes Rx. 294,937 on account of Eastern Bengal Railway.
‡ Includes Rx. 1,007,244 on account of Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.
§ Includes Rx. 207,104 on account of South Indian Railway Company.

Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works.

89. The figures of the Accounts and Estimates for Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue are :—

Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	Revised, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
459,890	378,932	483,849	550,000	720,400	550,000

The increase of Rx. 170,400 in the Expenditure of the current year is due to a portion of the lapse on the Railway Capital grant having been utilised to secure the earlier completion of the Chenab Canal Works.

Section VI.—Revision of the Provincial Contracts.

90. It has long been the policy of the Government of India to delegate some of its powers in respect of certain Revenues and Expenditure to Local Governments.

The first step in this direction was taken in 1870, when certain heads of Expenditure were made Provincial, the Local Governments being given, under conditions, the powers possessed by the Government of India in the matter of sanctioning expenditure, and the financial responsibility of Local Governments being enforced by requiring them to keep the total Provincial Expenditure within the amount assigned for all the heads, *plus* any savings from that amount effected in previous years.

This policy was subsequently extended by making Provincial also some heads of Revenue, the financial responsibility of the Local Governments remaining as before, with the addition that they were allowed to spend any increases of Revenue obtained by them during the period for which the arrangement was made.

Still later, in restriction of the power of spending savings of previous years, Local Governments were required to maintain minimum balances of amounts fixed for each Province, to be drawn against in the event of pressure, such, for example, as the opening of works for the employment of labour in time of scarcity.

The arrangements with Local Governments to give effect to the delegation of powers as above explained are made for fixed periods, at the end of which the arrangements are subject to revision as well in respect of the heads of Revenue and Expenditure made Provincial as in respect of the assignment, including Revenue, made to the Local Government to cover the Provincial Expenditure.

91. The existing arrangements described in general terms in the preceding paragraph, commonly called contracts, come to an end with the close of the current year, having been made for the five years 1887-88 to 1891-92; and it has been necessary to settle the terms of the contracts to be in force during the next five years. The Government of India have been in correspondence with all the Local Governments concerned during the year. The final result of that correspondence is as follows.

92. The new contracts are framed on the same general lines as the preceding ones. The terms of the contract for each Province are contained in two Resolutions. The first of these is reprinted as an Appendix to this statement; it consolidates and re-enacts, with some modifications, the general rules relating to the powers of Local Governments under the scheme of provincial finance. In the second the heads of Revenue and Expenditure which are made provincial

are stated, it being declared that Revenue and Expenditure classified in the accounts under those heads, and no other, is Provincial; and the amount of the addition to, or the deduction from, the Provincial Revenue which is required to place the province in equilibrium is stated.

93. The following statement shows the total Provincial Expenditure and Revenue, as estimated for the new contracts, and the amount of the adjusting addition to or deduction from the Revenue of each province:—

	Central Provinces.	Burma (Lower).	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Ordinary Revenue being a share of certain receipts.	567,600	1,427,500	657,700	4,249,300	3,403,500	1,370,400	2,479,300	3,123,900
Adjustment .	220,500	414,300	—112,700	—143,900	—250,600	348,500	325,400	771,400
Total Revenue	788,100	1,841,800	545,000	4,105,400	3,152,900	1,718,900	2,804,700	3,895,300
Expenditure .	788,100	1,841,800	545,000	4,105,400	3,152,900	1,718,900	2,804,700	3,895,300

94. The Revenue and Expenditure shown in the above statement are estimates of the amounts which may be taken as fairly representing, generally, the normal Revenue and Expenditure of each Province at the existing stage of growth. The actual Revenue and Expenditure will of course vary from year to year. But the amount of the adjustment is fixed for the five years.

95. The amount of the adjustment shown in paragraph 93 is not an index either of the financial position of the province or of the effect on the provincial finances of the revision of the contract. It is merely the amount required to place in equilibrium the Revenue and Expenditure which it has been found expedient to make provincial.

96. The financial effect of the revision of the contracts is the resumption by the Government of India of the following surpluses from Provincial Governments:—

	Rx.
Central Provinces	22,700
Lower Burma	58,900
Bengal	51,900
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	56,900
Punjab	41,000
Madras	103,800
Bombay	131,100
TOTAL .	466,300

97. These surpluses are the share of the increase in Revenue in the past five years which the needs of Imperial Revenues require the Government of India to resume from Local Governments. The statement below shows to what extent the Provincial Revenues have increased in each Province since the estimate for the contracts now coming to an end was framed. The statement also

shows the extent to which the Local Governments have used their increased Revenues in the five years, and the closing balance of each year:—

		Estimate for Contract of 1887-88 to 1891-92.	Accounts. 1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Revised. 1891-92.	Increase of Revenue in the Revised as compared with the Contract Estimate.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Total Revenue, including adjustments .	696,900	706,400	720,600	770,600	742,100	816,100	119,200
	Total Expenditure .	696,900	693,300	698,000	782,900	773,700	799,100	...
	Closing balance .	...	209,200	231,800	219,500	187,900	204,900	...
BURMA (Lower)	Total Revenue, including adjustments .	978,600	1,094,900	1,077,000	1,220,300	1,290,900	1,313,500	334,900
	Total Expenditure .	971,900	1,017,800	1,065,400	1,156,300	1,184,700	1,262,900	...
	Closing balance .	...	148,800	160,400	224,400	330,600	381,200	...
ASSAM .	Total Revenue, including adjustments .	464,000	501,800	495,900	510,200	526,800	563,800	99,800
	Total Expenditure .	464,000	494,100	469,500	490,100	544,700	555,800	...
	Closing balance .	...	76,100	102,500	122,600	104,700	112,700	...
BENGAL .	Total Revenue, including adjustments .	3,768,400	3,913,000	3,956,800	4,191,600	4,077,200	4,286,100	517,700
	Total Expenditure .	3,768,400	3,782,000	4,022,600	4,089,100	4,197,500	4,333,400	...
	Closing balance .	...	330,900	265,100	367,600	247,300	200,000	...
N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	Total Revenue, including adjustments .	3,240,100	3,217,000	3,255,600	3,102,100	3,123,800	3,303,400	63,300
	Total Expenditure .	3,212,100	3,270,100	3,209,600	2,999,400	3,130,400	3,327,400	...
	Closing balance .	...	380,700	426,700	529,400	516,800	492,800	...
PUNJAB .	Total Revenue, including adjustments .	1,583,300*	1,576,400	1,632,500	1,675,700	1,696,800	1,778,700	195,400
	Total Expenditure .	1,580,200*	1,564,000	1,600,300	1,646,500	1,665,400	1,784,200	...
	Closing balance .	...	186,000	218,200	247,400	278,800	273,300	...
MADRAS .	Total Revenue, including adjustments .	2,563,600	2,735,400	2,827,300	2,941,100	2,762,900	2,876,800	313,200
	Total Expenditure .	2,563,600	2,630,000	2,713,300	2,796,600	2,899,700	3,134,900	...
	Closing balance .	...	539,100	653,100	797,600	660,800	402,700	...
BOMBAY .	Total Revenue, including adjustments .	3,680,500	3,789,900	3,874,200	3,929,600	3,834,800	4,079,700	399,200
	Total Expenditure .	3,680,500	3,814,500	3,855,900	3,888,200	3,958,700	4,151,700	...
	Closing balance .	...	524,400	542,700	584,100	460,200	388,200	...
TOTAL .	Total Revenue, including adjustments .	16,975,400	17,534,800	17,839,900	18,341,200	18,055,300	19,018,100	2,042,700
	Total Expenditure .	16,937,600	17,265,800	17,634,600	17,849,100	18,360,800	19,349,400	...
	Closing Balance .	...	2,395,200	2,600,500	3,092,600	2,787,100	2,455,800	...

* Actuals of 1886-87.

Note.—In this statement Railway Revenue and Expenditure have been taken net.

98. It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the increase of revenue in the past five years has in every Province been much greater than the amount of the surplus which is now to be resumed. The difference the Local Governments have been allowed to retain to enable them to meet the increase of Expenditure which has occurred in the five years. It would have been desirable, if possible, to allow the Local Governments to retain the whole of the increase, as all of them have many needs on which money could be beneficially spent. But as stated in Part I of this Statement, this could not have been done without imposing additional taxation, and it is a less evil to restrict to some extent the progress of useful Provincial Expenditure than to impose additional taxation. The total increase in Provincial Revenue for all Provinces has been Rx. 2,042,700. The surplus resumed by the Imperial Government is Rx. 466,300, or less than one-fourth. The amount to be resumed has been fixed in every case on a careful consideration of the circumstances of each Province.

Section VII.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

99. The Budget and Revised Estimates of the transactions of the Home Treasury for 1891-92 compare as follows:—

	Budget, 1891-92.	Revised, 1891-92
NET RECEIPTS.	£	£
Council Bills	16,000,000	16,200,000
3 per cent. Stock issued	2,600,000	4,600,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies	2,716,800	987,700
Deposits and Advances	4,700	1,600
Add—Opening Balance	3,532,473	3,835,050
TOTAL	24,853,973	25,624,350
NET OUTGOINGS.		
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	15,759,500	15,938,200
Capital Expenditure of Government in England	1,196,400	878,200
Permanent Debt—		
Discharge of 3½ per cent. Debentures	1,386,000	1,386,000
Discharge of Oudh and Rohilkhund and South Indian Railway Debentures	117,100	117,100
4 per cent. Stock discharged	...	2,500
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account	2,974,000	3,126,400
On account of remittance from India	1,195,300	914,900
Add—Closing Balance	2,225,673	3,261,050
TOTAL	24,853,973	25,624,350

Council Bills.

The total estimate of the Secretary of State's drawings for the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93 is £33,200,000. It is now expected that Rx. 16,200,000 will be drawn during the current year.

3 per cent. Sterling Loan issued.

As explained in paragraph 68, page 46, of the last Financial Statement, the loan of £2,600,000 proposed in the Budget was required partly for the repayment of a portion of the India 3½ per cent. debentures which fell due on 16th August 1891 and partly for advances to Railway Companies under the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Purchase Act. The loan was issued at an average rate of £94-10-2½*d.* per cent. During the year the Secretary of State decided to issue additional 3 per cent. Stock to the amount of £2,000,000. This was required (*a*) for the discharge of £911,900 debentures of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company which expired on the 1st October 1891: in the Budget Estimate it was anticipated that additional capital would be received from the Company for this purpose; (*b*) for the discharge of £1,000,000 Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway debentures which will expire on 1st April 1892, and (*c*) for the discharge of £600,000 debentures of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company expiring on 1st April 1892.

Capital Receipts from and Issues to Railway Companies.

A sum of £302,143 of the loan of £2,600,000 remained unappropriated, and a total sum of £2,302,143 is therefore available for the discharge of the debentures just described, amounting to £2,511,900. The balance will be met from the loan to be raised in 1892-93. The additional Stock of £2,000,000 was issued at a price of £95 per cent.

100. The details of the estimated transactions of the Railway Companies are as follow:—

	Budget.	Revised.
RECEIPTS.	£	£
ON ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—		
State—		
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	160,000	...
Southern Mahratta Railway	1,000,000	...
Guaranteed—		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	556,500	536,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	900,300	331,300
Madras Railway	100,000	112,400
ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER AND MISCELLANEOUS REFUNDS	...	8,000
TOTAL	2,716,800	987,700
ISSUES.		
FOR DISCHARGE OF DEBENTURES—		
State—		
Southern Mahratta Railway	1,445,000	1,956,900
Guaranteed—		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	88,500	68,000
FOR STORES, ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES, ETC.—		
State—		
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	360,000	349,300
Indian Midland Railway	117,300	91,400
Other Railways	53,200	54,300
Guaranteed—		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	150,000	149,900
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	636,000	311,000
Madras Railway	124,000	145,600
	2,974,000	3,126,400

These transactions are liable to heavy fluctuations on account of changes in the programme of the Companies. As regards the receipts, the Rohilkhund Kumaon Railway, instead of paying £160,000 in England, paid its equivalent in India in exercise of an option given to the Company by the Contract. The

receipt of £1,000,000 from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company was intended to replace debentures to be paid off in the year, but £88,100 out of those debentures were renewed and £911,900 paid off with funds raised by the issue of 3 per cent. stock, as above explained. The difference between the Budget and Revised, of £20,500, in the case of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, represents debentures renewed. The requirements of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were reduced by £569,000, but, on the other hand, a sum of £12,400 was received from the Madras Railway Company in 1891-92 which it was expected to receive in 1890-91.

The variations in the Estimates of payments for discharge of debentures are due (1) to partial provision towards paying off £600,000, debentures of the Southern Mahratta Railway, and (2) to the renewal instead of discharge, as originally provided for in the Budget, of debentures amounting to £88,100 and £20,500, respectively, of the Southern Mahratta and the Bombay, Baroda Companies.

The large reduction in the net payments on account of Remittances from India occurs chiefly in the advances for purchase of stores, for the Rajputana-Malwa and South Indian Railways and also in the payments on account of Indian Money Orders.

101. The following is the Budget Estimate of the Ways and Means of the Home Treasury for 1892-93:—

	Budget, 1892-93.
Net Receipts.	£
Council Bills	17,000,000
Three per cent. stock to be issued	1,800,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies	1,788,200
Deposits and Advances	4,600
Add—Opening Balance	3,261,050
TOTAL	23,853,850
Net outgoings.	
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	15,749,600
Capital Expenditure of Government in England	1,385,700
Permanent Debt—	
Discharge of Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures	1,770,300
South Indian Railway Debentures	150,000
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account	1,430,300
On account of remittances from India	1,191,800
Add—Closing Balance	2,176,150
TOTAL	23,853,850

The loan of £1,800,000 is required partly for the discharge of the Southern Mahratta and Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures and partly for advances to Railway Companies. At present it is estimated that the drawings on India in the year will be £17,000,000. It should be understood that in stating the present intentions of the Secretary of State, no sort of pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme above explained, and that the amounts to be obtained by bills or by loans may be varied from time to time as may seem expedient.

102. The Ways and Means Estimate of India is as follows:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.
NET RECEIPTS.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
1. Excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it	22,041,900	22,807,200	23,771,000
2. Public Loan	...	...	...
3. Increase of the Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank deposits	583,000	905,700	869,000
4. Appropriation from Revenue for Reduction of Debt	...	802,800	...
5. Other items	350,800	999 900	671,500
6. *For Remittance to Secretary of State*	*1,214,800*	*906,300*	*1,175,700*
Add—Opening Balance	16,797,121	17,876,244	16,750,044
TOTAL	40,987,621	44,298,144	43,237,244
NET OUTGOINGS.			
7. Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	828,400	461,500	1,161,700
8. Capital Expenditure of Government in India	1,835,500	2,238,900	1,956,500
9. Loans to Municipalities, etc.	1,008,300	935,300	611,500
10. *Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies*	*184,200*	*—214,200*	*408,500*
11. Council Bill—*Sterling* Account	16,934,400	16,914,800	17,166,500
12. Do. Exchange	6,626,500	7,211,800	8,633,700
Add—Closing Balance	13,570,321	16,750,044	13,298,844
TOTAL	40,987,621	44,298,144	43,237,244

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

Public Loans.

103. No public loan was raised in India in the current year or in 1890-91. The Estimates do not provide for the issue of any loan in India in 1892-93. But the Government of India are unable to say positively that there will or will not be a loan, and full liberty is reserved, as usual, to modify the present Estimates to any extent which may be expedient, and to issue a loan if one is required.

The fact that no loan has been raised for two years, and that it has been considered possible to frame the Estimates for a third year on the assumption that there will be no loan, is due to the following causes:—

(1) The large surpluses of 1889-90 and 1890-91.
(2) The provision made for reduction of debt since 1889-90.
(3) The large increase in the Savings Bank deposits.
(4) The fact that the Secretary of State hopes to receive in 1892-93 considerable Capital Receipts from Railway Companies, only a portion of which will be required for expenditure next year.
(5) The fact that the Secretary of State intends to meet a portion of his expenditure in 1892-93 by drawing on his cash balance.

Savings Banks.

104. The following are the usual details of the transactions of the Savings Banks during the last few years :—

Year.	Net additions to deposits cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88	656,330	224,000	880,300
1888-89	685,200	261,800	947,000
1889-90	—362,900	272,200	—90,700
1890-91	250,700	279,700	530,400
1891-92, Budget	229,500	305,100	534,600
1891-92, Revised	530,000	305,400	835,400
1892-93, Budget	459,400	333,800	793,200

The Post Office Savings Bank deposits now show a steady increase in spite of the reduction of the limits for deposits. The Budget Estimate of these deposits is framed with moderation, and allowance has been made for some falling off next year owing to the expectation of scarcity and dearness of provisions in some Provinces.

Appropriation for reduction of Debt.

The sum of Rx. 802,800, credited in the Revised Estimate under "Appropriation for Reduction of Debt," represents the amount charged to Revenue to raise the Famine Grant to Rx. 1,500,000. Provision was made in the Budget Estimate of the current year for an expenditure of Rx. 975,000 out of the Famine Grant on construction of Protective Railways, but only a portion of the amount having been spent the above amount has been set free for appropriation for reduction of debt.

Loans to Municipalities, etc.

The net amounts to be advanced to Municipalities, Presidency Corporations and others during 1891-92 and 1892-93 are Rx. 935,300 and 611,500. These include Rx. 471,300 and Rx. 432,700 respectively placed at the disposal of Local Governments under the Provincial Advance and Loan scheme, referred to in paragraph 62 of Part II of the Financial Statement of March 1890. They also include Rx. 410,000 and Rx. 65,600 required by the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts for the Kidderpore and Victoria Docks. The approaching completion of the Kidderpore docks is the chief cause of the reduction in the aggregate amount of advances provided for in 1892-93. The following is an account of the advances to the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts on account of the docks :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
	Rx.	Rx.
Up to 1890-91	2,194,566	878,622
Advances in 1891-92	390,000	20,000
„ „ 1892-93	55,600	10,000
TOTAL TO END OF 1892-93	2,640,166	908,622

Capital of Railway Companies.

105. The capital transactions with the Railway Companies in 1891-92 are expected to result in a net receipt in India of Rx. 214,200 instead of a net payment of Rx. 184,200 anticipated in the Budget Estimate. This is due partly to the payment in India instead of in England by the Rohilkhund Kumaon Railway Company of the equivalent of £160,000 referred to in paragraph 100, and partly to smaller capital expenditure in India.

Cash Balance.

106. The current year is now expected to close with a cash balance of Rx. 16,750,044 instead of Rx. 13,570,321, estimated in the last Financial Statement. The year 1892-93 is expected to close with a cash balance of 13,298,844.

Section VIII.—Summary.

107. The principal features in this Statement are—

(*a*) The Accounts of 1890-91 have closed with a surplus of Rx. 3,688,171.

(*b*) The Revised Estimates of 1891-92 show a deficit of Rx. 80,000 against the surplus of Rx. 115,600 shown in the Budget Estimate of the year. The increase in Military Expenditure caused mainly by expeditions and measures designed to facilitate mobilisation in time of war, the fall in the rate of exchange from 1*s.* 5¼*d.* to 1*s.* 4·713*d.* the rupee, and the falling off in Land Revenue, are the causes of the deterioration. The loss due to those causes is nearly made good by a remarkable improvement in Railway Revenue, by an increase in net Revenue from Opium, and by improvements under other heads of Revenue.

(*c*) The Budget Estimates of 1892-93 show a surplus of Rx. 146,600.

(*d*) For 1892-93 the Rate of Exchange is taken at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, giving an increased charge of Rx. 1,708,000. The Estimate of net Revenue from Opium is taken at Rx. 5,399,800, being slightly higher than the Budget Estimate for 1891-92. It is anticipated that a portion of the improvement in Railway Revenue will be retained next year, and that most of the improvements in other Heads of Revenue which have been secured this year will be maintained. A sum of Rx. 466,300 out of the increase in Provincial Revenues secured by Local Governments in the past five years has been resumed by Imperial Revenues on the revision of the Provincial Contracts.

(*e*) The Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works (not charged against Revenue) is estimated at Rx. 3,500,000 in 1891-92 and at Rx. 4,035,000 in 1892-93; this is in addition to Rx. 294,900 in the former and Rx. 1,130,000 in the latter year charged against the Famine Grant and under Head 37—Construction of Railways.

(*f*) It is expected that the Secretary of State in 1892-93 will sell Council Bills to the amount of £17,000,000 and raise a loan of £1,800,000. The loan is required for the discharge of certain Railway debentures and for advances to Railway Companies. These announcements are accompanied by the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts to be obtained by bills or raised by loan as he may find occasion.

(*g*) The Estimates do not provide for the issue of any loan in India in 1892-93. The surpluses of 1889-90 and 1890-91, the sums provided for Reduction of Debt in 1889-90, 1890-91, and in 1891-92, and the increase in the Savings Bank Deposits, are the main reasons why the Government of India consider that it may be possible for a third year to meet the Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue without borrowing. No pledge, however, is given that the Government will not borrow in India next year.

(*h*) The financial prospects of 1892-93 are considered to depend largely on the degree of scarcity or famine that may be experienced in the coming year. The currency question is a source of much anxiety as regards the future.

D. BARBOUR.

CALCUTTA;
March 18th, 1892.

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1890-91.
Revised Estimates . . .	1891-92.
Budget Estimates . . .	1892-93.

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General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details *vide* Statement.	RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
Revenue—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	24,045,209	24,399,300	23,880,500	24,675,500
Opium	...	7,879,182	7,593,400	8,026,100	7,634,600
Salt	...	8,523,368	8,343,500	8,620,700	8,544,700
Stamps	...	4,068,969	4,148,200	4,226,900	4,229,600
Excise	...	4,947,780	4,955,700	5,090,800	5,102,400
Other Heads	...	9,425,726	9,488,100	9,475,200	9,681,600
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	58,890,234	58,920,200	59,320,200	59,868,400
Interest	A	931,050	806,400	882,500	911,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,537,689	2,469,700	2,545,400	2,618,000
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,612,069	1,571,300	1,643,600	1,615,800
Miscellaneous	"	927,127	821,400	891,100	959,900
Railways	"	17,235,978	17,872,400	19,654,900	18,832,700
Irrigation	"	2,172,578	2,160,600	2,249,600	2,216,700
Buildings and Roads	"	649,289	597,100	615,700	606,400
Receipts by Military Department	"	785,635	800,200	776,900	739,000
TOTAL REVENUE	...	85,741,649	86,025,300	88,585,900	88,367,900
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	6,293,714	1,091,400	3,043,900	127,700
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	595,430	583,000	905,700	869,000
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	1,051,693	...	958,100	...
Remittances (net)	"	...	19,500	546,700	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	15,969,034	16,000,000	16,200,000	17,000,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	109,651,520	103,719,200	110,240,300	106,364,600
Balance on 1st April—India	...	14,748,821	16,797,121	17,876,244	16,750,044
England	...	5,402,873	3,532,473	3,835,050	3,261,050
GRAND TOTAL	...	129,803,214	124,048,794	131,951,594	126,375,694

	For details *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
Expenditure—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	9,536,015	10,035,400	9,599,300	10,286,600
Interest	"	4,195,304	3,867,200	4,334,000	3,977,100
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,282,612	2,368,100	2,440,500	2,547,900
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	13,386,261	13,976,500	13,863,600	14,132,500
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	4,678,516	4,972,900	5,045,000	5,170,900
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	600,000	1,043,000	1,209,900	1,206,700
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"	—4,812	210,500	182,600	301,500
Railway Revenue Account	"	17,923,269	19,374,100	20,183,700	20,407,200
Irrigation	"	2,742,128	2,883,100	2,963,200	2,919,500
Buildings and Roads	"	5,730,907	6,109,100	6,248,700	5,920,100
Army Services	"	20,690,068	21,051,200	22,506,900	21,898,500
Special Defence Works	"	491,837	847,000	550,000	614,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	82,252,105	86,738,100	89,127,400	89,383,000
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	+169,981	...	+100,000	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	—368,608	—828,400	—561,500	—1,161,700
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	82,053,478	85,909,700	88,665,900	88,221,300
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	End of B	3,365,632	3,500,000	3,500,000	4,035,000
Capital charge involved in redemption of liabilities	...	4,692,557	...	...	...
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Deposits and Advances (net)	C	...	459,000	...	799,700
Loans to Native States and Presidency Corporations, &c. (net advances)	"	456,368	484,700	464,000	178,800
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	"	275,692	523,600	471,300	432,700
Capital of Railway Companies (*net Payments*)	"	2,654,216	441,400	1,924,500	50,600
Remittances (net)	"	122,278	...	...	16,100
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	14,471,699	16,934,400	16,914,800	17,166,500
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	108,091,920	108,252,800	111,940,500	110,900,700
Balance on 31st March—India	...	17,876,244	13,570,321	16,750,044	13,298,844
England	...	3,835,050	2,225,673	3,261,050	2,176,150
GRAND TOTAL	...	129,803,214	124,048,794	131,951,594	126,375,694

	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Revenue	85,741,649	86,025,300	88,585,900	88,367,900
Expenditure chargeable thereon	82,053,478	85,909,700	88,665,900	88,221,300
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+3,688,171	+115,600	—80,000	+146,600

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 18th March 1892.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—*STATEMENT of the REVENUE of INDIA, in India and in England.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1890-91.					REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92.		BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1892-93					Increase + Decrease − of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1891-92.	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1892-93, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1891-92.	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1892-93, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1891-92.
	India.		England.	Exchange.* 1s. 6 9/16d.	Total.	India.		India.		England.	Exchange.* 1s. 4d.	Total.			
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.						
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Principal Heads of Revenue—															
I.—Land Revenue	15,484,115	8,561,094	...	...	24,045,209	14,421,300	9,459,200	15,752,100	8,923,400	...	...	24,675,500	+ 276,200	+ 795,000	...
II.—Opium	7,879,182	...	...	...	7,879,182	8,029,100	...	7,634,000	...	...	...	7,634,000	+ 41,200	− 391,500	...
III.—Salt	8,485,035	38,333	...	...	8,523,368	8,590,200	30,500	8,512,500	32,200	...	...	8,544,700	+ 201,200	− 76,000	...
IV.—Stamps	1,192,633	2,876,336	...	...	4,068,969	1,239,600	2,987,300	1,116,300	3,113,300	...	...	4,229,600	+ 81,400	+ 2,700	...
V.—Excise	3,697,511	1,250,269	...	...	4,947,780	3,810,900	1,285,900	3,862,000	1,240,400	...	...	5,102,400	+ 148,700	+ 5,600	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	528	3,490,712	...	...	3,491,240	600	3,475,900	600	3,622,500	...	...	3,623,100	+ 92,100	+ 146,600	...
VII.—Customs	1,727,480	15,738	...	...	1,743,218	1,671,800	15,200	1,676,000	15,800	...	...	1,691,800	− 9,100	+ 4,800	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	928,579	690,417	...	...	1,617,996	940,000	704,600	943,800	701,400	...	...	1,645,200	+ 34,900	+ 600	...
IX.—Forest	733,172	714,830	...	...	1,448,002	745,500	752,300	909,200	658,000	...	...	1,567,200	+ 56,100	+ 69,400	...
X.—Registration	185,929	181,520	...	...	365,449	196,500	193,900	197,400	194,800	...	...	392,200	+ 22,300	+ 1,800	...
XI.—Tributes from Native States	700,421	...	...	...	700,421	778,900	...	762,100	...	...	...	762,100	− 2,900	− 16,800	...
TOTAL	41,075,585	17,819,649	...	...	58,895,234	40,421,400	18,904,800	41,366,600	18,501,800	...	...	59,868,400	+ 942,200	+ 542,200	...
XII.—Interest	612,643	97,907	166,194	54,304	931,050	689,600	109,600	743,100	130,400	25,000	12,500	911,000	+ 104,600	+ 28,500	58,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—															
XIII.—Post Office	1,396,141	6,362	...	...	1,402,503	1,445,800	7,400	1,491,700	6,700	...	...	1,498,400	+ 74,500	+ 45,200	...
XIV.—Telegraph	794,130	323	14,754	4,821	813,034	802,500	400	884,000	300	5,500	2,800	892,600	+ 113,100	− 18,300	12,500
XV.—Mint	354,075	...	58	19	354,152	184,300	...	227,000	...	...	...	227,000	− 39,300	+ 43,700	...
TOTAL	2,544,352	6,685	14,812	4,840	2,569,689	2,432,600	7,800	2,602,700	7,000	5,500	2,800	2,618,000	+ 148,300	+ 72,600	12,500
Receipts by Civil Departments—															
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	23,740	331,782	...	...	355,522	23,300	349,600	20,700	343,800	...	...	364,500	+ 10,700	− 8,400	...
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	30,242	242,151	...	...	278,393	39,500	261,300	42,600	268,000	...	...	310,600	− 10,400	+ 9,800	...
XVII.—Police	18,582	350,801	...	...	369,383	21,000	361,200	17,000	349,500	...	...	366,500	+ 9,500	− 15,700	...
XVIII.—Marine	99,044	120,562	...	...	225,606	56,600	134,500	88,600	130,900	...	...	219,500	+ 20,400	− 11,600	...
XIX.—Education	1,302	202,383	...	...	203,748	1,200	210,700	1,400	212,100	...	...	213,500	+ 9,500	+ 1,600	...
XX.—Medical	442	56,669	33,646	10,904	101,751	400	59,000	400	60,500	2,200	1,100	64,200	+ 700	+ 1,600	2,200
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	6,750	60,884	780	255	77,669	9,500	71,900	7,700	69,000	200	100	77,000	+ 3,700	− 5,100	500
TOTAL	183,162	1,383,232	34,426	11,240	1,612,009	191,500	1,448,200	178,400	1,433,800	2,400	1,200	1,615,800	+ 44,500	− 27,800	2,700
Miscellaneous—															
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	166,081	56,292	101,888	33,232	357,553	164,300	51,300	159,300	47,000	98,400	49,200	353,900	+ 3,700	− 6,400	100,800
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	28,332	64,140	...	...	92,472	26,300	53,300	24,500	49,500	...	...	74,000	+ 4,700	− 5,900	...
XXIV.—Exchange	78,198	...	...	...	78,198	40,200	...	178,500	...	...	...	178,500	+ 137,100	+ 129,300	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	101,193	290,028	5,787	1,891	398,904	92,000	295,300	68,400	281,400	2,500	1,200	353,500	− 7,000	− 48,200	10,000
TOTAL	373,800	410,460	107,675	35,183	927,127	332,100	399,900	430,700	377,900	100,900	50,400	959,900	+ 138,500	+ 68,800	110,800
Railways—															
XXVI. State Railways (Gross Receipts)	11,791,766	1,911,353	230	75	13,703,224	14,126,100	2,041,700	14,604,100	939,500	200	100	15,543,900	+ 883,900	− 624,200	200
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,501,274	...	...	...	3,501,274	3,463,000	...	3,260,000	...	...	...	3,260,000	+ 80,000	− 203,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	30,505	...	735	240	31,480	22,400	...	27,500	...	900	400	28,800	− 3,600	+ 5,000	1,000
TOTAL	15,323,345	1,911,353	965	315	17,235,978	17,611,500	2,041,700	17,891,600	939,500	1,100	500	18,832,700	+ 960,300	− 822,200	1,200
Irrigation—															
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	615,787	668,896	...	...	1,284,683	653,700	717,900	705,200	618,000	...	...	1,323,200	+ 99,500	− 48,400	...
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	708,996	...	...	...	708,996	689,500	...	704,400	...	...	...	704,400	− 51,800	+ 14,900	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	35,187	143,712	...	...	178,899	43,400	145,100	42,500	146,600	...	...	189,100	+ 8,400	+ 600	...
TOTAL	1,359,970	812,608	...	...	2,172,578	1,386,600	863,000	1,452,100	764,600	...	...	2,216,700	+ 56,100	− 32,900	...
Buildings and Roads—															
XXXI.—Military Works	44,045	...	...	...	44,045	47,500	...	42,100	...	...	...	42,100	− 1,400	− 5,400	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	12,815	558,021	25,934	8,474	605,244	10,200	520,400	10,500	512,200	27,700	13,900	564,300	+ 10,700	− 3,900	26,200
TOTAL	56,860	558,021	25,934	8,474	649,289	57,700	520,400	52,600	512,200	27,700	13,900	606,400	+ 9,300	− 9,300	26,200
Receipts by Military Department—															
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	675,117	...	34,720	11,344	721,181	655,700	...	627,400	...	30,200	15,100	672,700	− 53,500	− 35,100	36,300
Non-effective	54,791	...	7,283	2,380	64,454	58,300	...	54,300	...	8,000	4,000	66,300	− 7,700	− 2,800	7,500
TOTAL	729,908	...	42,003	13,724	785,635	714,000	...	681,700	...	38,200	19,100	739,000	− 61,200	− 37,900	43,800
TOTAL REVENUES	62,221,636	22,999,915	392,009	128,089	85,741,649	63,924,000	24,295,400	65,399,500	22,667,200	200,800	100,400	88,367,900	+ 2,342,600	− 218,000	255,200

* The columns headed "Exchange" show under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England the Exchange thereon calculated in accordance with the average Rate obtained or estimated to be obtained for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

B.—*STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the Revenues of India, in India and in England.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1890-91.					REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92.	
	INDIA.		England.	Exchange.* 1s. 6·08d.	TOTAL.	INDIA.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	165,922	69,741	...	...	235,663	175,800	74,400
2.—Assignments and Compensations	562,808	947,284	...	...	1,510,092	570,300	964,900
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—							
3.—Land Revenue	339,558	3,336,578	347	113	3,676,596	370,900	3,461,300
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,180,280	...	390	127	2,180,797	1,885,100	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	416,352	12,173	308	120	429,013	442,600	15,400
6.—Stamps	—8,745	93,365	34,218	11,181	130,019	—1,400	89,400
7.—Excise	130,308	44,973	54	18	175,053	141,300	47,500
8.—Provincial Rates	...	54,040	...	...	54,040	...	56,800
9.—Customs	48,102	86,550	...	...	134,632	52,200	84,900
10.—Assessed Taxes	15,151	14,095	...	...	29,240	15,400	14,300
11.—Forest	361,549	419,900	2,008	656	784,113	411,000	467,800
12.—Registration	98,723	98,008	...	...	196,731	103,600	102,800
TOTAL	4,310,008	5,176,407	37,385	12,215	9,536,015	4,166,800	5,379,500
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt† other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	348,181	61,908	2,512,812	821,663	3,743,961	—8,700	75,900
14.—Interest on other Obligations	448,937	2,154	188	61	451,340	474,500	1,900
TOTAL	797,118	64,062	2,513,000	821,124	4,195,304	465,800	77,800
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,181,118	111,113	78,774	25,739	1,396,744	1,258,300	113,300
16.—Telegraph	603,008	310	121,848	39,814	763,980	601,800	400
17.—Mint	105,184	...	12,590	4,114	121,888	82,400	...
TOTAL	1,888,310	111,423	213,212	69,667	2,282,612	1,942,500	113,700
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	592,784	819,515	247,346	80,820	1,740,465	604,100	824,500
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	101,013	2,657,578	633	207	2,759,431	108,700	2,722,000
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	150,897	715,563	...	...	866,460	152,600	738,600
20.—Police	819,891	3,039,792	...	...	3,859,683	761,200	3,044,200
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	257,549	148,147	115,742	37,819	559,257	280,000	169,400
22.—Education	19,618	1,350,092	1,506	499	1,371,715	22,000	1,389,900
23.—Ecclesiastical	165,400	...	406	133	166,005	100,400	...
24.—Medical	34,776	763,626	6,433	2,102	806,937	35,500	831,300
25.—Political	684,455	54,302	23,956	7,828	770,541	728,800	55,500
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	312,842	144,937	21,080	6,888	485,747	411,000	155,800
TOTAL	3,139,291	9,693,552	417,122	136,296	13,386,261	3,270,300	9,931,200
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	506,361	...	15,985	5,223	527,569	490,200	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,839	...	174,040	56,868	232,747	1,100	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	85,882	740,103	1,677,448	548,108	3,051,541	82,200	767,500
30.—Stationery and Printing	107,190	419,137	49,828	16,281	592,436	84,200	455,500
32.—Miscellaneous	52,030	184,329	28,539	9,325	274,223	38,100	171,100
TOTAL	753,302	1,343,569	1,945,840	635,805	4,678,516	695,800	1,394,100
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	...	5,579	...	...	5,579	1,500	31,900
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...	294,900	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	74,392	...	...	...	74,392	78,800	...
36.—Reduction of Debt	520,029	...	...	...	520,029	802,800	...
TOTAL†	594,421	5,579	...	...	600,000	1,178,000	31,900
Carried over	11,482,450	16,394,592	5,126,559	1,675,107	34,678,708	11,719,200	16,928,200

ESTIMATE, 1891-92.			Increase + Decrease − of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1891-92.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1892-93.					Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1892-93, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1891-92.	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1892-93, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1891-92.
England.	Exchange.* 1s. 4·713d.	TOTAL.		INDIA.		England.	Exchange.* 1s. 4d.	TOTAL.		
				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.					
£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
...	...	250,200	+ 18,800	175,200	67,500	...	...	242,700	+ 11,300	— 7,500
...	...	1,535,200	+ 12,800	543,700	972,000	...	...	1,515,700	— 6,700	— 19,500
700	300	3,833,200	— 54,200	360,200	3,669,700	700	400	4,031,000	+ 143,600	+ 197,800
800	300	1,886,200	— 388,400	2,233,900	...	600	300	2,234,800	— 39,800	+ 348,600
1,100	500	459,600	— 7,300	429,900	67,300	200	100	497,500	+ 30,600	+ 37,900
33,500	14,600	136,100	+ 3,700	— 26,200	113,100	36,000	18,000	140,900	+ 8,500	+ 4,800
100	...	188,900	+ 200	155,800	50,300	...	...	206,100	+ 17,400	+ 17,200
...	...	56,800	+ 5,000	...	59,500	...	...	59,500	+ 7,700	+ 2,700
100	...	137,200	— 3,400	52,100	90,100	100	...	142,300	+ 1,700	+ 5,100
...	...	29,700	— 1,900	10,200	15,600	...	...	31,800	+ 200	+ 2,100
700	300	879,800	— 25,900	532,400	435,600	1,700	800	975,500	+ 64,800	+ 90,700
...	...	206,400	+ 4,500	107,600	106,200	...	...	213,800	+ 11,900	+ 7,400
37,000	16,000	9,599,300	— 436,100	4,580,800	5,646,900	39,300	19,600	10,286,600	+ 251,200	+ 687,300
2,639,300	1,150,800	3,857,300	+ 464,400	— 215,700	92,500	2,395,800	1,197,900	3,470,500	+ 77,600	— 386,800
200	100	476,700	+ 2,400	504,300	2,000	200	100	506,600	+ 32,300	+ 29,900
2,639,500	1,150,900	4,334,000	+ 466,800	288,600	94,500	2,396,000	1,198,000	3,977,100	+ 109,900	— 356,900
96,400	42,000	1,510,000	+ 51,000	1,294,500	115,500	96,900	48,500	1,555,400	+ 96,400	+ 45,400
160,200	69,900	832,300	+ 39,900	642,300	400	156,300	78,200	877,200	+ 84,800	+ 44,900
11,000	4,800	98,200	— 18,500	95,800	...	13,000	6,500	115,300	— 1,400	+ 17,100
267,600	116,700	2,440,500	+ 72,400	2,032,600	115,900	266,200	133,200	2,547,900	+ 179,800	+ 107,400
249,400	108,700	1,786,700	+ 22,900	620,800	837,800	248,700	124,300	1,831,600	+ 67,800	+ 44,900
700	300	2,831,700	— 12,500	112,200	2,742,100	4,200	2,100	2,860,600	+ 16,400	+ 28,900
...	...	891,200	— 24,900	156,000	752,900	...	...	908,900	— 7,200	+ 17,700
...	...	3,805,400	— 133,100	720,400	3,189,600	...	...	3,910,000	— 28,500	+ 104,600
145,100	63,300	663,800	— 46,800	351,900	161,700	177,700	88,900	780,200	+ 69,600	+ 116,400
1,800	800	1,414,500	— 12,400	23,300	1,471,000	1,600	800	1,496,700	+ 69,800	+ 82,200
400	200	161,000	— 8,900	168,700	...	400	200	169,300	— 600	+ 8,300
7,000	3,000	876,800	+ 43,700	40,400	878,300	8,300	4,100	931,100	+ 98,000	+ 54,300
25,900	11,300	821,500	+ 56,700	679,600	58,800	22,100	11,100	771,600	+ 6,800	— 49,900
30,800	13,400	611,000	+ 2,400	250,400	164,000	38,700	19,400	472,500	— 136,100	— 138,500
461,100	201,000	13,863,600	— 112,900	3,123,700	10,256,200	501,700	250,900	14,132,500	+ 156,000	+ 268,900
54,200	23,600	568,000	+ 38,000	500,400	...	23,900	11,900	536,200	+ 6,200	— 31,800
193,700	84,500	279,300	— 12,800	1,000	...	209,000	104,500	314,500	+ 22,400	+ 35,200
1,730,600	754,600	3,334,900	+ 116,400	83,200	792,100	1,748,200	874,100	3,497,600	+ 279,100	+ 162,700
41,400	18,100	599,200	+ 27,200	97,700	408,900	46,800	23,400	576,800	+ 4,800	— 22,400
37,900	16,500	263,600	— 96,700	38,500	165,200	28,100	14,000	245,800	— 114,300	— 17,800
2,057,800	897,300	5,045,000	+ 72,100	723,800	1,366,200	2,056,000	1,027,900	5,170,900	+ 198,000	+ 125,900
...	...	33,400	+ 30,400	...	130,000	...	...	130,000	+ 127,000	+ 96,600
...	...	294,900	— 680,100	1,011,700	...	...	...	1,011,700	+ 36,700	+ 716,800
...	...	78,800	+ 13,800	65,000	...	...	...	65,000	...	— 13,800
...	...	802,800	+ 802,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 802,800
...	...	1,209,900	+ 166,900	1,076,700	130,000	...	...	1,206,700	+ 163,700	— 3,200
5,463,000	2,381,900	36,492,300	+ 229,200	11,823,200	17,609,700	5,259,200	2,629,600	37,321,700	+ 1,058,600	+ 829,400

	ACCOUNTS, 1890-91.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—				
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	410,089	2,512,812	821,063	3,743,964
Under Railway Revenue Account	2,876,517	988,187	322,891	4,187,595
Under Irrigation	1,086,439	...	...	1,086,439
TOTAL	4,363,045	3,500,999	1,143,954	9,012,998

	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1892-93.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—								
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	67,200	2,630,300	1,150,800	3,847,300	—123,200	2,395,800	1,197,900	3,470,500
Under Railway Revenue Account	2,999,200	1,103,900	507,400	4,610,500	3,160,300	1,237,200	618,600	5,016,100
Under Irrigation	1,109,600	...	...	1,109,600	1,138,900	...	...	1,138,900
TOTAL	4,176,000	3,803,200	1,658,200	9,637,400	4,176,000	3,633,000	1,816,500	9,625,500

* See foot-note to Statement A.

† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38 State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	Accounts, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
Indian Midland Railway	214,100	235,800	230,400
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	238,161	64,300	[illegible]
Total	452,261	[illegible]	[illegible]

B.—*STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the Revenues of India, in India and in England*—continued.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1890-91.					REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92.	
	INDIA.		England.	Exchange.* 1s. 6·0859d.	TOTAL.	INDIA.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought forward	11,482,450	16,394,592	5,126,559	1,675,107	34,678,708	11,719,200	16,928,200
37.—Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	−4,812	...	...	−4,812	...	182,600
Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	5,807,449	964,491	...	...	6,771,940	6,825,300	1,317,900
Interest on Debt	2,363,625	493,477	865,342	282,751	4,005,195	2,474,000	505,800
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	1,690,632	552,415	2,243,047	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	...	...	122,845	40,140	162,985	...	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,415	...	669,258	218,681	907,354	27,100	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	516,322	...	...	...	516,322	750,500	...
Interest	7,597	...	2,354,130	769,214	3,130,941	38,500	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	21,662	14,626	...	...	36,288	22,400	14,400
Advances of Interest	...	...	...	...	...	900	...
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	119,089	30,117	...	...	149,197	78,800	10,200
TOTAL	8,855,150	1,502,711	5,702,207	1,863,201	17,923,269	10,217,500	1,848,300
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	376,781	381,632	...	...	758,413	388,300	384,500
Interest on Debt	565,246	516,193	...	...	1,081,439	589,300	520,300
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	279,523	619,855	2,184	714	902,276	357,900	742,500
TOTAL	1,221,550	1,517,680	2,184	714	2,742,128	1,335,500	1,627,300
Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,160,117	...	23,633	7,526	1,220,676	1,169,800	...
45.—Civil Works	596,751	3,788,371	94,297	30,812	4,510,231	720,400	4,170,500
TOTAL	1,786,868	3,788,371	117,330	38,538	5,730,907	1,920,200	4,170,500
Army Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	13,836,063	...	2,344,493	766,065	16,946,521	14,682,200	...
Non-Effective	962,165	...	2,995,632	684,750	4,742,547	942,800	...
TOTAL	14,790,128	...	4,440,125	1,450,815	20,690,068	15,625,000	...
Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	252,398	...	180,470	58,969	491,837	299,400	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	38,397,544	23,198,542	15,568,875	5,087,144	82,252,105	41,116,800	24,756,900
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	+169,981	...	...	+169,981	...	+100,000
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	−368,608	...	...	−368,608	...	−561,500
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	...	22,999,915	...	...	82,053,478	...	24,295,400

	ACCOUNTS, 1890-91.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works—				
48.—State Railways: Construction	1,459,032	1,072,357	356,394	2,881,783
49.—Irrigation Works	474,156	7,306	2,387	483,849
TOTAL	1,933,188	1,079,663	352,781	3,365,632
50.—CAPITAL CHARGE INVOLVED IN REDEMPTION OF LIABILITIES	...	4,692,557	...	4,692,557

* See foot-note to Statement A.

ESTIMATE, 1891-92.			Increase + Decrease— of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1891-92.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1892-93.				Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1892-93, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1891-92.	Increase + Decrease— of Budget, 1892-93, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1891-92.
England.	Exchange* 1s 4·7134d.	TOTAL.		INDIA.		England.	Exchange 1s. 4d.*	TOTAL.	
				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				
£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
5,463,000	2,381,900	36,492,300	+229,200	11,823,200	17,609,700	5,259,200	2,629,600	37,321,700	+1,058,600	+829,400
...	...	182,600	− 27,900	118,300	183,200	...	...	301,500	+91,000	+118,900
...	...	8,143,200	+ 489,000	7,522,600	356,200	...	...	7,878,800	+224,600	−264,400
1,006,000	438,600	4,424,400	+ 21,300	2,930,900	210,000	1,017,400	508,700	4,667,000	+263,900	+242,600
1,693,400	738,300	2,431,700	+ 75,400	...	...	1,696,600	848,300	2,544,900	+188,600	+113,200
157,900	68,800	226,700	+ 1,500	...	...	219,800	109,900	329,700	+104,500	+103,000
681,700	297,200	1,006,000	+ 38,100	31,200	...	662,900	331,500	1,025,600	+ 57,700	+ 19,600
...	...	750,500	+ 151,500	600,000	...	...	...	600,000	+ 1,000	−150,500
2,114,200	921,800	3,074,500	+ 85,000	38,600	...	2,145,100	1,072,600	3,256,300	+266,800	+181,800
...	...	36,800	− 13,300	26,800	14,900	...	...	41,700	− 8,400	+ 4,900
...	...	900	+ 900	3,200	...	...	...	3,200	+ 3,200	+ 2,300
...	...	89,000	− 39,800	60,000	...	...	...	60,000	− 68,800	− 29,000
5,653,200	2,464,700	20,183,700	+ 809,600	11,213,300	581,100	5,741,800	2,871,000	20,407,200	+1,033,100	+223,500
...	...	772,800	+ 19,100	390,000	381,000	...	...	771,000	+ 17,300	− 1,800
...	...	1,109,600	+ 2,600	605,200	533,700	...	...	1,138,900	+ 31,900	+ 29,300
300	100	1,080,800	+ 58,400	362,700	645,900	700	300	1,009,600	− 12,800	− 71,200
300	100	2,963,200	+ 80,100	1,357,900	1,560,600	700	300	2,919,500	+ 36,400	− 43,700
10,700	4,700	1,215,200	+ 84,900	1,126,200	...	38,400	19,200	1,183,800	+ 53,500	− 31,400
99,300	43,300	5,033,500	+ 54,700	712,000	3,894,300	86,700	43,300	4,736,300	−242,500	−297,200
110,000	48,000	6,248,700	+ 139,600	1,838,200	3,894,300	125,100	62,500	5,920,100	−189,000	−328,600
2,640,700	1,151,400	18,474,300	+1,351,700	14,082,100	...	2,397,400	1,198,700	17,678,200	+555,600	−796,100
2,151,700	938,100	4,032,600	+ 104,000	924,600	...	2,197,100	1,098,600	4,220,300	+291,700	+187,700
4,792,400	2,089,500	22,506,900	+1,455,700	15,006,700	...	4,594,500	2,297,300	21,898,500	+847,300	−608,400
174,500	76,100	550,000	− 297,000	270,900	...	229,100	114,500	614,500	−232,500	+ 64,500
16,193,400	7,060,300	89,127,400	+2,389,300	41,628,500	23,828,900	15,950,400	7,975,200	89,383,000	+2,644,900	+255,600
...	...	+100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	−561,500	...	...	−1,161,700	...	...	−1,161,700	...	...
...	...	88,665,900	...	...	22,667,200	...	...	88,221,300	...	...

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1892-93.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1,530,300	870,000	379,300	2,779,600	1,412,000	1,382,000	691,000	3,485,000
708,600	8,200	3,600	720,400	544,500	3,700	1,800	550,000
2,238,900	878,200	382,900	3,500,000	1,956,500	1,385,700	692,800	4,035,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* See foot-note to Statement A.

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.*

	Accounts, 1890-91.			Revised Estimate, 1891-92.			Budget Estimate, 1892-93.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Revenue (from Statement A)	85,221,551	392,009	85,613,560	88,219,400	255,200	88,474,600	88,066,700	200,800	88,267,500
Exchange added to Revenue	128,089	...	128,089	111,300	...	111,300	100,400	...	100,400
TOTAL	85,349,640	392,009	85,741,649	88,330,700	255,200	88,585,900	88,167,100	200,800	88,367,900
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
3 p. c. Stock	...	5,400,000		...	4,600,000		...	1,800,000	
Debenture and Debenture Stock	...	1,495,000		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
4 p. c. Rupee Loan	75	...		...	...		..	...	
Loan from Rampur State	...	...		...	...		250,000		
TOTAL	75	6,895,000	6,895,075	...	4,600,000	4,600,000	250,000	1,800,000	2,050,000
NET			6,293,714			3,043,900			127,700
Unfunded Debt—									
Treasury Notes	1,500	...		2,000	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	129,593	...		131,400	...		132,900	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,482,396	...		3,776,900	...		3,775,200	...	
TOTAL	3,613,489	...	3,613,489	3,910,300	...	3,910,300	3,908,100	...	3,908,100
NET			595,430			905,700			869,000
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	169,981	...		100,000	...		...	...	
Appropriation for reduction of Debt	520,029	...		802,800	...		...	...	
Excluded Local Funds	701,017	...		705,100	...		680,100	...	
Political and Railway Funds	241,584	...		320,000	...		319,800	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	...	...		...	...		9,000	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	15,004,381	...		15,566,200	...		14,608,200	...	
Advances	16,306,555	3,784		7,366,100	3,300		8,961,300	6,200	
Suspense Accounts	166,073	...		47,700	...		42,000	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	168,615	...		737,800	...		459,200	...	
Miscellaneous	655,673	...		107,300	2,000		61,000	...	
TOTAL	33,933,908	3,784	33,937,692	25,753,000	5,300	25,758,300	25,140,600	6,200	25,146,800
NET			1,051,693			958,100			
Carried over	122,897,112	7,290,793		117,994,000	4,860,500		117,465,800	2,007,000	

	Accounts, 1890-91.			Revised Estimate, 1891-92.			Budget Estimate, 1892-93.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	61,596,086	15,568,875	77,164,961	65,873,700	16,193,400	82,067,100	65,457,400	15,950,400	81,407,800
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	5,087,144	...	5,087,144	7,060,300	...	7,060,300	7,975,200	...	7,975,200
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	169,981	...	169,981	100,000	...	100,000	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	*368,608*	...	*368,608*	*561,500*	...	*561,500*	*1,161,700*	...	*1,161,700*
TOTAL	66,484,603	15,568,875	82,053,478	72,472,500	16,193,400	88,665,900	72,270,900	15,950,400	88,221,300
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	1,933,188	1,079,663		2,238,900	878,200		1,956,500	1,385,700	
Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	4,692,557		...	...		...	...	
Add—Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	352,781	...		382,900	...		692,800	...	
TOTAL	2,285,969	5,772,220	8,058,189	2,621,800	878,200	3,500,000	2,649,300	1,385,700	4,035,000
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 5 p. c. Stock	...	1,306		...	...		...	...	
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	84,670		...	2,500		...	...	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	...		...	1,386,000		...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures	...	500,000		...	31,000		...	1,770,300	
South Indian Railway Debentures	...	...		...	86,100		...	150,000	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loans	200	...		...	...		...	...	
5 p. c. Loans	470	...		...	...		...	...	
4½ p. c. Loans	3,876	...		2,200	...		1,000	...	
4 p. c. Loans	671	...		43,700	...		500	...	
Provincial Debentures	9,710	...		4,500	...		500	...	
Stock Notes	458	...		100	...		...	...	
TOTAL	15,385	585,976	601,361	50,500	1,505,600	1,556,100	2,000	1,920,300	1,922,300
NET			0			0			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	809	...		100	...		100	..	
Treasury Notes	2,800	...		1,000	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	85,674	...		88,500	...		88,500	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,928,776	...		2,915,000	...		2,950,500	...	
TOTAL	3,018,059	...	3,018,059	3,004,600	...	3,004,600	3,039,100	...	3,039,100
NET			0			0			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	368,608	...		561,500	...		1,161,700	...	
Excluded Local Funds	731,118	...		691,200	...		650,200	...	
Political and Railway Funds	231,040	...		330,400	...		305,100	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	15,009,541	...		15,523,900	...		14,610,400	...	
Advances	16,311,052	7,498		7,391,200	3,000		8,941,400	1,100	
Suspense Accounts	166,862	...		83,900	...		41,400	...	
Miscellaneous	59,369	11		214,400	700		194,700	500	
TOTAL	32,878,490	7,509	32,885,999	24,796,500	3,700	24,800,200	25,944,900	1,600	25,946,500
NET			0			0			799,700
Carried over	104,682,506	21,934,580	...	102,945,900	18,580,900		103,906,200	19,258,000	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England*—continued.

	Accounts, 1890-91.			Revised Estimate, 1891-92.			Budget Estimate, 1892-93.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward .	122,897,112	7,290,793		117,994,000	4,860,500		117,465,800	2,007,000	
Loans to Native States and Presidency Corporations, etc. . . .	87,933	...	87,933	114,200	...	114,200	98,200	...	98,200
Net .			0			0			0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	235,331	...	235,331	243,900	...	243,900	230,200	...	230,200
Net .			0			0			0
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital .	20,000	86,400		195,800	979,700		160,000	1,788,200	
Repayments . .	1,321,709	5,693		1,184,800	8,000		1,110,000	...	
Total .	1,341,709	92,093	1,433,802	1,380,600	987,700	2,368,300	1,270,600	1,788,200	3,058,800
Net .			0			0			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	16,484,723	...		17,600,000	...		19,300,000	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . .	260,656	...		689,600	...		654,000	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . .	617,192	...		745,900	...		805,400	...	
Telegraph . .	...	...		26,500	...		...	...	
Guaranteed Railways	3,575,421	...		3,716,700	...		3,379,100	...	
Public Works .	...	...		132,600	...		...	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph . .	51,550	...		...	...		5,500	...	
Marine . .	209,710	...		237,500	...		267,000	...	
Military . .	13,816,919	...		14,157,000	...		13,718,000	...	
Public Works .	477,068	...		422,700	...		810,400	...	
Remittance Account between England and India . . .	862,388	199,565		1,085,000	187,700		1,338,100	125,000	
Total .	36,355,627	199,565	36,555,192	38,813,500	187,700	39,001,200	40,278,100	125,000	40,403,100
Net .			0			546,700			0
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	15,969,034	15,969,034	...	16,200,000	16,200,000	...	17,000,000	17,000,000
Total Receipts .	160,917,712	23,551,485		158,546,200	22,235,900		159,342,900	20,920,200	
Opening Balance .	14,748,821	5,402,873		17,876,244	3,835,050		16,750,044	3,261,050	
GRAND TOTAL .	175,666,533	28,954,358		176,422,444	26,070,950		176,092,944	24,181,250	
Brought forward .	104,682,506	21,934,580		102,945,900	18,580,900		103,906,200	19,258,000	
Loans to Native States and Presidency Corporations, etc. . . .	544,301	...	544,301	578,200	...	578,200	277,000	...	277,000
Net .			456,368			464,000			178,800
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	511,023	...	511,023	715,200	...	715,200	662,900	...	662,900
Net .			275,692			471,300			432,700
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures . .	...	898,100		...	2,024,900		...	138,200	
For Expenditure .	1,829,580	1,360,338		1,166,400	1,101,500		1,679,100	1,292,100	
Total .	1,829,580	2,258,438	4,088,018	1,166,400	3,126,400	4,292,800	1,679,100	1,430,300	3,109,400
Net .			2,654,216			1,924,500			50,600
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	16,485,629	...		17,600,000	...		19,300,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	33,310	...		...	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	258,084	...		689,600	...		654,000	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . .	617,194	...		745,900	...		805,400	...	
Telegraph . .	...	...		26,500	...		...	...	
Guaranteed Railways	3,572,992	...		3,716,700	...		3,379,100	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph . .	49,473	...		...	...		5,500	...	
Marine . . .	210,771	...		237,500	...		267,000	...	
Military . . .	13,816,919	...		14,157,000	...		13,718,600	...	
Public Works .	546,225	...		...	...		810,400	...	
Remittance Account between England and India . . .	160,583	926,290		178,700	1,102,600		162,400	1,316,800	
Total .	35,751,180	926,290	36,677,470	37,351,900	1,102,600	38,454,500	39,102,400	1,316,800	40,419,200
Net .			122,278			0			16,100
Secretary of State's Bills paid	14,471,699	...	14,471,699	16,914,800	...	16,914,800	17,166,500	...	17,166,500
Total Disbursements .	157,790,289	25,119,308		159,672,400	22,809,900		162,794,100	22,005,100	
Closing Balance .	17,876,244	3,835,050		16,750,044	3,261,050		13,298,844	2,176,150	
GRAND TOTAL .	175,666,533	28,954,358		176,422,444	26,070,950		176,092,944	24,181,250	

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 18th March 1892.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Accounts, 1890-91.*										
Balance at end of 1889-90	12,579	297,429	278,102	124,706	599,574	561,046	449,168	1,493,797	906,064	4,623,465
Added in 1890-91 . .	483	...	117,411	...	...	17,750	34,337	...	...	169,981
Spent in 1890-91 . .	...	32,166	...	2,547	153,877	...	...	94,821	85,197	368,608
Balance at end of 1890-91 .	13,062	265,263	395,513	122,159	436,697	578,796	483,505	1,398,976	820,867	4,424,838
Revised Estimate, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91 (by Accounts).	13,062	265,263	395,513	122,159	436,697	578,796	483,505	1,398,976	820,867	4,424,838
Added in 1891-92 . .	...	16,300	(a)71,300	14,400	...	...	...	...	...	100,000
Spent in 1891-92 . .	...	...	(b)2,400	...	83,400	3,400	12,600	392,600	72,100	561,500
Balance at end of 1891-92 .	13,062	281,563	464,413	134,559	353,297	575,396	470,905	921,376	748,767	3,963,338
Budget Estimate, 1892-93.										
Balance at end of 1891-92 (by Revised Estimate).	13,062	281,563	464,413	134,559	353,297	575,396	470,905	921,376	748,767	3,963,338
Spent in 1892-93 . .	2,000	73,600	165,200	52,200	73,200	76,500	121,200	406,700	191,100	1,161,700
Balance at end of 1892-93 .	11,062	207,963	299,213	82,359	280,097	498,896	349,705	514,676	557,667	2,801,638

* See Appropriation Report, Abstract D,
(a) Lower Burma.
(b) Upper Burma.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 18th March 1892.

E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—England and India.*

Net Revenue.

	Accounts, 1890-91.					Revised Estimate, 1891-92.					Budget Estimate, 1892-93.				
	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Land Revenue . . .	24,045,209	49,982	23,995,227	3,676,596	20,318,631	23,880,500	66,100	23,814,400	3,833,200	19,981,200	24,675,500	47,200	24,628,300	4,031,000	20,597,300
Opium	7,879,182	1	7,879,181	2,180,797	5,698,384	8,026,100	...	8,026,100	1,886,200	6,139,900	7,634,600	100	7,634,500	2,234,800	5,399,700
Salt	8,523,368	35,660	8,487,708	429,013	8,058,695	8,620,700	37,000	8,583,700	459,600	8,124,100	8,544,700	39,800	8,504,900	497,500	8,007,400
Stamps	4,068,969	46,471	4,022,498	130,019	3,892,479	4,226,900	47,400	4,179,500	136,100	4,043,400	4,229,600	47,000	4,182,600	140,900	4,041,700
Excise	4,947,780	30,450	4,917,330	175,053	4,742,277	5,096,800	31,400	5,065,400	188,900	4,876,500	5,102,400	30,600	5,071,800	206,100	4,865,700
Provincial Rates . . .	3,491,240	4,257	3,486,983	54,040	3,432,943	3,476,500	4,500	3,472,000	56,800	3,415,200	3,623,100	5,300	3,617,800	59,500	3,558,300
Customs	1,743,218	46,178	1,697,040	134,652	1,562,388	1,687,000	42,700	1,644,300	137,200	1,507,100	1,691,800	55,000	1,636,800	142,300	1,494,500
Assessed Taxes . . .	1,617,396	16,525	1,600,871	29,246	1,571,625	1,644,600	14,300	1,630,300	29,700	1,600,600	1,645,200	14,200	1,631,000	31,800	1,599,200
Forest	1,448,002	5,309	1,442,693	784,113	658,580	1,497,800	5,300	1,492,500	879,800	612,700	1,567,200	2,400	1,564,800	970,500	594,300
Registration	365,449	830	364,619	196,731	167,888	390,400	1,500	388,900	206,400	182,500	392,200	1,100	391,100	213,800	177,300
Tributes from Native States .	760,421	...	760,421	...	760,421	778,900	...	778,900	...	778,900	762,100	...	762,100	...	762,100
	58,890,234	235,663	58,654,571	7,790,260	50,864,311	59,326,200	250,200	59,076,000	7,813,900	51,262,100	59,868,400	242,700	59,625,700	8,528,200	51,097,500
DEDUCT—Assignments and Compensations . . .					1,510,092					1,535,200					1,515,700
TOTAL NET REVENUE .					49,354,219					49,726,900					49,581,800

Net Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1890-91.			Revised Estimate, 1891-92.			Budget Estimate, 1892-93.		
	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Interest	4,195,304	931,050	3,264,254	4,334,000	882,500	3,451,500	3,977,100	911,000	3,066,100
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,282,612	2,537,689	—255,077	2,440,500	2,545,400	—104,900	2,547,900	2,618,000	—70,100
Civil Departments . . .	13,386,261	1,612,069	11,774,192	13,863,600	1,643,600	12,220,000	14,132,500	1,615,800	12,516,700
Miscellaneous Civil Charges .	4,678,516	927,127	3,751,389	5,045,000	891,100	4,153,900	5,170,900	959,900	4,211,000
Famine Relief and Insurance .	600,000	...	600,000	1,209,900	...	1,209,900	1,206,700	...	1,206,700
Construction of Rys. (charged against Rev. in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	—4,812	...	—4,812	182,600	...	182,600	301,500	...	301,500
Railway Revenue Account .	17,923,269	17,235,978	687,291	20,183,700	19,654,900	528,800	20,407,200	18,832,700	1,574,500
Irrigation	2,742,128	2,172,578	569,550	2,963,200	2,249,600	713,600	2,919,500	2,216,700	702,800
Buildings and Roads . .	5,730,907	649,289	5,081,618	6,248,700	615,700	5,633,000	5,920,100	606,400	5,313,700
Army Services . . .	20,690,068	785,635	19,904,433	22,506,900	776,900	21,730,000	21,898,500	739,000	21,159,500
Special Defence Works . .	491,837	...	491,837	550,000	...	550,000	614,500	...	614,500
	72,716,090	26,851,415	45,864,675	79,528,100	29,259,700	50,268,400	79,096,400	28,499,500	50,596,900
Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits . . .	+169,981 —368,608	...	—198,627	+ 100,000 — 561,500	...	—461,500	—1,161,700	...	—1,161,700
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE .			45,666,048			49,806,900			49,435,200
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) .			+3,688,171			— 80,000			+146,600
			49,354,219			• 49,726,900			40,581,800

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 18th March 1892.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX II.

No. 1142.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Provincial Finances.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1892.

Read the following Resolutions and letters of the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

No 1709, dated 22nd March 1877.
„ 1642, „ 19th July 1878.
„ 3520, „ 27th October 1880.
„ 4150, „ 5th October 1882.
„ 1752, „ 11th December 1883.
„ 1274, „ 13th March 1884.
„ 568, „ 5th February 1885.
„ 458, „ 28th January 1887.
„ 1124, „ 4th March 1887.
„ 1596, „ 30th March 1887.
„ 5228, „ 30th September 1887.
„ 5703, „ 25th October 1887.
„ 2848, „ 30th May 1888.
„ 5785, „ 12th December 1890.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of the orders read in the preamble and all other existing orders on the subject, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down, with effect from 1st April 1892, the following rules and conditions regulating the administration by Local Governments of Provincial Revenues and Expenditure.

2. The powers vested in Local Governments by this Resolution are subject to the general supervision and control of the Government of India; and His Excellency the Governor General in Council expressly reserves the right of issuing instructions to Local Governments on general or particular matters affecting the transferred revenues and services, when such interference with the discretion ordinarily vested in them seems to him expedient.

3. Subject to the limitations hereinafter stated, Local Governments exercise, in respect of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, all the powers exercised, before the introduction of the system of Provincial finance, by the Government of India. In the case of Revenue and Expenditure classified under heads which are divided between Imperial and Provincial in fixed proportions, those powers

are exercised by Local Governments in respect of the Imperial portion also. The powers vested in Local Governments as above are necessarily limited to the powers possessed by the Government of India. In all very important matters and in certain minor matters, the orders of the Secretary of State are required; and, although some of the limitations, rendered necessary by this restriction on the powers of the Government of India, are included in the subsequent paragraphs of this Resolution, it should be understood that all orders, which are now in force or which may hereafter be issued, which have the effect of requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State in connection with any matter affecting Revenue or Expenditure, necessarily prevent the Local Governments from issuing, without a reference to the Government of India, final orders in regard to such matter.

4. Without the previous sanction of the Government of India—

(1) No additional taxation may be imposed, and no change made in any existing system of revenue management;

(2) No new general service or duty may be undertaken: whenever a Local Government proposes to undertake any such new service or duty, it must satisfy the Government of India that it can provide the funds for it, temporarily if the service of duty is temporary, and permanently if it is permanent;

(3) No appointment may be created with a pay of more than ₹250 a month; and no addition may be made to the pay and allowances of any officer if they exceed, or would, after the addition, exceed, ₹250 a month;

(4) No appointment of which the pay and allowances are more than ₹250 a month may be abolished; and the pay and allowances of no such appointment may be reduced;

(5) No class or grade of officers may be created or abolished; and the pay of no class or grade of officers may be raised or reduced;

(6) The rates of discount upon the retail of stamps and court-fees labels must not be altered;

(7) The rates of duty on spirits and drugs should not be altered in any case in which the alteration is likely to affect the excise arrangements of neighbouring provinces: and in particular the sanction of the Governor General in Council must be obtained to any alteration in the rates of duty in any district which borders on another province;

(8) No addition may be made to the pay or allowances of any individual officer, or class of officers, that may lead to increase in the emoluments of any public servants doing duty in the same province, whose pay and allowances are not charged under one of the transferred heads of service. The Government of India reserves the right to forbid alterations in rates of pay or allowances, which, in its opinion, would produce inconvenience in other provinces;

(9) No money may be removed from the public treasury for investment or deposit elsewhere; the Government of India, which is responsible for the provision of ways and means for the public service in all departments, must always retain, as at present, in its own hands, absolute and unconditional control over all money in the public treasury: a Local Government may not withdraw such money, except for expenditure upon the public service. This order applies to local fund balances as much as to provincial funds. The principle is that no funds contributed from the public revenues or raised by general taxation, such as the district cess funds, and the like, shall be invested without the consent of the Government of India; these orders do not apply to municipal or port funds nor to trust or endowment funds of any kind;

(10) No alteration must be made in the form or procedure of the public accounts; in particular Local Governments may not issue orders directing the division of a charge between two or more heads of account: the Comptroller General ordinarily decides the proper classification of an item on the accounts;

(11) No services previously rendered to other departments at the charge of the departments made over to the control of the Local Governments may be diminished, and no services previously rendered to these departments at the charge of other departments may be increased;

(12) No line of through communication may be abandoned, or allowed to fall out of repair.

5. The Provincial Revenues and Expenditure consist of the Revenue and Expenditure recorded, under the heads made Provincial, on the books of the Account Officers of the Province. Inter-Provincial adjustments are forbidden.

6. Local Governments are required to maintain balances of the following minimum amounts:—

	₹		₹
Central Provinces	8,00,000	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	20,00,000
Lower Burma	6,00,000	Punjab	10,00,000
Assam	5,00,000	Madras	20,00,000
Bengal	20,00,000	Bombay	20,00,000

A Local Government should not, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, propose any estimates or allow any transactions which involve the reduction of the Provincial balance below the prescribed minimum. Accountants General are required to make a report to the Local Government and to the Government of India when it appears to them that there is any likelihood of the balance being reduced below the minimum.

7. Local Governments may sanction loans and advances under the orders contained in Resolutions Nos. 13 and 14, dated 1st January 1889, and Nos. 417 and 419, dated 24th January 1890, but may not, without the special sanction of the Government of India, sanction any other loans of public money.

8. When any Local Government proposes to provide in the estimates for Provincial Expenditure largely in excess of the Provincial Revenue of the year, that is, when it is proposed to incur considerable expenditure out of accumulated balances, the proposals should be forwarded to the Government of India for separate consideration in advance of the estimates.

9. It is a general condition, precedent to the delegation of all authority to disburse public money, that it shall be *bonâ fide* for a public object; nothing must be carried out by means of the public funds for the advantage of any individual or body of private persons, unless in accordance with some declared or established rule or principle recognized by the Government of India. It is the

duty of every Audit officer, at all times, to challenge any infringement of this principle; and every Local Government must submit, for the orders of the Government of India, any representation made to it by any Audit officer in accordance with this rule which it does not promptly accept.

10. All standing orders and rules of the Supreme Government are to be observed, including, in particular, the rules in the Civil Service Regulations, the Code of the Public Works Department, and the Civil Account Code.

11. Local Governments must exercise the powers vested in them by this Resolution subject to the ordinary rules of the Budget system. The most important of those rules which affect the exercise of the powers conferred by this Resolution, are—

(*a*) A Local Government cannot sanction any expenditure during a year which will involve an excess over the Budget grant for the year for any Provincial Major head without effecting re-appropriation, that is, without reducing by the amount of the excess the sanctioned grant under some other Provincial or Local Major Head under its control.

(*b*) A Local Government cannot sanction any expenditure which will involve an excess over the Budget grant for the year under a head which is divided in a fixed proportion between Imperial and Provincial, unless it can effect re-appropriation (for the Imperial and Provincial portions of the excess respectively) from Imperial and Provincial or Local heads under its control.

(*c*) A Local Government is required to keep the total Provincial expenditure under all heads within the total Budget grant of the year for that expenditure unless—

(1) it effects re-appropriation from the grants for Local expenditure under its control; or

(2) it has obtained the sanction of the Government of India to a supplementary grant.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to all Departments of the Government of India; to the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to the several Accountants General and Comptrollers* for information.

* Except Comptrollers, Hyderabad and Post Office.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—*Miscellaneous.*

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92. Revised Estimate.	1892-93. Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—										
SURPLUS	1,879,707	.....	.....	178,427	.....	37,018	2,612,033	3,688,171	.....	146,600
DEFICIT	.....	386,446	2,801,726	.....	2,028,832	.....	.....	.....	80,000	
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue*	3,574,105	4,226,613	5,275,364	5,670,484	2,784,824	1,638,001	3,173,390	3,365,632	3,500,000	4,035,000
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	566,261	1,314,746	1,086,045	4,914,546	.....	10,336,049	.....	4,692,557	.....	.....
Net Public Debt incurred	3,062,953	1,193,924	3,584,979	9,727,538	5,435,799	13,487,881	5,129,018	6,293,714	3,043,900	127,700
Net PUBLIC DEBT incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railways and other Companies	2,219,364	801,966	7,735,903	9,043,165	4,861,672	9,456,342	3,913,426	3,639,498	1,119,400	77,100
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	88,176,000	83,255,000	83,881,000	88,470,000	90,544,000	97,049,000	103,460,000	100,227,000	.....	.....
Ditto imported, ditto ditto	55,279,000	55,703,000	55,656,000	61,777,000	65,005,000	69,440,000	69,197,000	71,975,000	.....	.....
EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS, excluding Gold and Silver	32,897,000	27,552,000	28,225,000	26,693,000	25,539,000	27,609,000	34,263,000	28,252,000	.....	.....
Net Imports of Gold	5,463,000	4,672,000	2,763,000	2,177,000	2,992,000	2,814,000	4,615,000	5,636,000	.....	.....
Ditto of Silver	6,405,000	7,246,000	11,607,000	7,156,000	9,229,000	9,247,000	10,938,000	14,175,000	.....	.....
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	11,868,000	11,918,000	14,370,000	9,333,000	12,221,000	12,061,000	15,553,000	19,811,000	.....	.....
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver	21,029,000	15,634,000	13,855,000	17,360,000	13,318,000	15,548,000	18,710,000	8,441,000	.....	.....
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	157,344,000	154,817,000	156,123,000	163,021,000	170,979,000	182,119,000	192,024,000	196,260,000	.....	.....
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS sold (Rupees)	₹ 21,62,15,462	17,10,22,119	13,53,25,369	16,70,03,150	21,81,23,993	20,89,91,221	22,41,86,638	21,18,69,300	23,26,32,000	25,50,00,000
Sterling Equivalent received	£ 17,599,805	13,758,909	10,292,692	12,136,279	15,358,577	14,262,859	15,474,496	15,969,034	16,200,000	17,000,000
SILVER coined at the Indian Mints	3,663,400	5,794,232	10,285,567	4,616,537	10,788,425	7,282,255	8,541,158	13,193,473	.....	.....
Maximum PRICE OF AN OZ. TROY STANDARD SILVER IN LONDON	51 1/16 (Feb.)	51 (Apl.)	50 1/16 (May)	47 1/8 (Jan.)	45 1/8 (Dec.)	44 5/16 (Sept.)	44 1/2 (Jan.)	54 5/8 (Sept.)	46 1/8 (July)	.....
Minimum ditto	50 1/16 (May and June)	48 3/8 (Feb.)	46 7/16 (Jan.)	42 (Aug.)	43 (Mar.)	41 1/8 (May)	41 1/16 (May)	43 7/8 (April)	40 1/8 (Feb.)	.....
AVERAGE EXCHANGE upon Secy. of State's Bills sold per rupee	1s. 7·536d.	1s. 7·308d.	1s. 6·254d.	1s. 5·441d.	1s. 4·899d.	1s. 4·379d.	1s. 4·566d.	1s. 6·089d.	1s. 4·713d.	1s. 4d.
Fixed RATE OF EXCHANGE for the ADJUSTMENT of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s. 7 1/16d.	1s. 7 1/16d.	1s. 7 1/16d.	1s. 6 1/16d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 6 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta	9 (March)	11 (April & May)	9 (May)	9 June Jul. Feb. & Mar.	9 (April & May)	12 (Feb. & Mar.)	11 (Feb. & Mar.)	12 (April)	5 (Jan., Feb. Mar.)	.....

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—*Miscellaneous*—continued.

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92. Revised Estimate.	1892-93. Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Minimum ditto	5	3 (Nov. & Dec.)	4(From July to Jan.)	5 (Nov. Dec. & Jan.)	3 (Oct. to Dec.)	4 (May to Sept.)	4 (June, July & Oct.)	3 (Aug. to Feb.)	2 (Aug. and Sept.)	....
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT at the BANK OF ENGLAND	4	5 (Nov., Dec. & Jan.)	4 (Dec.)	5 Dec. & Jan.	4 (Sept. to Jan.)	5 (Oct. to Jan.)	6 (Jan. & Feb.)	6 (Nov.)	5 (May)	.....
Minimum ditto	3	2 (June to Sept.)	2 (May to Nov.)	2 April & May.	2 (Apl. to Aug.)	2 (Apl. & May)	2½ (April & July)	2½ (April, May, June Feb. and March.)	2½ (July, Aug. Sept.)	.....
Maximum Govt. BALANCES at the three PRESIDENCY BANKS	5,556,700 (Aug.)	5,731,200 (Nov.)	6,486,800 (Dec.)	4,594,500 (June)	4,595,900 (Feb.)	2,791,900 (Nov.)	2,857,900 (Nov.)	4,083,800 (June)	4,713,700 (June)	.....
Minimum ditto	3,167,100 (Jan.)	2,991,900 (May)	3,638,800 (May)	3,295,500 (Sept.)	2,861,500 (Dec.)	2,871,500 (Nov.)	2,927,300 (Oct.)	2,937,300 (Oct.)	2,871,630 (Oct.)	.....
Maximum price in Calcutta of Govt. FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES	101-1 (Apl.)	101-12 (June)	99—14 (July)	98—2 (Sept.)	100 (Oct.)	101—1 (Sept.)	100—10 (July)	106—6 (Jan.)	108—4 (June)	....
Minimum ditto	94-8 (Feb.)	94-12 (March)	91—12 (May)	95—0 (Feb.)	93—4 (Apl.)	96—6 (Jan.)	95— 3 (Jan.)	99—7 (April)	104—10 (Feb.)	.....
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of RUPEE SECURITIES ENFACED FOR INTEREST DRAFTS	21,405,500 (May)	21,008,000 (May)	20,554,400 (Apl.)	19,710,300 (Oct.)	20,815,700 (March)	21,875,200 (Oct.)	21,962,100 (Nov.)	26,724,100 (Mar.)	27,921,500 (Feb.)	.....
Minimum ditto	20,652,200 (Aug.)	20,594,300 (Feb.)	19,179,300 (Jan.)	19,056,200 (Mar.)	18,986,100 (Oct.)	20,972,200 (Apl.)	21,586,300 (Mar.)	21,498,800 (April)	26,531,800 (Aug.)	.....
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent. (Rupee) Securities in Gold	81⅛ (Apl.)	82½ (May)	78⅛ (July)	73⅛ (Nov.)	70⅛ (Sept.)	69⅛ (Sept.)	70⅛ (Jan.)	90⅛ (Aug.)	78⅝ (July)	.....
Minimum ditto ditto	77⅛ (Jan.)	74 (Mar.)	71⅛ (Jan.)	65⅛ (Aug.)	67 (Apl.)	65⅛ (May)	66⅝ (Sept.)	70⅛ (April)	68⅛ (Feb.)	.....
Maximum price in London of India 3½ per cent. Stock	103⅛ (Nov.)	102⅝ (Sept.)	102⅝ (Aug.)	102 (May)	108 (Mar.)	108⅝ (Mar.)	106⅝ (Dec.)	110 (Feb.)	108⅝ (April)	.....
Minimum ditto ditto	101⅛ (June)	97⅛ (Mar.)	97 (Apl.)	100⅝ (Sept.)	100⅝ (Sept)	101⅛ (Oct.)	104⅝ (Dec.)	104⅝ (Nov.)	103⅛ (June)	.....
Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent. Stock	.....	96⅜ (Sept.)	95⅛ (Feb.)	90 (Apl.)	96⅛ (Mar.)	100⅝ (Feb.)	102 (Aug.)	100⅝ (April)	97⅜ (April)	.....
Minimum ditto ditto	.....	88⅜ (Mar.)	85 (July)	85 (Feb.)	87⅛ (Apl.)	95 (May)	99 (April)	94⅜ (Nov.)	93 (June)	.....
Maximum GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY outstanding	14,485,700 (Oct.)	15,762,700 (Nov.)	15,713,500 (Oct.)	14,678,300 (Nov.)	18,610,300 (Nov.)	18,055,300 (July)	16,667,800 (Nov.)	27,660,300 (Jan.)	27,040,700 (July)	....
Minimum ditto	12,109,100 (Jan.)	12,342,500 (Apl.)	13,017,970 (April)	13,779,400 (Apl.)	14,903,800 (Feb.)	14,829,800 (Feb.)	15,466,500 (Dec.)	17,419,600 (April)	22,521,200 (Jan.)	.....
Number of SAVINGS BANKS	5,553	5,860	6,198	6,230	6,152	6,237	6,546	6,642	.....	.....
Number of depositors in Savings Banks	203,901	214,268	263,196	289,277	332,176	383,471	431,840	475,329	.....	.....
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	4,005,930	4,087,082	5,081,183	5,795,249	6,675,571	7,631,544	7,531,868	8,063,242	.....	.....
Average of each deposit	20	19	19	20	20	20	18	17	.....	.....
Net addition to deposits	389,525	682,152	994,101	714,668	880,322	946,073	—90,676	530,375	.....	.....

APPENDIX.—*Miscellaneous*—continued.

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92. Revised Estimate.	1892-93. Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Minimum ditto	5	3 (Nov. & Dec.)	4(From July to Jan.)	5 (Nov. Dec. & Jan.)	3 (Oct. to Dec.)	4 (May to Sept.)	4 (June, July & Oct.)	3 (Aug. to Feb.)	2 (Aug. and Sept.)	....
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT at the BANK OF ENGLAND	4	5 (Nov., Dec. & Jan.)	4 (Dec.)	5 Dec. & Jan.	4 (Sept. to Jan.)	5 (Oct. to Jan.)	6 (Jan. & Feb.)	6 (Nov.)	5 (May)	.....
Minimum ditto	3	2 (June to Sept.)	2 (May to Nov.)	2 April & May.	2 (Apl. to Aug.)	2 (Apl. & May)	2½ (April & July)	2½ (April, May, June Feb. and March.)	2½ (July, Aug. Sept.)	.....
Maximum Govt. BALANCES at the three PRESIDENCY BANKS	5,556,700 (Aug.)	5,731,200 (Nov.)	6,486,800 (Dec.)	4,594,500 (June)	4,595,900 (Feb.)	2,791,900 (Nov.)	2,857,900 (Nov.)	4,083,800 (June)	4,713,700 (June)	.....
Minimum ditto	3,167,100 (Jan.)	2,991,900 (May)	3,638,800 (May)	3,295,500 (Sept.)	2,861,500 (Dec.)	2,871,500 (Nov.)	2,927,300 (Oct.)	2,937,300 (Oct.)	2,871,630 (Oct.)	.....
Maximum price in Calcutta of Govt. FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES	101-1 (Apl.)	101-12 (June)	99—14 (July)	98—2 (Sept.)	100 (Oct.)	101—1 (Sept.)	100—10 (July)	106—6 (Jan.)	108—4 (June)	....
Minimum ditto ditto	94-8 (Feb.)	94-12 (March)	91—12 (May)	95—0 (Feb.)	93—4 (Apl.)	96—6 (Jan.)	95— 3 (Jan.)	99—7 (April)	104—10 (Feb.)	.....
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of RUPEE SECURITIES ENFACED FOR INTEREST DRAFTS	21,405,500 (May)	21,008,000 (May)	20,554,400 (Apl.)	19,710,300 (Oct.)	20,815,700 (March)	21,875,200 (Oct.)	21,962,100 (Nov.)	26,724,100 (Mar.)	27,921,500 (Feb.)	.....
Minimum ditto ditto	20,652,200 (Aug.)	20,594,300 (Feb.)	19,179,300 (Jan.)	19,056,200 (Mar.)	18,986,100 (Oct.)	20,972,200 (Apl.)	21,586,300 (Mar.)	21,498,800 (April)	26,531,800 (Aug.)	.....
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent. (Rupee) Securities in Gold	81⅛ (Apl.)	82½ (May)	78⅛ (July)	73⅛ (Nov.)	70⅛ (Sept.)	69⅛ (Sept.)	70⅛ (Jan.)	90⅛ (Aug.)	78⅝ (July)	.....
Minimum ditto ditto	77⅛ (Jan.)	74 (Mar.)	71⅛ (Jan.)	65⅛ (Aug.)	67 (Apl.)	65⅛ (May)	66⅝ (Sept.)	70⅛ (April)	68⅛ (Feb.)	.....
Maximum price in London of India 3½ per cent. Stock	103⅛ (Nov.)	102⅝ (Sept.)	102⅝ (Aug.)	102 (May)	108 (Mar.)	108⅝ (Mar.)	106⅝ (Dec.)	110 (Feb.)	108⅝ (April)	.....
Minimum ditto ditto	101⅛ (June)	97⅛ (Mar.)	97 (Apl.)	100⅝ (Sept.)	100⅝ (Sept)	101⅛ (Oct.)	104⅝ (Dec.)	104⅝ (Nov.)	103⅛ (June)	.....
Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent. Stock	.....	96⅜ (Sept.)	95⅛ (Feb.)	90 (Apl.)	96⅛ (Mar.)	100⅝ (Feb.)	102 (Aug.)	100⅝ (April)	97⅜ (April)	.....
Minimum ditto ditto	.....	88⅜ (Mar.)	85 (July)	85 (Feb.)	87⅛ (Apl.)	95 (May)	99 (April)	94⅜ (Nov.)	93 (June)	.....
Maximum GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY outstanding	14,485,700 (Oct.)	15,762,700 (Nov.)	15,713,500 (Oct.)	14,678,300 (Nov.)	18,610,300 (Nov.)	18,055,300 (July)	16,667,800 (Nov.)	27,660,300 (Jan.)	27,040,700 (July)	....
Minimum ditto	12,109,100 (Jan.)	12,342,500 (Apl.)	13,017,970 (April)	13,779,400 (Apl.)	14,903,800 (Feb.)	14,829,800 (Feb.)	15,466,500 (Dec.)	17,419,600 (April)	22,521,200 (Jan.)	.....
Number of SAVINGS BANKS	5,553	5,860	6,198	6,230	6,152	6,237	6,546	6,642	.....	.....
Number of depositors in Savings Banks	203,901	214,268	263,196	289,277	332,176	383,471	431,840	475,329	.....	.....
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	4,005,930	4,087,082	5,081,183	5,795,249	6,675,571	7,631,544	7,531,868	8,063,242	.....	.....
Average of each deposit	20	19	19	20	20	20	18	17	.....	.....
Net addition to deposits	389,525	682,152	994,101	714,668	880,322	946,073	—90,676	530,375	.....	.....

* Excludes Capital charge involved in redemption of Liabilities.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the year.*

(*Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.*)

No.	EXPORTS.		1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1	COTTON—						
	Raw—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	5,432,648	5,374,542	5,331,536	6,320,342	5,913,923
	Value	Rx.	13,468,429	14,412,842	15,045,648	18,668,404	16,502,775
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		3 6	3 10	4 0	4 3	4 0
	Average declared value per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		3·81	4·05	4·09	4·4	4·52
	Twist and yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	91,804,244	113,451,375	128,906,764	141,949,951	169,275,304
	Value	Rx.	3,336,861	4,077,386	5,207,100	5,748,732	6,543,364
	Average declared value per lb	Annas	5 10	5 9	6 6	6 6	6 2
	Other manufactures—Value	Rx.	945,644	1,150,542	1,167,464	1,005,011	1,159,275
	Average declared value per yard— Grey or unbleached	Annas	1 10	1 10	1 11	1 9	1 10
	Average declared value per yard— Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	4 7	4 5	4 7	4 6	4 8
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		24·13	26 62	29·76	26·57	31·82
2	RICE AND PADDY—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	26,879,272	28,534,057	23,144,641	27,098,906	34,963,341
	Value	Rx.	8,836,827	9,291,686	7,915,409	10,110,482	12,877,740
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Rupees		3 5 0	3 4 5	3 7 2	3 12 1	3 11 3
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		4·81	4·61	4·71	5·18	5·58
3	JUTE—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	Rx.	6,021,672	7,786,739	10,468,631	11,431,103	10,083,972
	Average declared value of raw jute per cwt.— Rupees		5 13 10	6 4 3	7 7 9	8 6 9	6 5 6
	Average declared value of raw jute per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		8·52	8·82	10·21	11·63	9·56
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		19·13	22·43	24·55	24·42	24·61
4	SEEDS—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	15,866,624	16,060,400	15,569,978	15,794,742	14,798,999
	Value	Rx.	9,198,560	9,385,024	9,561,756	10,627,553	9,343,252
	Average declared value of linseed per cwt.— Rupees		5 15 9	5 13 8	5 15 8	6 10 0	6 2 9
	Average declared value of linseed per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		8·7	8·24	8·16	9·15	9·3
5	OPIUM—						
	Quantity	Chests	95,839	90,096	87,789	85,166	85,753
	Value	Rx.	11,077,669	10,067,764	10,508,081	10,115,936	9,261,815
	Average declared value per chest in Rupees		1,156	1,117	1,197	1,188	1,080
6	WHEAT—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	22,263,320	13,538,169	17,610,081	13,799,224	14,320,496
	Value	Rx.	8,625,864	5,562,373	7,522,676	5,791,377	6,042,426
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		3 14 0	4 1 9	4 4 4	4 3 2	4 3 6
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		5·63	5·79	5·83	5·8	6·36
7	TEA—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	78,702,857	87,514,505	97,011,112	103,760,104	107,014,993
	Value	Rx.	4,727,992	5,174,440	5,267,315	5,277,650	5,219,233
	Average declared value per lb— Annas		9 7	9 6	8 8	8 2	7 10
	Average declared value per lb— Shillings, at average exchange		·87	·84	·74	·7	·74
8	HIDES AND SKINS—						
	Quantity	No.	31,860,787	30,914,151	32,357,166	30,955,168	32,733,651
	Value	Rx.	5,149,218	4,852,382	4,743,546	4,524,261	4,695,919
	Percentage of dressed or manufactured on whole value exported		45·4	52·07	55·11	55·79	53·99
9	INDIGO—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	138,396	139,644	142,447	157,116	118,425
	Value	Rx.	3,691,677	3,890,649	3,948,594	3,863,084	3,073,125
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		266 11 11	278 9 9	277 3 1	245 14 0	259 8 0
	Average declared value per cwt.— Sterling, at average exchange	£	19·38	19·62	18·92	16·97	19·56
10	COFFEE—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	370,458	273,775	365,299	239,795	233,451
	Value	Rx.	1,502,251	1,529,680	1,884,243	1,489,872	1,454,985
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		40 8 10	55 14 0	51 9 4	62 2 1	62 5 2
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		58·94	78·68	70·41	85·77	93 95
11	WOOL—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	Rx.	985,484	1,086,404	1,090,858	1,211,438	1,072,489
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb— Annas		6 2	6 6	7 1	7 3	7 3
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb— Pence, at average exchange		6·72	6·86	7·25	7·51	8·2
12	LAC—Value	Rx.	520,169	501,888	401,078	489,380	781,945
13	SILK—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	,,	802,443	860,107	807,238	900,539	724,249
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb— Rupees		3 0 11	2 15 4	2 7 1	3 1 0	2 15 4
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb— Shillings, at average exchange		4·44	4·17	3·33	4·23	4·46
14	OILS—Value	Rx.	458,812	471,055	430,306	543,945	551,902
15	TEAK WOOD—						
	Quantity	Cubic Tons	23,946	40,446	52,609	71,342	42,803
	Value	Rx.	223,154	367,274	575,263	762,998	425,303
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Rupees		93 3 1	90 12 11	109 5 7	106 15 2	99 5 10
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Sterling, at average exchange	£	6·77	6·39	7·46	7·38	7·49
16	SUGAR—Value	Rx.	504,803	465,829	550,339	917,179	417,562
17	SALTPETRE—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	397,572	386,396	420,503	422,229	399,690
	Value	Rx.	376,691	364,016	401,801	411,276	380,059
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		9 7 4	9 6 9	9 8 11	9 11 10	9 8 2
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		13·75	13·27	13·04	13·45	14·24

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the year*—continued.

No.	IMPORTS.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1	COTTON—					
	Twist and yarn—					
	Quantity . . . . . Lbs.	49,014,194	51,543,277	52,587,342	46,383,843	50,973,105
	Value . . . . . Rx.	3,318,404	3,582,033	3,746,983	3,482,747	3,768 505
	Average declared value per lb . . . { Annas	10·83	11·12	11·4	12·01	11·83
	{ Pence, at average exchange	11·8	11·74	11·67	12·43	13·37
	Other manufactures—					
	Value . . . . . Rx.	25,853,827	23,930,241	27,773,247	26,398,597	27,248,395
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross imports . . ,,	29,172,231	27,512,274	31,520,230	29,881,344	31,016,900
	Re-exports—					
	Twist and yarn—					
	Quantity . . . . . Lbs.	1,319,248	1,058,963	1,601,596	1,270,444	1,243,380
	Value . . . . . Rx.	81,146	69,345	111,514	91,382	83,801
	Other manufactures—					
	Value . . . . . ,,	1,490,700	1,648,312	1,705,167	1,728,358	1,710,493
	Total Re-exports . . ,,	1,571,846	1,717,657	1,816,681	1,819,740	1,794,294
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—NET imports . . ,,	27,600,385	25,794,617	29,703,549	28,061,604	29,222,606
2	METALS . . . . . Value ,,	4,845.736	5,575,392	4,406,283	5,983,709	6,024,466
3	SUGAR . . . . . ,, ,,	2,080,540	2,113,617	1,790,939	2,200,049	3,399,886
4	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK . . . ,, ,,	3,327,832	3,826,264	3,693,939	2,907,086	3,236,786
5	OILS . . . . . ,, ,,	1,408,430	1,486,791	2,072,825	2,645,213	2,634,187
6	SILK (raw and manufactured) . . . ,, ,,	2,177,111	2,918,130	2,588,105	2,845,150	2,501,430
7	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK . . . . ,, ,,	1,429.764	1,800,583	2,400.737	2,491,428	2,160,483
8	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES . . . . ,, ,,	1,060,905	1,823.358	1,712.548	1,597.549	1,952,600
9	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)					
	Quantity . . . . . Tons.	740,155	821,626	843,743	669,218	799,149
	Value . . . . . Rx.	1,258,793	1,599,593	1,921,831	1,304,591	1,551,667
	Average declared value per ton . . . { Rupees	17·01	19·47	22 78	21·41	19·42
	{ Shillings, at average exchange . . .	24·72	27·42	31·09	29·56	29·27
10	PROVISIONS . . . . . Value Rx.	1,179.474	1,504,436	1,588,103	1,596.565	1,476,070
11	LIQUORS . . . . . ,, ,,	1,474.643	1,506,667	1,508.962	1,489,121	1,438,081
12	APPAREL . . . . . ,, ,,	1,001,848	1,156,182	1,156,469	1,200,020	1,235,804
13	SPICES . . . . . ,, ,,	663,845	931,518	855,228	852,350	813,115
14	SALT—					
	Quantity . . . . . Tons.	416,592	423,897	398,810	410,808	395,243
	Value . . . . . Rx.	768,987	795,521	882,130	894,532	779,034
	Average declared value per ton . . . { Rupees	18·46	18·77	22·12	21·77	19·71
	{ Shillings, at average exchange . . .	26·83	26·43	30·19	30·05	29·71

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first eleven months of the year.*
(*Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.*)

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Value of commodities Exported, excluding gold and silver . .	81,366,106	86,405,227	92,285,086	89,726,199	97,136,818
,, ,, Imported, ,, ,, ,, . .	58,544,193	63,363,187	62,700,493	65,893,996	63,224,324
EXCESS EXPORTS .	22,821,913	23,042,040	29,584,593	23,832,203	33,912,494
Net Imports of silver	8,061,245	7,049,564	9,056,774	13,256,180	6,757,518
,, ,, ,, gold	2,951,713	2,300,924	4,431,684	5,289,211	2,761,385
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER .	11,012,958	9,350,488	13,488,458	18,545,391	9,518,903
GRAND TOTAL, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS	153,822,459	162,375,711	171,994,205	178,052,317	175,191,854

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first eleven months of the year*—continued.

No.	EXPORTS.	Eleven months, 1st April to the end of February. 1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	COTTON, RAW . { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	4,657,287	4,343,723	5,064,849	5,014,020	3,736,932
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	12,332,010	12,209,711	14,730,222	14,104,585	9,170.458
	{ Average value per lb . . . R	0-3-9	0-4-0	0-4-2	0-4-0	0-3-6
	,, MANUFACTURES—					
	Twist and yarn . { Quantity . . . . . Lbs.	103,729,341	115,742,920	129,785,427	155,991,420	148,138,696
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	3,717,994	4,670,186	5,270,598	6,065.325	5,342,563
	{ Average value per lb . . . R	0-5-9	0-6-5	0-6-6	0-6-3	0-5-9
	Other manufactures—Value . . . . . Rx.	1,043,887	1,089,368	932,973	1,057,389	1,121,840
	TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED)—Value . ,,	17,093,891	17,969,265	20,933,793	21,227,299	15,634,861
2	WHEAT . . { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	13,031,489	16,826,208	13,389,833	13,505,683	28,601,150
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	5,348,318	7,165,307	5,609,245	5,691,051	13,513,548
	{ Average value per cwt. . . . R	4-1-9	4-4-2	4-3-0	4-3-5	4-11-7
3	SEEDS . . { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	15,077,692	14 602,851	14,556,904	13,340,316	17,339,793
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	8,789,736	8,956,138	9,825,845	8,410,665	10,969,411
	{ Average value per cwt. . . . R	5-13-3	6-2-2	6-12-0	6-4-11	6-5-3
4	RICE AND PADDY { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	22.411,006	17,551,552	21,784,829	28,562,506	27,020,628
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	7,409,021	6,101,814	8,325,070	10,679,965	10,967,914
	{ Average value per cwt. . . . R	3-4-11	3-7-7	3-13-2	3-11-10	4-0-11
5	JUTE (raw and manufactured)—Value . . . . Rx.	7,259,139	9,722,431	10,693,299	9,272,242	8,843,941
6	OPIUM . . { Quantity . . . . . Chests.	82,613	79,069	79,391	79,747	80,926
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	9,232,336	9.460,586	9,483,368	8,632 376	8,783,419
	{ Average value per chest . . . R	1,117-8-8	1,196-8-0	1,194-8-3	1,082-7-6	1,085-5-10
7	TEA . . { Quantity . . . . . Lbs.	86,831,319	95,823,643	100,815,502	104,560,038	117,579,127
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	5,137,612	5,209,695	5,150,253	5,103,727	5,862,344
	{ Average value per lb . . . R	0-9-6	0-8-8	0-8-2	0-7-10	0-8-0
8	HIDES AND SKINS . { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	770,128	757,970	712,413	732,613	773,482
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	4,291,598	4,273,509	4,104,603	4,186,839	4,676,056
	{ Average value per cwt. . . . R	55-11-7	56-6-1	57-9-10	57-2-5	60-7-3
9	INDIGO . . { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	129,018	133,055	147,377	111,715	121,208
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	3,638,526	3,740,382	3,665,579	2,930,555	3,120,834
	{ Average value per cwt. . . . R	282-0-3	281-1-10	248-11-6	262-5-2	257-7-8
10	COFFEE . . { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	210,142	285 559	170,096	195,785	211,172
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	1,183,220	1,426,314	1,050,866	1,217,545	1,336,843
	{ Average value per cwt. . . . R	56-4-11	49-15-2	61-12-6	62-3-0	63-4-11
11	WOOL (raw and manufactured)—Value . . . . Rx.	992,513	1,005,633	1,124,592	932,654	1,017,419
12	SILK (raw and manufactured)—Value . . . . ,,	763,774	713,041	814,605	651,491	640,023
13	LAC—Value . . . . . ,,	458,524	353,398	410,716	693,894	624,278
14	OILS—Value . . . . . ,,	417,470	381,316	509,015	493,646	537,775
15	SUGAR—Value . . . . . ,,	424,369	473,890	905,818	335,677	455 364
16	TEAK WOOD . { Quantity . . . . . Cubic tons.	36,409	48,476	65,668	38,867	42,119
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	323.902	531,616	704,932	386,835	423 752
	{ Average value per cubic ton. . . R	88-15-5	109-10-8	107-5-7	99-8-5	100-5-11
17	SALTPETRE . { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	349.351	387,800	367,316	351,749	337,358
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	329,515	369,517	357,650	336,137	316,687
	{ Average value per cwt. . . . R	9-6-11	9-8-5	9-11-9	9-8-11	9-6-2

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first eleven months of the year*—concluded.

No.	IMPORTS.			Eleven Months, 1st April to the end of February				
				1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	COTTON— Twist and yarn	Quantity	Lbs.	46,098,900	48,244,135	41,803,228	46,539,279	46,671,894
		Value	Rx.	3,189,532	3,446,025	3,152,351	3,446,744	3,255,312
		Average value per lb	R	0-11-1	0-11-5	0-12-1	0-11-10	0-11-2
		" in sterling, at average exchange		11¾d.	11¾d.	1s. 0¼d.	1s. 1⅜d.	11⅜d.
	Other manufactures—Value		Rx.	21,593,462	25,234,768	23,682,712	24,853,696	22,787,030
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross imports		"	24,782,994	28,680,793	26,835,063	28,300,440	26,042,348
	Re-exports—							
	Twist and yarn	*Quantity*	*Lbs.*	910,704	1,525,894	1,132,224	1,096,760	1,511,233
		Value	*Rx.*	58,858	105,981	81,045	74,171	104,752
		Average value per lb	R	0-10-4	0-11-1	0-11·5	0-10-10	0-11-1
	Other Manufactures—Value		*Rx.*	1,481,772	1,537,878	1,615,772	1,566,313	1,646,303
	Total Re-exports		"	1,540,630	1,643,859	1,696,817	1,640,484	1,751,055
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net imports		"	23,242,364	27,036,934	25,138,246	26,659,956	24,291,293
2	METALS		Value "	4,952,260	3,946,321	5,439,002	5,455,500	5,415,283
3	SILK (raw and manufactured)		" "	2,088,346	2,399,490	2,645,667	2,325,637	2,781,797
4	OILS		" "	1,337,586	1,889,829	2,374,897	2,333,735	2,379,584
5	SUGAR		" "	1,848,829	1,581,145	1,933,813	3,151,785	2,343,206
6	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK		" "	3,322,923	3,504,251	2,623,818	3,007,161	2,316,907
7	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK		" "	1,649,858	2,184,992	2,289,336	1,990,591	2,001,364
8	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES		" "	1,719,112	1,619,654	1,508,594	1,826,269	1,776,798
9	PROVISIONS		" "	1,389,890	1,472,321	1,491,481	1,371,276	1,635,814
10	LIQUORS		" "	1,349,099	1,371,460	1,337,947	1,305,065	1,307,737
11	APPAREL		" "	1,055,797	1,053,751	1,109,106	1,144,296	1,177,132
12	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)	Quantity	Tons	708,599	756,732	567,108	721,367	636,629
		Value	Rx.	1,367,428	1,726,981	1,214,980	1,409,911	1,100,057
		Average value per ton	R	19-4-9	22-13-2	21-6-9	19-8-9	16-12-1
13	SPICES		Value Rx.	845,118	755,248	799,190	738,982	722,843
14	SALT	Quantity	Tons.	411,158	364,424	347,545	306,090	341,369
		Value	Rx.	760,708	805,274	754,461	717,839	575,180
		Average value per ton	R	18-8-0	22-1-7	21-11-4	19-9-9	16-13-7

TABLE IV.—*Wholesale prices of typical commodities in Gold and Silver in London and Calcutta in December in each year.*

(*Prices of March 1873=100*).

IN LONDON—(*prices quoted from the* LONDON ECONOMIST).	Measured in Gold.								Measured in Silver.*							
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Scotch Pig Iron (Warrants)	36	35	37	37	35	50	40	40	43	45	48	49	50	68	50	54
Coals, Hetton, Wallsend (London)	52	51	51	49	51	63	55	52	62	66	67	66	71	86	69	71
Copper, Chili Bars	54	45	43	95	87	55	62	52	64	58	56	127	121	75	79	70
Straits Tin	52	64	69	115	68	67	64	63	62	81	89	153	95	92	80	85
Wheat	57	55	61	56	55	55	59	71	68	69	80	74	78	75	74	96
Flour, town-made	54	53	56	54	61	57	65	66	65	68	71	73	85	78	82	89
Beef, inferior	98	75	75	75	67	87	70	80	117	95	97	100	95	119	88	108
Cotton, No. 40, mule twist	70	64	60	62	65	64	68	57	83	82	77	84	91	88	85	77
Wool, South Down Hogs	52	51	59	55	54	59	59	59	63	65	76	73	75	80	74	79
Sugar, Foreign Muscovado	44	60	42	56	53	45	55	58	52	77	55	75	75	61	69	78
Coffee	66	65	86	102	101	112	118	114	79	83	111	136	142	153	149	155
Saltpetre	81	78	77	77	77	78	78	77	97	100	99	103	107	137	99	103
Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	127	130	134	140	137	126	135
Silver	84	79	77	75	71	73	79	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IN CALCUTTA—(*prices quoted from the* CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT).																
Grey Shirtings (8¼ lb)									76	80	81	79	81	76	74	74
Mule twist, white, good, No. 40									72	71	62	72	75	74	71	65
" " Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lb)									58	57	58	58	57	57	56	57
" " Orange, No. 40—60									78	73	75	86	85	85	77	73
Copper, sheathing									65	58	65	90	99	69	72	72
Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square									54	50	53	59	65	79	64	64
Spelter, hard									84	97	109	128	107	144	151	151
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered									71	77	80	69	74	Nom.	Nil.	Nil.
Indigo, good									103	110	72	82	93	76	88	74
Jute, picked									110	118	131	153	192	192	123	219
Shell lac, fine, orange									56	59	56	68	76	102	76	108
Linseed, fine, bold, clean									95	101	98	94	112	115	99	128
Rice, Ballam									139	176	106	118	147	165	159	168
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar									60	73	89	64	76	87	71	64
Tea, good, Souchong									55	64	55	50	52	50	48	41
Wheat, Doodiah									66	72	81	76	87	81	86	108
Gold									119	122	123	131	135	131	188	181

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.—Statement showing the true financial results to the Revenues of India of the guarantee of interest upon the Capital of Guaranteed Railway Companies.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Open mileage at end of official year	3,896	3,912	*3,241	3,243	†2,588	2,588	2,588
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Gross traffic receipts	7,280,512	7,241,465	7,403,415	6,534,567	6,753,013	6,755,000	6,325,000
Working expenses	3,633,396	3,604,795	3,752,607	3,365,933	3,251,739	3,292,000	3,065,000
Percentage of working expenses on receipts	49·91	49·78	50·68	51·50	48·15	48·73	48·46
Net traffic receipts	3,647,116	3,636,670	3,650,808	3,168,634	3,501,274	3,463,000	3,260,000
Net gain by the remittance to England of Capital receipts and disbursements in India at the contract rates of exchange instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue	3,647,116	3,636,670	3,650,808	3,168,634	3,501,274	3,463,000	3,260,000
Gross guaranteed interest paid in India	10,648	25,595	6,672	9,468	7,597	38,500	38,600
Ditto in London £	2,696,976	2,694,920	2,697,388	2,337,058	2,354,130	2,114,200	2,145,100
Total guaranteed interest (sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year)	*Rx.* 3,721,864	*Rx.* 3,852,947	*Rx.* 3,959,108	*Rx.* 3,395,279	*Rx.* 3,130,941	*Rx.* 3,074,500	*Rx.* 3,256,300
Surplus paid to Railway Companies	534,598	663,622	570,195	441,933	473,334	732,800	550,500
Land and Supervision	66,235	51,436	44,344	30,952	42,987	17,700	49,500
Interest on Revenue balances	1,827	2,265	3,288	...	...	...	...
Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain	115,343	78,683	86,909	142,733	87,538	185,100	136,600
Total Expenditure	4,439,867	4,647,953	4,663,844	4,010,897	3,734,800	4,010,100	3,992,900
Net Expenditure from the Public Treasury	792,751	1,011,283	1,013,036	842,263	233,526	547,100	732,900
Net Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 692 miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1889, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

† The South Indian Railway, 654½ miles, was purchased by the State on the 31st December 1890, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table VI.—Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1890-91, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1891-92 and 1892-93, and to end of 1892-93.

Railways.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Open Lines.						
East Indian	—14,232	—65,700	140,100	14,390,731	14,390,731	...
Rajputana-Malwa	691	—45,000	11,000	9,275,277	9,275,277	...
Holkar	1,720	2,500	2,000	1,306,590	1,306,590	...
Rewari-Ferozepore	1,275	7,500	7,000	1,288,437	1,288,437	...
Bhopal	16,912	20,000	27,000	194,969	194,969	...
Warora Colliery	—25,095	2,290	26,200	682,297	682,297	...
Wardha Coal		—27,800	1,500			
Umaria Colliery	5,446	8,410	5,000	106,242	106,242	...
Burma, including Tounghoo-Mandalay	14,866	51,870	30,000	5,223,054	5,223,054	...
Jorhat	1,187	400	3,900	79,195	79,195	...
Cherra-Companygunj	404	—40	1,300	78,641	78,541	...
Eastern Bengal	237,997	111,160	180,690	8,375,748	8,375,748	...
Tirhoot	17,518	46,590	22,500	2,394,183	2,394,183	...
Tirhoot—Durbhunga-Bairagnia Branch	74,927					
Patna-Gya	533	1,600	10,000	446,273	446,273	...
Nalhati	981	700	—35,600	—33	—33	...
Kaunia-Dhurla	1,304	1,450	...	97,926	97,926	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	23,338	15,580	58,560	10,435,886	10,435,886	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	—45	1,300	10,000	1,157,601	1,157,601	...
Bareilly-Pilibhit	369	...	...	512,115	512,115	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	—36,319	2,300	...			
North Western	570,006	389,460	433,070	35,450,279	35,450,279	...
Chenab Bridge	7,599					
Jammu-Kashmir	3,055					
Amritsar-Pathankot	362	—640				
South Indian	5,707,838‡	200,000	227,000	7,663,011	7,663,011	...
Bezvada Extension	3,460	2,000	1,000	142,759	142,759	...
Dhond and Manmad	447	6,000	7,000	1,112,444	1,112,444	...
TOTAL	6,616,544	731,930	1,169,220	100,413,625	100,413,625	...
Lines under construction.						
East Indian—Jherria Extension	...	...	160,000	160,000	341,225	181,225
Godhra-Rutlam	73,193	235,000	450,000	771,404	1,500,000	728,596
North Western—Mianwali-Mari Branch	69,203	26,000	5,000	120,536	160,003	39,467
Burma-Meiktila Branch	...	3,650	6,900	10,550	30,342	19,792
Mu Valley	429,390	519,090	502,050	1,611,217	1,611,217(a	...
Bengal-Assam	...	103,400	300,000	403,400	1,200,000	796,600
Eastern Bengal—Barsoe-Kissengunge Branch	...	84,800	20,000	104,800	139,505	34,705
Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Jaunpur	...	36,000	205,000	241,000	1,012,035	771,035
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	...	25,000	375,000	400,000	678,212	278,212
Petroleum Operations	1,232	—5,100	1,800	15,422	15,422	...
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	123,040	27,970	33,500	429,362	429,362	...
Peshawar Railway Reserve	...	38,400	350	38,750	38,750	...
Mushkaf-Bolan	...	130,700	200,000	330,700	1,700,000	1,369,300
Mari-Attock	...	72,500	285,000	357,500	1,625,000	1,267,500
East Coast, including Kistna Bridge	288,293	1,250,000	1,088,100	2,629,039	4,800 000	2,170,961
Mayavaram-Mutupet	28,612	53,100	155,000	236,712	239,670	2,958
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	1,907	113,200	150,000	266,876	280,000	13,124
Hyderabad-Umarkot	...	125,400	23,000	148,400	152,000	3,600
TOTAL	1,014,870	2,839,110	3,960,700	8,275,668	15,952,743	7,677,075
Carried forward	7,631,414	3,571,040	5,129,920	108,689,293	116,366,368	7,677,075

(a) Estimated cost of whole project not known.

‡ Includes the following—

	£
Debt created for redemption of share Capital	4,197,557
Less—Capital deposited by the new Company	1,000,000
	3,197,557
Debenture Stock taken over	425,000
Debentures taken over	1,070,000
Total	4,692,557

APPENDIX.

Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1890-91, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1891-92 and 1892-93, and to end of 1892-93—*contd.*

Railways.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought over	7,631,414	3,571,040	5,129,920	108,689,293	116,366,368	7,677,075
Lines in abeyance or Transferred to Companies.						
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	...	...	...	30,244	30,244	...
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	*52,707	52,707	...
Bellary-Kistna	2,075	50	...	1,657,553	1,657,553	...
Bilaspur-Etawah	...	...	...	7 514	7,514	...
Vizagapatam-Raipur	...	...	..	24,504	24,504	...
TOTAL	2,075	50	...	1,772,522	1,772,522	...
Stores and Reserve	—24,134	—94,880	—331,720	—357,920	—357,920	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Deprecation Account	—39,827	—19,100	...	72,684	72,684	...
TOTAL	7,569,528	3,457,110	4,798,200	110,176,579	117,853,654	7,677,075
Deduct—Probable lapse	...	—200,000	...	—200,000	...	200,000
	7,569,528	3,257,110	4,798,200	109,976,579	117,853,654	7,877,075
Distributed as under—						
Capital expenditure on Public Works (not charged against Revenue)—						
State Railways—Construction	2,881,783	2,779,600	3,485,000	65,796,628	...	...
Redemption of Liabilities	4,692,557	...	...	33,553,451	...	...
Famine Relief and Insurance—						
Protective Railways		294,900	1,011,700	4,240,579	...	...
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	—4,812	182,610	301,500	6,385,921	...	...
TOTAL AS ABOVE	7,569,528	3,257,110	4,798,200	109,976,579	117,853,654	7,877,075

* Represents depreciation on works and stores allowed by Government on transfer to the Company.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table VII.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1890-91, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1891-92, 1892-93, and to the end of 1892-93, &c.

	Accounts, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Total Actual and Estimated outlay to end of 1892-93.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned Estimate remaining to be spent.
IRRIGATION WORKS.						...
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.						...
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	...
Bengal.						
ORISSA CANALS	33,160	41,600	40,000	2,503,388	3,139,622	636,234
MIDNAPORE CANAL. Old outlay	—4,030	...	...	822,571	831,677	...
MIDNAPORE CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	441	1,600	...	3,453	5,632	2,179
HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL. Old outlay	...	...	...	179,549	177,503	...
HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL. Outlay against supplementary estimate	15,288	27,100	6,900	54,230	76,915	22,685
SONE CANALS. Old outlay	17,136	...	...	2,552,800	2,788,870	...
SONE CANALS. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	...	21,200	20,000	41,200	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.						
GANGES CANAL. Old outlay	15,473	...	...	2,685,061	2,923,592	...
GANGES CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	...	20,500	28,500	49,000	24,724	...
LOWER GANGES CANAL. Old outlay	18,915	...	...	3,099,851	3,273,832	...
LOWER GANGES CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	...	19,700	25,400	45,100	4,751	...
AGRA CANAL. Old outlay	3,393	...	...	849,147	871,752	...
AGRA CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	...	3,600	5,500	9,100	3,294	...
EASTERN JUMNA CANAL. Old outlay	4,622	...	...	318,507	344,191	...
EASTERN JUMNA CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	...	5,900	10,600	16,500	5,752	...
Punjab.						
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. Old outlay	...	...	...	1,056,612	1,078,050	...
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	5,844	7,500	20,000	33,344	29,848	...
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL, Sirsa Branch (State outlay)	46,442	55,200	60,000	175,115	289,269	114,154
BARI DOAB CANAL. Old outlay	...	...	...	1,577,572	1,579,860	...
BARI DOAB CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	2,821	2,000	30,000	34,821	1,687	...
Carried over	159,505	205,900	246,900	16,106,921	...	...

Capital Expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1890-91, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1891-92, 1892-93, and to the end of 1892-93, &c.—*continued.*

	Accounts, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Total Actual and Estimated outlay to end of 1892-93.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned Estimate remaining to be spent.
Punjab—contd.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought over	159,505	205,900	246,900	16,106.921	...	...
SIK (SI. CANAL OUTLAY). Old outlay	—26,398	...	...	2,213,442	2,226,440	...
SIK (SI. CANAL OUTLAY). Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	...	36,800	20,000	56,800	88,371	31,571
CHENAB CANAL	188,781	335,000	120,000	1,009,815	998,500	...
Madras.						
GODAVARI DELTA SYSTEM. Old outlay	...	...	...	1,083,306	1,108,933	...
GODAVARI DELTA SYSTEM. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	976	6,700	...	7,676	9,922	2,246
KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM	47,098	42,200	42,300	1,015,374	1,391,978	376,604
SANGAM ANICUT SYSTEM	1,899	3,100	3,600	304,687	306,500	1,813
PERIYAR PROJECT	106,017	101,200	84,100	451,910	542,500	90,590
Bombay.						
DESERT CANAL	...	600	...	122,301	123,479	1,178
BEGARI „	...	...	...	162,561	162,561	...
EASTERN NARA WORKS	7,938	11,800	18,000	542,865	527,670	...
MUTHA CANALS	4,713	1,300	13,300	622,583	605,323	...
Other projects	13,955	6,800	22,800	3,287,038	...	...
	504,484	751,400	571,000	26,987,279	...	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	20,635	31,000	21,000	5,516,528	...	...
TOTAL	483,849	720,400	550,000	21,470,751	...	...
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.						
PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.						
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.						
BETWA CANAL	1,297	1,300	3,100	400,907	425,141	24,234
Punjab.						
SWAT RIVER CANAL	3,095	1,000	4,500	353,089	354,581	1,492
Madras.						
RUSHIKULYA PROJECT	45,457	64,000	45,000	292,427	394,000	101,573
Bombay.						
NIRA CANAL	23,858	11,800	12,200	509,834	487,938	...
Other projects	685	700	200	410.316	...	...
	74,392	78,800	65,000	1,966,573	...	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	...	...	...	285 434	...	...
TOTAL	74,392	78,800	65,000	1,681,139	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	558,241	799,200	615,000	23,151,890	...	...

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table VIII.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways for five years ending 1890-91, with Revised Estimates for 1891-92 and Budget Estimates for 1892-93.

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 18...
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.		
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*
Open mileage at beginning of year	3,921*	3,896	3,912	††3,241	3,243	§2,588	2,588
Gross receipts.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Madras	794,264	821,527	861,715	942,442	963,219	930,000	960,000
South Indian	512,195	506,398	551,270	582,050	468,015	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,343 613	1,227,163	1,300,596	1,308,085	1,325,745	1,405,000	1,345,000
Great Indian Peninsula	3.971,652	3,984,601	4,208,148	3 701,990	3,996,034	4,420,000	4,020,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	658,787	701,776	481,686	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,280,512	7.241,465	7,403,415	6,534,567	6,753,013	6,755,000	6,325,000
Working expenses.							
Madras	504,611	513,922	498,676	536,576	497,965	540,000	540,000
South Indian	346,206	372,378	382,017	377,325	281,260	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	562 972	520,158	559 640	559.210	537 342	590,000	565,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,857,344	1,842,185	1,999,032	1,892,822	1,935,172	2,162,000	1,960,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	362,263	356,152	313,242		...	...	...
TOTAL	3,633,396	3,604,795	3,752,607	3,365,933	3,251,739	3,292,000	3,065,000
Net traffic receipts.							
Madras	289,653	307,605	363,039	405,866	465,254	390,000	420,000
South Indian	165,990	134,020	169,253	204,725	186,755	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	780,641	707,005	740 956	748,875	788,403	815,000	780,000
Great Indian Peninsula	2,114,308	2,142,416	2,209,116	1,809,168	2,060,862	2,258,000	2,060,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	296,524	345,624	168,444	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,647,116	3,636,670	3,650,808	3,168,634	3,501,274	3,463,000	3,260,000

* The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, 691 miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1886, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

† The Bellary Branch of the Madras Railway, 33 miles in length, having been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway, the mileage is shown under State Railways.

‡ The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 692 miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1889, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

§ The South Indian Railway, 654½ miles, was purchased by the State on the 31st December 1890, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

APPENDIX.

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.		
STATE RAILWAYS.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	*M.* 7,227	*M.* 8,081	*M.* 8,979	*M.* (*a*) 10,407	*M.* 11,055	*M.* (*b*) 12,645	*M.* 12,909
Gross receipts.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
[illegible]ndian	4,707,202	4,603,216	4,471,119	4,474,030	4,428,495	4,930,300	4,650,300
Dilo[illegible]nagar-Ghazipur	4,738	4,833	4,604				
Rajputana-Malwa	1,818,351	1,698,296	1,903,833	1,938,223	1,851,105	2,170,000	1,926,200
Sindia	39,183	45,739	37,080	7,108	...	...	...
Bhopal	3,505	4,976	5,512	7,916	8,777	14,400	17,000
Warora Colliery	74,742	78,021	88,442	82,187	90,930	52,000	56,000
Wardha Coal						25,600	25,000
Bengal Nagpur	131,760	137,477	163,517	218,157	319,391	618,000	650,000
Katni-Umaria	3,326	8,125	...	...	...	...	...
Umaria Colliery	6,873	11,447	17,822	26,408	33,979	28,200	42,000
Burma	291,663	331,041	314,241	348,338	376,678	410,000	600,000
Tounghoo-Mandalay	...	...	31,901	161,449	193,310	195,000	...
Mu Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Jorhat	3,911	4,968	5,964	6,046	6,198	6,500	6,500
Cherra-Companygunj	226	1,220	620	1,235	1,713	2,000	2,300
Eastern Bengal	842,077	958,431	1,070,589	1,145,727	1,220,112	1,145,000	1,180,000
Tirhoot	159,921	180,506	170,854	211,182	69,726	...	...
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	320,600	485,000	520,000
Nalhati	8,654	9,405	10,459	10,444	10,008	9,000	...
Patna-Gya	53,645	52,887	49,895	52,151	51,749	60,500	55,000
Bengal Central	34,575	75,538	72,389	72,991	74,047	75,000	75,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	174,788	784,746	734,471	860,000	830,000
Benares Branch	...	175	700				
Indian Midland	9,234	30,563	108,154	314,730	331,908	425,000	440,000
Bareilly-Pilibhit	10,126	9,558	9,350	10,985	9,954	...	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	1,656	18,305	25,428	31,888	33,729	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	7,356	55,500	60,000
North Western	2,373,245	2,188,185	2,573,190	2,905,416	2,730,774	3,220,000	2,880,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	7,320	7,359	8,738	10,154	11,225	11,200	...
South Indian	...	...	...	...	147,044		
Villupuram-Guntakal	...	...	...	...	1,995	716,200	807,200
,, ,, Nellore Branch	...	4,845	23,566	25,454	24,260		
Bellary-Kistna	...	6,181	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	37,401	51,481	59,014	101,156	122,768	132,500	137,000
Bezváda Extension	...	...	...	7,667	7,473	8,550	9,100
East Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Dhond and Manmad*	23,376	22,734	25,545	24,943	26,313	29,600	29,600
Southern Mahratta	182,317	326,423	399,806	407,133	457,136	483,000	490,000
Hyderabad-Umarkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,700
TOTAL	10,829,027	10,871,926	11,827,120	13,387,864	13,703,224	16,168,050	15,543,900

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

(*a*) Includes the length of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

(*b*) Ditto ditto South Indian and Bengal and North-Western Railways.

APPENDIX.

	Accounts. 1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
Working Expenses.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
East Indian	1,721,762	1,662,581	1,689,946	1,682,537	1,484,563	1,675,000	1,516,500
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	2,461	2,245	2,195				
Rajputana-Malwa	980,031	907,154	970,424	1,020,867	926,066	1,077,500	995,[illegible]
Sindia	19,472	21,322	17,703	3,372	...	...	...
Bhopal	2,556	4,457	4,977	8,458	10,434	9,500	,000
Warora-Colliery	59,627	68,028	61,323	57,343	64,772	42,500	43,800
Wardha Coal						20,450	19,500
Bengal-Nagpur	80,370	86,760	127,058	147,176	234,881	305,000	325,000
Katni-Umaria	2,588	9,600	...	...	...	...	...
Umaria Colliery	8,149	2,634	20,363	22,418	23,681	26,000	32,400
Burma	173,250	175,841	189,876	204,756	207,845	231,500	340,000
Tounghoo-Mandalay	...	...	32,545	120,702	108,278	115,700	...
Mu Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Jorhat	5,376	6,441	5,707	6,231	5,797	6,000	6,400
Cherra-Companygunj	2,361	3,716	2,116	2,672	1,917	1,950	2,100
Eastern Bengal	507,854	481,139	490,105	510,317	542,205	615,000	540,000
Tirhoot	98,583	106,156	96,254	90,553	31,093	...	...
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	131,952	422,500	360,000
Nalhati	6,711	6,192	8,541	7,594	7,832	6,000	...
Patna-Gya	27,898	24,613	23,786	25,395	23,739	25,600	24,200
Bengal Central	43,351	67,611	51,147	45,648	49,263	57,500	53,500
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	54,558	343,935	350,043	380,000	350,000
Benares Branch	...	69	80				
Indian Midland	8,199	20,098	69,512	234,086	254,146	293,000	280,000
Bareilly-Pilibhit	7,675	6,766	6,592	7,300	7,893	...	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	1,207	14,998	18,153	21,266	23,529	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	4,428	35,000	38,000
North Western	1,316,886	1,633,529	1,742,526	1,856,235	1,749,515	1,950,000	1,880,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	—2,218	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	...	...	...	70,577		
Villupuram-Guntakal	...	...	...	..	1,344	492,000	540,000
" " Nellore Branch	...	9,154	27,060	18,369	17,149		
Bellary Kistna	...	8,519	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	20,144	42,426	47,744	90,598	96,446	97,200	101,000
Bezvada Extension	...	...	...	6,083	5,837	5,800	6,400
East Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,250
Dhond and Manmad*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	125,596	222,138	298 965	330,529	336,715	352,500	365,000
Hyderabad-Umarkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,700
Deduct—Probable lapse	...	...	...	...	...	—100,000	...
TOTAL	5,219,889	5,594,187	6,059,256	6,864,440	6,771,940	8,143,200	7,878,850

*The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

APPENDIX.

	Accounts. 1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
Net Traffic Receipts.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
East Indian	2,985,440	2,940,635	2,781,173	2,791,493	2,943,932	3,255,300	3,133,800
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	2,277	2,588	2,409				
Rajputana-Malwa	838,320	791,142	933,409	917,356	925,039	1,092,500	930,700
Sindia	19,711	24,417	19,377	3,736	...	...	...
Bhopal	949	519	535	— 542	—1,657	4,900	3,400
[illegible]ra Colliery	15,115	9,993	27,119	24,844	26,158	9,500	12,200
Coal						5,150	5,500
Bengal-Nagpur	51,390	50,717	36,459	70,981	84,510	313,000	325,000
Katni-Umaria	738	—1,475	...	...	...	...	...
Umaria Colliery	—1,276	8,813	—2,541	3,990	10 298	2,200	9,600
Burma	118,413	155,200	124,365	143,582	168,833	178,500	260,000
Tounghoo-Mandalay	...	...	—644	40,747	85,032	79 300	...
Mu Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jorhat	—1,465	—1,473	275	—185	401	500	100
Cherra-Companygunj	—2,135	—2,496	—1,496	—1,437	—204	50	200
Eastern Bengal	334,223	477,292	580,484	635,410	677,907	530,000	640,000
Tirhoot	61,338	74,350	74,600	120,629	38,633	...	...
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	188,648	62,500	160,000
Nalhati	1,943	3,213	1,918	2,850	2,176	3,000	...
Patna-Gya	25,747	28,274	26,109	26,756	28,010	34,900	30,800
Bengal Central	—8,776	7,927	21 242	27,343	24,784	17,500	21,500
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	120,230	440,811	384,428	480,000	480,000
Benares Branch	...	106	620				
Indian Midland	1,035	10,465	38,642	80,644	77,762	132,000	160,000
Bareilly-Pilibhit	2,451	2,792	2,758	3,685	2,061	...	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	449	3,307	7,275	10,622	10,200	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	2 928	20,500	22,000
North Western	1,056,359	554,656	830,664	1,049,181	981,259	1,270,000	1,000,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	9,538	7,350	8,738	10,154	11,225	11,200	...
South Indian	...	...	...	...	76,467	224,200	267,200
Villupuram-Guntakal	...	...	...	...	651		
" " Nellore Branch	...	—4,309	—3,494	7,085	7 111	...	...
Bellary-Kistna	...	—2,338	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	17,257	9,055	11,270	10,558	26,322	35,300	36,000
Bezvada Extension	...	...	...	1,584	1,636	2,750	2,700
East Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,750
Dhond and Manmad*	23,376	22,734	25,545	24,943	26,313	29,600	29,600
Southern Mahratta	56,721	104,285	100,841	76,604	120,421	130,500	125,000
Hyderabad-Umarkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Add—For probable lapse on working expenses	...	...	...	...	...	100,000	...
TOTAL	5,609,138	5,277,739	5,767,864	6,523,424	6,931,284	8,024,850	7,665,050

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

APPENDIX F.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table IX.—Gross receipts, working expenses and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1890-91, with Revised Estimate for 1891-92, and Budget Estimate for 1892-93.

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.		
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
DIRECT RECEIPTS—							
Orissa canals	17,961	22,304	24,351	30,422	34,501	33,800	33,800
Midnapore canal	23,419	23,438	25,180	27,761	23,720	24,700	23,500
Hidgellee Tidal canal	5 440	4,186	5,517	4,195	2,804	4,500	6,000
Sone canals	91,843	60,395	84,389	89,750	73,648	81,200	83,500
Ganges canals	220,926	197,254	213,014	199,141	248,974	256,200	280,700
Lower Ganges canal	105,666	106,614	123,382	133,309	140,604	177,000	133,000
Agra canal	61,338	48,148	46,622	56,566	61,390	59,500	53,200
Eastern Jumna canal	69,864	70,305	71,154	63,514	83,255	81,000	72,000
Betwa canal	2,070	3,057	7,313	7,585	7,455	10,000	8,000
Western Jumna canal	83,898	135,366	90,170	113,116	160,321	150,000	135,000
Chenab canal	...	25	3,768	7,711	9,793	10,000	17,000
Bari Doab canal	129.138	126,141	139,232	139,663	149,559	168,000	191,800
Sirhind canal	35,491	69,900	113,233	133,917	168,523	200,000	220,000
Swat River canal	2,672	10,326	22,753	24,941	25,048	20,000	25,600
Godavari Delta System	10,601	12,431	10,653	11 492	12,236	11,000	11,000
Kistna „ „	3,791	4,394	4,669	4,502	5,047	5,000	5,000
Sangam Anicut „	...	86	142	91	127	100	100
Desert canal	3.735	3,697	7.037	5,193	2,803	2,700	4,000
Begari „	4,544	2,549	5,097	4,404	2,836	2,300	2,700
Eastern Nara Works	1,772	1,599	1,681	1,753	2,206	2 000	1,900
Mutha canals	18,340	18,958	21,640	20,625	21,881	20,900	21,500
Nira canal	274	768	1,029	2,756	3,609	4,100	6,000
Other projects	17,041	29,020	39,776	50 177	44,343	47,600	55,600
TOTAL	909,824	950,961	1,061,802	1,132,584	1,284,683	1,371,600	1,323,200
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Ganges canal	44,301	44,301	44,301	54.731	66,446	67,700	67,700
Lower Ganges canal	20,783	20,783	20,959	20,950	20,959	21,000	21,000
Eastern Jumna „	22,153	22,154	22,153	22,153	23,202	24,400	24,400
Western Jumna „	5,832	5,140	5,275	4,737	2,368	...	...
Bari Doab „	60,497	37,526	40,469	42,467	44,046	24,500	...
Godavari Delta System	178,140	183,853	195,920	200,371	204.703	204,500	210,400
Kistna „ „	113,667	132,273	142,362	150,618	167,461	167,900	168,000
Sangam Anicut „	5,824	8,041	8,541	12,000	12,946	14,800	14,800
Desert canal	6,072	8,254	11,030	13,120	12,854	6,400	15,100
Begari „	19,377	10,391	25,223	22,498	18,922	15,900	22,600
Eastern Nara Works	22,753	28,020	34,586	42,908	38,890	44,700	47,900
Mutha canals	*—476*	*—468*	*—562*	*—538*	*—595*	...	...
Nira canal	*—6*	*—31*	*—44*	*—128*	*—171*	...	...
Other projects	98,552	93,318	120,828	103,870	96,875	97,600	112,500
TOTAL	597,469	602,555	671,041	689,766	708,996	689,500	704 400
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	17,961	22,304	24,351	30,422	34,501	33,800	33,800
Midnapore canal	23,4 9	23,438	25,180	27,761	23,720	24,700	23,500
Hidgellee Tidal canal	5,440	4,186	5,517	4,195	2,804	4,500	6,000
Sone canals	91,843	60,395	84,389	89,750	73,648	81,200	83,500
Ganges canal	265,227	241,555	257,315	253,872	315,420	323,900	280,700
Lower Ganges canal	126,449	127,397	144,341	154,268	161,563	198,000	154,000
Agra canal	61,338	48,148	46 622	56,566	61,390	59,500	53,200
Eastern Jumna canal	92,017	92,45[illegible]	93,307	85,667	106,547	105,400	96,400
Betwa canal	2,070	3,057	7,313	7,585	7,455	10,000	8,000
Western Jumna canal	89,730	140,506	95,445	117,853	162,689	150,000	135,000
Chenab canal	...	25	3,768	7,711	9.793	10,000	17,000
Bari Doab canal	189,635	163 667	179,701	182,130	193,605	192,500	191,800
Sirhind canal	35,491	69,900	113,233	133,917	168,523	200,000	220,000
Swat River canal	2,672	10,326	22,753	24,941	25.048	20,000	25,600
Godavari Delta System	188,741	196,284	206,573	211,863	216,939	215,600	221,400
Kistna „ „	117,458	136,667	147.031	155,120	172,508	172,900	173,000
Sangam Anicut „	5,824	8,127	8,683	12,091	13,073	14,900	14,900
Desert canal	9,807	11,951	18,067	18,313	15,657	9,100	19,100
Begari „	23,92[illegible]	21,940	30,320	26 902	21,758	18,200	25,300
Eastern Nara Works	24,525	29,619	36,267	44,661	41,096	46,700	49,800
Mutha canals	17,864	18,490	21,078	20,087	21,286	20,900	21,500
Nira canal	268	737	985	2,628	3,438	4,100	6,000
Other projects	115,593	122,338	160.604	154,047	141,218	145,200	168,100
TOTAL	1,507,293	1,553,516	1,732,843	1,822,350	1,993,679	2,061,100	2,027,600

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Gross receipts, working expenses and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1890-91, with Revised Estimate for 1891-92 and Budget Estimate for 1892-93—*continued*.

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.		
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
WORKING EXPENSES—							
Orissa canals	50.193	48,131	38,717	43.170	43,946	39,100	42,000
Midnapore canal	22,637	24,007	20,035	20,067	19,925	26,800	23,000
Hidgellee Tidal canal	2,284	6,490	7,535	2,572	5,197	5,100	3,900
Sone canals	58,146	71,731	75.522	69.747	66,059	71,300	68,400
Ganges canal	85,535	88,300	91,931	95.789	104,495	102.500	98,300
Lower Ganges canal	79,186	86,397	96,850	90,792	88,981	84,400	90,400
Agra canal	28,337	24,478	24,113	25.975	23,225	24,700	23,800
Eastern Jumna canal	20,562	19,266	25,467	24.718	29,804	30,600	31,200
Betwa canal	6,995	8,295	10,444	10,721	10,534	10,000	10,200
Western Jumna canal	48,869	55,527	47,536	47,917	56,050	49,500	48,000
Chenab canal	...	5,733	7,835	9,823	8,951	12,000	19,000
Bari Doab canal	55,781	49,665	56,561	56.970	56,593	71,800	67,500
Sirhind canal	23,071	34,537	53,647	60,404	58,600	55,000	57,500
Swat River canal	5,243	8,375	8,745	9,221	10,247	10,500	7,500
Godavari Delta System	48,594	51,680	52,221	46,792	56,050	50,700	49,600
Kistna „ „	32,514	32,663	32,299	36 552	38,576	40,800	39,400
Sangam Anicut „	2,577	4,369	4,170	4,830	5,213	4,800	4,300
Desert canal	4,075	4,041	2,718	3,690	3,715	10,800	7,400
Begari „	5,300	6,126	6,452	7,583	6,052	6,500	7,100
Eastern Nara Works	6,443	5,474	8,393	8,266	9,375	8,400	9,500
Mutha canals	6,838	6,034	6,246	7,712	7,685	7,600	7,700
Nira canal	1,822	1,673	1,716	2,466	2,734	3,600	3,200
Other projects	31,771	34,615	42,523	41,781	47,006	46,300	52,100
TOTAL	626,773	677,607	721,676	727,558	758,413	772,800	771,000
NET REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	*—32,232*	*—25,827*	*—14,366*	*—12,748*	*—9,445*	*—5 300*	*—8,200*
Midnapore canal	782	*—569*	5,145	7,694	3,795	*—2,100*	500
Hidgellee Tidal canal	3,156	*—2,304*	*—2,018*	1,623	*—2,393*	*—600*	2,100
Sone canals	33,697	*—11,336*	8,867	20,003	7,589	9,900	15,100
Ganges canal	179,692	153,255	165,384	158,083	210,925	221,400	182 400
Lower Ganges canal	47,263	41,000	47,491	63,476	72,582	113,000	63,600
Agra canal	33,001	23,670	22,509	30,591	38,165	34,800	29,400
Eastern Jumna canal	71,455	73,193	67,840	60,949	76,743	74,800	65,200
Betwa canal	*—4,925*	*—5,238*	*—3,131*	*—3,136*	*—3,079*	...	*—2,200*
Western Jumna canal	40,861	84 979	47,909	69,936	106,639	100,500	87,000
Chenab canal	...	*—5,708*	*—4,067*	*—2,112*	842	*—2,000*	*—2,000*
Bari Doab canal	133,854	114,002	123,140	125,160	137,012	120,700	124,300
Sirhind canal	12,420	35,363	59,586	73.513	109,923	145,000	162,500
Swat River canal	*—2,571*	1,951	14,008	15,720	14,801	9,500	18,100
Godavari Delta system	140,147	144,604	154.352	165 071	160,889	164,900	171,800
Kistna „ „	84,944	104,004	114,732	118,568	133,932	132,100	133,600
Sangam Anicut „	3,247	3,758	4,513	7,261	7,860	10,100	10,600
Desert canal	5,732	7,910	15,349	14,623	11,942	*—1,700*	11,700
Begari „	18,621	15,814	23,868	19,319	15,706	11,700	18,200
Eastern Nara Works	18,082	24,145	27,874	36,395	31,721	38,300	40,300
Mutha canals	11,026	12,456	14,832	12,375	14,201	13 300	13,800
Nira canal	*—1,554*	*—936*	*—731*	162	704	500	2,800
Other projects	83,822	87,723	118,081	112,266	94,212	98,900	116,000
TOTAL	880,520	875,909	1,011,167	1,094,792	1,235,266	1,288,300	1 256,600

APPENDIX.

Capital Account of Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways.

Table X.—Abstract of Budget Estimates of Capital transactions of Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, 1891-92 and 1892-93.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees.			Amount of Exchange.			Amount in Pounds Sterling.		
	1891-92.		Budget, 1892-93.	1891-92.		Budget, 1892-93.	1891-92.		Budget, 1892-93.
	Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.	
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.									
Madras	23,00,000	23,50,000	21,50,000	1,92,000	1,96,000	1,79,000	210,800	215,400	197,100
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	25,50,000	26,25,000	27,00,000	2,12,000	2,19,000	2,25,000	233,800	240,600	247,500
Great Indian Peninsula	68,00,000	79,50,000	72,65,000	5,67,000	6,62,000	6,05,000	623,300	728,800	666,000
TOTAL	1,16,50,000	1,29,25,000	1,21,15,000	9,71,000	10,77,000	10,09,000	1,067,900	1,184,800	1,110,600
ADVANCES.									
Madras	22,00,000	20,00,000	23,00,000	1,84,000	1,67,000	1,92,000	201,600	183,300	210,800
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	15,00,000	13,75,000	16,00,000	1,25,000	1,15,000	1,33,000	137,500	126,000	146,700
Great Indian Peninsula	45,00,000	37,00,000	45,70,000	3,75,000	3,08,000	3,80,000	412,500	339,200	419,000
TOTAL	82,00,000	70,75,000	84,70,000	6,84,000	5,90,000	7,05,000	751,600	648,500	776,500
NET RECEIPTS.									
Madras	1,00,000	3,50,000	—1,50,000	8,000	29,000	—13,000	9,200	32,100	—13,700
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	10,50,000	12,50,000	11,00,000	87,000	1,04,000	92,000	96,300	114,600	100,800
Great Indian Peninsula	23,00,000	42,50,000	26,95,000	1,92,000	3,54,000	2,25,000	210,800	389,600	247,000
TOTAL	34,50,000	58,50,000	36,45,000	2,87,000	4,87,000	3,04,000	316,300	536,300	334,100
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
RECEIPTS.									
Capital received in India: Nilgiri Railway	14,00,000	3,50,000	16,00,000	...	...	...	140,000	35,000	160,000
Capital received in India: Lucknow-Bareilly	...	20,34,000	...	...	4,25,630	...	...	100837	...
Gain on remittances to India: Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	38,000	33,000	1,33,000	—3,800	—3,300	—13,300
Gain on remittances to India: Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Gain on remittances to India: Bengal Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gain on remittances to India: Indian Midland	...	...	...	1,07,000	96,000	1,50,000	—10,700	—9,600	—15,000
Gain on remittances to India: Bengal Central	...	...	...	800	...	...	—80	...	...
Gain on remittances to India: Bengal-Nagpur	...	...	...	1,96,000	1,74,000	3,19,000	—19,600	—17,400	—31,500
Gain on remittances to India: Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	21,600	20,000	15,000	—2,160	—2,000	—1,500
TOTAL	14,00,000	23,84,000	16,00,000	3,63,400	7,48,630	6,17,000	103,000	163,537	98,300
WITHDRAWALS.									
Southern Mahratta	5,00,000	2,88,000	2,28,000	83,000	48,000	38,000	41,700	24,000	19,000
Mysore	7,38,000	2,50,000	6,55,000	1,84,500	63,200	1,64,000	55,350	18,700	49,100
Bengal Assam	...	...	50,00,000	...	...	16,67,000	...	...	333,300
Indian Midland	14,50,000	8,57,000	9,47,000	2,90,000	1,71,000	1,89,000	116,000	68,600	75,800
Bengal Central	3,49,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	57,000	29,000	24,900	14,300	7,100
Bengal-Nagpur	24,65,000	37,00,000	24,00,000	5,69,000	8,54,000	5,54,000	189,600	284,600	184,600
Lucknow-Bareilly	4,57,000	3,80,000	1,50,000	91,000	76,000	30,000	36,600	30,400	12,000
Nilgiri Railway	14,00,000	4,50,000	16,00,000	...	...	...	140,000	45,000	160,000
TOTAL	73,59,000	61,25,000	1,10,80,000	13,17,500	12,69,000	26,71,000	604,150	485,600	840,900
Net Withdrawals	59,59,000	37,41,000	94,80,000	9,54,100	5,20,370	20,54,000	500,490	322,063	742,600
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
Net Withdrawals	25,09,000	—21,09,000	58,35,000	6,67,100	33,370	17,50,000	184,190	—214,237	408,500

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eleven months of the official year 1891-92, and of the twenty preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

YEAR.	FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.																							
	Bengal.			Madras.			Bombay.			Burma.			Sindh.			Total British India.								
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.			
1871-72	9,67	66,57	23,12	99,36	3,46	11,53	12,85	27,84	5,74	44,09	4,22	54,05	1,55	4,06	17,79	23,40	1,04	1,26	2,04	4,34	21,46	1,27,51	1,48,97	60,02	2,08,99	1871-72
1872-73	10,92	63,46	25,56	99,94	3,56	11,27	10,34	25,17	5,11	40,48	3,39	48,98	1,61	4,77	28,32	35,87	97	1,16	1,84	3,97	23,34	1,21,14	1,44,48	69,45	2,13,93	1872-73
1873-74	10,27	60,67	20,39	91,33	3,44	12,72	13,26	29,42	5,85	45,55	3,63	55,03	1,22	1,13	1,84	3,28	23,81	1,24,66	1,48,47	60,73	2,09,20	1873-74				
1874-75	10,86	70,33	17,53	98,72	3,37	12,30	12,41	28,08	6,51	45,29	4,23	56,03	1,04	1,48	1,13	3,65	25,27	1,35,05	1,60,32	51,09	2,11,41	1874-75				
1875-76	12,03	68,51	19,11	99,65	3,25	12,39	10,44	27,08	6,77	42,10	4,21	53,08	1,22	96	1,14	3,32	27,72	1,28,82	1,56,54	60,65	2,17,19	1875-76				
1876-77	12,01	60,19	18,90	91,10	4,93	10,96	6,20	22,09	7,78	39,36	1,09	48,23	1,34	71	31	2,36	29,87	1,16,26	1,46,13	48,60	1,94,73	1876-77				
1877-78	13,26	74,49	19,46	1,07,21	5,52	9,09	2,23	16,84	7,98	45,48	1,24	54,64	1,73	84	44	3,01	32,98	1,35,87	1,68,85	43,50	2,12,35	1877-78				
1878-79	11,87	58,82	19,35	90,04	4,98	8,56	4,41	17,95	7,78	41,56	2,17	51,51	1,75	57	29	2,61	32,41	1,16,07	1,48,48	48,55	1,97,03	1878-79				
1879-80	11,39	54,65	13,86	79,90	4,66	8,46	7,43	20,55	8,73	36,93	2,23	47,89	3,02	70	32	4,04	34,14	1,07,28	1,41,42	49,85	1,91,27	1879-80				
1880-81	12,10	54,84	15,27	82,21	4,80	9,62	7,08	21,50	8,11	51,41	2,41	61,93	4,50	1,14	23	5,87	33,93	1,24,73	1,58,66	56,73	2,15,39	1880-81				
1881-82	12,31	47,15	17,23	76,69	4,58	8,88	4,37	17,83	9,35	44,14	1,77	55,26	3,65	1,21	40	5,26	36,68	1,08,88	1,45,56	57,29	2,02,85	1881-82				
1882-83	13,08	14	18,11	31,33	5,02	6	3,53	8,61	9,59	—1,01*	1,78	10,36	3,16	4	55	3,75	38,16	—70*	37,46	64,67	1,02,13	1882-83				
1883-84	13,37	35	17,29	31,01	4,58	8	5,38	10,04	9,89	52	1,53	11,94	3,36	5	53	3,94	38,37	1,12	39,49	56,97	96,46	1883-84				
1884-85	11,43	34	13,77	25,54	4,41	5	4,41	8,87	9,97	47	1,91	12,35	3,66	6	57	4,29	36,29	99	37,28	43,74	81,02	1884-85				
1885-86	12,33	24	15,82	28,39	4,63	10	3,39	8,12	11,01	53	1,29	12,83	3,94	7	85	4,86	37,87	1,00	38,87	55,78	94,65	1885-86				
1886-87	13,13	38	13,27	26,78	6,13	17	4,54	10,84	11,37	52	1,66	13,55	4,72	11	90	5,73	43,99	1,33	45,32	54,27	99,59	1886-87				
1887-88	11,93	83	17,77	30,53	9,23	16	4,31	13,70	13,34	80	2,07	16,21	4,68	7	76	5,51	42,40	1,89	49,23	59,12	1,08,35	1887-88				
1888-89	13,37	5,75	14,83	33,95	9,55	87	4,72	15,14	13,53	93	1,55	16,21	4,93	70	47	6,10	47,42	11,96	61,37	46,03	1,07,40	1888-89				
1889-90	13,38	8,41	13,47	35,26	9,36	79	5,72	15,87	14,33	3,65	2,09	20,07	4,97	60	66	6,23	49,71	15,47	65,18	57,60	1,22,78	1889-90				
1890-91	14,73	8,87	18,05	41,65	10,25	1,12	4,07	15,44	15,79	4,24	1,71	21,74	5,75	1,01	76	7,52	54,69	15,79	70,48	74,24	1,44,72	1890-91				
1891-92	14,47	10,14	19,20	43,81	9,36	1,10	3,32	13,78	7,76	45,86	1,59	54,51	5,62	93	72	7,27	52,86	17,06	69,92	70,81	1,40,73	1891-92				

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*),
Calcutta, 15th March 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON PERENNIAL CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE KHARIF CROP OF 1891.

STATEMENT No. 1.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1891 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN KHARIF MONTHS.													
							April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		TOTAL.	
			1891.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
Peshâwar	1,602,560	905,600	22,477	32,507	...	10,030	1·3	1·6	0·7	0·1	0·1	...	2·7	7·8	4·7	8·2	0·1	...	9·6	17·7
TOTAL SWÁT RIVER CANAL	1,602,560	905,600	22,477	32,507	...	10,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa	1,544,082	955,994	2,065	1,883	182	...	0·30	1·14	1·20	0·48	2·40	4·45	5·20	17·12	20·20	19·53	11·00	0·59	40·30	43·31
Karnál	1,658,232	816,659	34,247	38,275	...	4,028	0·37	0·25	1·76	0·50	0·39	7·13	2·91	11·25	14·56	16·50	4·74	0·92	24·73	36·55
Rohtak	1,153,755	932,874	40,583	46,030	...	5,447	0·44	0·25	1·81	0·40	...	1·30	3·32	10·95	6·40	6·21	1·26	0·20	13·23	19·31
Delhi	812,175	540,992	38,572	40,409	...	1,837	0·10	0·92	2·33	0·24	1·15	2·03	3·97	14·10	18·13	11·34	6·68	2·07	32·36	30·70
Hissar	3,278,501	2,169,465	36,335	40,184	...	3 849	...	...	0·06	1·29	0·45	2·50	2·46	3·70	1·38	1·02	4·84	0·58	9·19	9·09
Jínd State	851,794	743,117	30.212	31,051	...	839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner State	...	...	854	259	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia State	116,250	64,048	1,122	1,064	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	9,414,789	6,523,149	183,990	199,155	835	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	1,168,314	856,230	23,573	25,252	...	1,679	0·6	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·5	3·9	3·5	10·1	6·9	3·9	1·6	0·6	13·4	19·2
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	82,108	79,784	2,324	...	0·3	1·1	0·3	0·1	...	2·9	7·8	6·7	1·8	8·4	0·1	0·6	10·3	19 18
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	(a)107,651	115,867	...	8,216	0·6	0·3	0·1	0·1	...	2·1	3·4	10·4	1·3	6·1	1·9	...	7·3	19·0
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	4,509,664	2,787,924	213,332	220,903	2,324	9,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludiána	886,300	759,400	12,069	15,818	...	3,749	0·20	0·40	0·40	0·10	1·0	3·72	3·80	8·61	4·0	5·55	4·10	0·24	13·50	18·62
Ferozepore	2,615,748	2,008,649	80,867	94,198	...	13,331	...	0·29	...	...	...	2·91	3·26	6·31	0·15	5·20	2·45	0·50	5·86	15·21
Hissar	Shown	above.	1,747	2,037	...	290	...	...	0·06	1·29	0·45	2 50	2·46	3·70	1·38	1·02	4·84	0·58	9·19	9 09
Farídkot State	413,807	355,441	13,341	11,825	1,516	...	0·20	...	0·6	...	0·1	3·3	2·2	2·7	1·7	8·3	0·6	...	5·4	14·3
Nábha do.	598,470	...	5,592	4,981	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patiála do.	7,781,407	5,702,999	12,486	16,718	...	4,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jínd do.	Shown	above.	248	302	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia do.	Ditto.		816	662	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL SIRHIND CANAL	12,295,732	8,826,489	127,166	146,541	2,281	21,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujránwála	1,637,425	529,270	23,953	34,595	...	10,642	0·4	0·3	0·4	0·6	0·1	3·0	3·1	6·9	1·5	4·1	2·0	0·4	7·5	15·3
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CHENAB CANAL	1,637,425	529,270	23,953	34,595	...	10,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	29,460,170	19,572,432	570,919	633,701	5,440	68,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes 6,150 acres as approximate irrigated area of Chánga Mánga Plantation in the Lahore District.

Area irrigated in Kharif, 1890 . . 633,701 acres.
Ditto do 1891 . . 570,918 ,,
Net decrease . 62,783 ,,

LAHORE:
The 20th February, 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Joint-Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1891 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Statement in acres of Crops Irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnál.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind State, Western Jumna Canal.	Jind State, Sirhind Canal.	Bikanir State.	Kalsia State.	Gurdáspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Ludhiána.	Ferozepur.	Faridkot State.	Nabha State.	Patiála State.	Gujránwála.	Pesháwar.	TOTAL.
Sugar-cane . .	289	10,675	23,431	24,534	515	3,416	...	...	76	7,983	7,471	2,989	1,422	260	54	3	36	637	1,481	85,272
Rice . . .	1,744	14,364	1,883	7,031	—	7,419	...	...	1,039	10,238	24,452	14,304	2	5	2	...	...	7,985	1,559	92,027
Cotton . .	5	6,534	5,858	1,934	21,391	10,339	—	194	74	402	4,356	11,096	766	4,991	1,346	300	330	2,828	722	73,466
Indigo . .	...	661	6,644	851	1,665	6,350	...	...	...	...	...	184	16	31	...	...	...	...	...	16,402
Maize . .	2	67	4	9	64	18	24	1	527	3,257	25,293	26,914	7,350	16,699	3,618	2,499	3,872	973	16,098	1,07,289
Jowár and Bájra .	13	665	1,398	875	7,190	1,185	9	195	54	342	3,203	7,460	215	24,575	370	47	1,093	9,605	1,103	59,597
Others . .	12	1,281	1,365	3,338	7,257	1,485	215	464	168	1,351	17,333	44,704	2,298	34,306	7,951	2,743	7,155	1,925	1,514	1,36,865
TOTAL KHARÍF, 1890 . .	2,065	34,247	40,583	38,572	38,082	30,212	248	854	1,938	23,573	82,108	1,07,651	12,069	80,867	13,341	5,592	12,486	23,953	22,477	5,70,918
TOTAL KHARIF, 1891 . .	1,883	38,275	46,030	40,409	42,221	31,051	302	259	1,726	25,252	79,784	1,15,867	15,818	94,198	11,825	4,981	16,718	31,595	32,507	6,33,701

LAHORE:
The 20th February 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secretary to Government, Punjab,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1891 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Swát River Canal Division.	WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.				BÁRI DOAB CANAL.				SIRHIND CANAL.			Chenab Canal Division.	TOTAL.
		Karnál Division.	Jínd Rájbahás.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	TOTAL.	Ludhiána Division.	Ferozepore Division.	TOTAL.		
Sugar-cane . . .	1,481	8,846	3,416	50,674	62,936	7,930	8,438	2,075	18,443	1,521	254	1,775	637	85,272
Rice	1,559	12,969	7,419	13,092	33,480	15,185	23,750	10,059	48,994	4	5	9	7,985	92,027
Cotton	722	27,731	10,339	8,183	46,253	2,840	3,427	9,587	15,854	1,493	6,316	7,809	2,828	73,466
Indigo	...	4,542	6,350	5,279	16,171	...	174	10	184	42	5	47	...	16,402
Maize	16,098	139	18	9	166	19,620	14,476	21,368	55,464	21,925	12,663	34,588	973	1,07,289
Jowár and Bájra . . .	1,103	8,480	1,185	1,748	11,413	117	6,968	3,920	11,005	1,183	25,288	26,471	9,605	59,597
Others	1,514	7,169	1,485	4,917	13,571	16,107	9,687	37,594	63,388	13,546	42,921	56,467	1,925	1,36,865
TOTAL, 1891 .	22,477	69,876	30,212	83,902	1,83,990	61,799	66,920	84,613	2,13,332	39,714	87,452	1,27,166	23,953	5,70,918
TOTAL, 1890 .	32,507	76,347	31,051	91,757	1,99,155	63,093	66,803	91,007	2,20,903	46,826	99,715	1,46,541	34,595	6,33,701

LAHORE:
The 20th February 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secretary to Government, Punjab,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 5th March, 1892.

The general weather during the week under review has been very similar to that which prevailed during the immediately preceding week. It will be remembered that at the close of last week a depression which had advanced over the Punjab from the westward had just disappeared, that the barometer had risen briskly in the north-west, and that a high pressure area had been formed over North-Western and Central India while readings were relatively low off the West Coast, over the Bay of Bengal, and over North Bengal. These conditions continued during February 28th and 29th, but on the 1st of March a well marked depression appeared over Sind, and on the 2nd of March, a deep depression over the north-west of the Punjab. The latter depression gave very unsettled weather to the Punjab, but it did not last long, as it had practically disappeared by the morning of the 4th. The former, on the contrary, was more long-lived and appears to have passed right across India to Bengal, to which Province it gave showers on the 4th and 5th.

The chart of the 28th showed that the barometer was falling, except across the head of the Peninsula and in the extreme south. Readings were high and uniform over North-Western and Central India, and relatively low off the west-coast, over the Bay and Burma, and in North Bengal. The winds were anti-cyclonic over Northern and Central India and variable over the Peninsula. Rain was reported from South-East Bengal, from Cachar, and from the south of the Peninsula. On the 29th the barometer was falling almost everywhere. The anti-cyclone had given way on its north-west side and was centred over Rajputana, but otherwise there was but little change in the distribution of pressure or in the winds. Moderate rain had fallen in the extreme south of the Peninsula and a few drops at Sibsagar. By the morning of the 1st March the anti-cyclone had travelled eastward and lay over the Central Provinces, while a well-defined depression had appeared over Sind. A local barometric rise was reported from Peshawar and gradients were steep over the Punjab. The winds showed a cyclonic circulation over North-Western India, where gales of wind were experienced. Rain was reported at Quetta, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Murree, Srinagar, Bangalore, and Cochin. On the 2nd the depression which had entered India through Sind lay apparently over Central India and the west of the Central Provinces, and a fresh and deep depression was shown over the Punjab. Strong cyclonic winds and gales prevailed around the depression; snow was falling at Quetta and Srinagar, and moderate rain along the foot of the hills. At Peshawar the barometric fall during the 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. on the 2nd was as much as 0·365″. The chart of the 3rd showed that the Punjab depression had moved very slowly south-eastward, and that the centre was near Ludhiana. It was filling up somewhat, but was still a very considerable disturbance, and the cyclonic winds which surrounded it were very strong, particularly on the hills where a very severe gale was blowing. The shallow depression which entered India through Sind, lay apparently to the south of Allahabad. Rain had fallen at most of the Punjab stations, and rain and hail on the

hills. A slight shower was also reported from Raipur. On the 4th the barometer was rising except in Bengal and the South Carnatic. The rise had been very rapid in the north-west and a high, pressure area similar to that which prevailed at the commencement of the week had been formed over North-West and Central India. Readings were lowest in Bengal and the Circars. Except in Bengal, Burma, and Madras the winds were mainly anti-cyclonic, blowing outward from the high-pressure area in the North-West. Slight snow was again reported from the North-West, Himalayas, and slight rain from Sialkote, Rawalpindi, False Point, and Cuttack. On the 5th the barometer continued to rise, except in a few places, and the anti-cyclonic distribution noticed on the preceding day was undisturbed. Murree still reported slight hail, but elsewhere in the Punjab the weather had cleared. Showers of rain had fallen at Silchar and in south-east Bengal.

Temperature—A very decided deficiency of temperature has existed during the week over Northern and Central India, and a moderate excess in Madras. Two cold waves have passed across India during the week. The first covered the whole of Northern and Central India on the 28th and had its lowest point over Central India and Eastern Rajputana. By the 29th this point had advanced eastward to the Central Provinces, while the succeeding warm wave had made its appearance along the Indus Valley. By the 1st the lowest point of the cold wave was in Bengal, the highest point of the warm wave at Multan; by the 2nd the cold wave depression was greatest at Jessore, the warm wave excess was greatest at Sirsa and a fresh cold wave had commenced at Peshawar; by the third the first cold wave had reached Central Burma, the warm wave had reached Jhansi, and the second cold wave was most marked at Jacobabad. On the 4th and 5th the depression of the first cold wave was over Burma, the crest of the warm wave over Bengal, and the greatest depression of the second cold wave over Central India.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

Province.	28th.	29th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	−0·9	−0·3	−0·1	−3·5	−2·2	−2·5	−3·3	−1·8
Bengal and Assam	−1·3	−4·6	−5·8	−5·0	−1·9	+1·5	−1·3	−2·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−6·9	−5·8	−5·1	−1·2	+2·0	−2·1	−5·9	−3·6
Punjab	−6·5	−2·8	+1·4	+1·3	+0·5	−5·4	−6·3	−2·5
Bombay	−1·7	−0·7	−1·1	+0·4	−1·3	−6·1	−5·6	−2·3
Berar and Central Provinces	−5·1	−7·2	−6·5	−2·9	+0·7	−5·5	−10·2	−5·2
Guzerat and Central India	−8·5	−7·2	−5·4	−1·5	−1·7	−7·8	−8·7	−5·8
Sind and Rajputana	−7·6	−5·3	−2·0	+1·9	−4·1	−8·1	−6·9	−4·6
Madras	+2·0	+2·5	+2·5	+1·2	+0·6	+1·5	+1·0	+1·6
Mean for whole India	−4·1	−3·5	−2·5	−1·0	−0·8	−3·8	−5·2	−3·0

From the above it will be seen that the only province which recorded an excess of temperature was Madras. The greatest deficiency was in Guzerat and Central India, but the amount was closely approached in Sind, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces.

Rain.—The daily distribution of rainfall was described in the earlier paragraphs. At first it occurred in the south of the Peninsula, subsequently in

North-Western India, and finally in North-Eastern India. The concluding table shows that rain fell during the week in twenty out of the fifty-two rainfall divisions. Of these twenty divisions, ten, *viz.*, the Assam Valley, Deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces (submontane), the Punjab (south, submontane, and west), Mysore, the Central Provinces (east), and Sind had an average fall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch, while the remaining ten, *viz.*, Eastern Bengal, Cachar, Orissa, the Punjab (hill districts and north-west), Malabar, Madras (south central and south), Coorg, and the East Coast (south) received effective rain the amounts varying from 0·71″ in Madras, south, to 0·12″ in East Bengal. In Burma, Behar, Central and North Bengal, nearly the whole of the North-Western Provinces, and nearly the whole of the Peninsula (except the south) and of the central parts of the country, there was no rain during the week. Where rain fell the amounts received were generally in defect of the normal, the only districts recording an excess being Orissa, the north-west of the Punjab, Malabar, Madras (south central and south), Coorg, Mysore, and the East Coast (south). With the present report a fresh rainfall period, *viz.*, that of the spring storm rainfall, is commenced. Consequently the figures in the final three columns of the concluding table simply give in another form the information already shown in the first three columns.

In the record of maximum falls during the week there are very few large amounts, but the following table shows the places where more than 1 inch was received during the week:—

		Inches.
Cuttack	Kendrapara	1·06
,,	False Point	1·01
Rawalpindi	Murree	1·50
Peshawar	Sudder	1·02
Hazara	Manshera	1·73
Calicut	Angadiprome	2·20
Travancore	Sudder	1·08
Nilgiris	Nadivatum	1 20
Mysore	Heggadarankota	1·70
South Arcot	Chidambarban	1·55
Tanjore	Vallam	2·62
Trichinopoly	Pudukota	1·62
Madura	Shervagonga	1·75
Tinnevelly	Tankasi	1 58

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending March 5th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from February 28th to March 5th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to March 5th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·05	−100
	Central ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·07	−100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·12	0·52	−0·40	0·12	0·52	− 77
	Assam (Surma)	0·23	0·96	−0·73	0·23	0·96	− 76
	Ditto (Bhramaputra)	0·07	0·41	−0·34	0·07	0·41	− 83
	Deltaic Bengal	0·05	0·46	−0·41	0·05	0·46	− 89
	Central ditto	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·15	−100
	North ditto	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·10	−100
	Orissa	0·35	0·15	+0·20	0·35	0·15	+133
	Chota Nagpur	0·03	0·13	−0·10	0·03	0·13	− 77
	Behar (South)	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·05	−100
	Ditto (North)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·01	− 100
	Ditto (North)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·06	−100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·01	0·16	−0·15	0·01	0·16	− 94
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·05	0·08	−0·03	0·05	0·08	− 38
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·08	−100
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·09	0·18	−0·09	0·09	0·18	− 50
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·17	0·65	−0·48	0·17	0·65	− 74
	Ditto (North-West)	0·59	0·31	+0·28	0·59	0·31	+ 90
	Ditto (West)	0·03	0·09	−0·06	0·03	0·09	− 67
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts Madras).	Malabar	0·30	0·05	+0·25	0 30	0·05	+500
	Madras (South Central)	0·13	0·10	+0·03	0·13	0·10	+ 30
	Coorg	0·18	0·05	+0·13	0·18	0·05	+260
	Mysore	0·06	0·01	+0·05	0·06	0·01	+500
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·02	−100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·01	−100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·05	−100
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·06	−100
	Ditto (East)	0·02	0·09	−0·07	0 02	0·09	− 78
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−100
	Sind	0·01	0·05	−0·04	0·01	0·05	− 80
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·06	−100
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·09	−100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·07	−100
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·02	−100
	Madras (Central)	0	0 05	−0·05	0	0·05	−100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·02	−100
	Ditto (South)	0·18	0·05	+0·13	0·18	0·05	+260
	Madras (South)	0·71	0·14	+0·57	0·71	0·14	+407

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 10th March, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 12th March.*—No improvement in agricultural prospect. Harvest continues in Southern districts, outturn moderate. Scarcity of fodder in north Nellore and Deccan districts intensifying, drinking water also growing scarce in some parts. Prices nearly stationary; fallen slightly in Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chingleput, Salem, Madura; risen slightly in Godavari, Bellary, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore. FAMINE RELIEF:—*Numbers on works:* Deccan—men 10,118, women 13,987, children 5,895; East Coast—men 2,126, women 2,115, children 626; South Central—men 811, women 1,865, children 365; *Total* 38,208 against 35,862 last week. *Gratuitous relief:* Deccan—men 62, women 118, children 556; South Central—men 28, women 84, children 126; East Coast - men 2, women 4, children 26; *Total* 1,012 against 1,009 last week. Loans for construction and repair of wells: Deccan ₹2,11,894; East Coast ₹5,75 802; South Central ₹3,32,685; *Total* ₹11,20,381 disbursed. Wells constructed 96, 1,941, 292; under construction 1,817, 3,[illegible]92, 1,846 in respective blocks. Agricultural Loans Act:—₹42,733; ₹31,735; ₹79,328; *Total* ₹1,53,796 disbursed in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 16th March.*—Standing crops damaged by drought, blight, frost, or insects in parts of Sind. Cotton blighted in Dharwar. Fodder scarce in parts of eleven and water in parts of six districts. Cattle distressed in parts of four districts. Prices generally steady. Harvesting of late crops progressing generally, and preparations for the next season in parts of five districts. FAMINE RELIEF:—*Numbers on works:* Professional Agency—Dharwar 8,100, Belgaum, 180; Civil Agency—Dharwar 3,620, Bijapur 26, Belgaum 811; *Total* 12,745.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th March.*—No rain. Weather abnormally dry. Rain is generally much wanted for the cultivation of the autumn crops. Early rice and jute are being sown where there is moisture in Northern and Eastern Bengal. Spring rice is doing well, but this and other crops on the ground are in want of rain in some districts. Indigo sowings are coming on well except in Purneah, where they are retarded for want of moisture. *Rabi* harvest is in progress, the general outturn, as previously reported, will not be satisfactory, and in some parts it will be very poor. Opium collections are going on. In some places the yield will be reduced owing to strong west winds. Sugarcane, potato, and tobacco crops have turned out well. *Mahua* and mango prospects are favourable. Prices are stationary throughout the greater part of the province, but show a tendency to rise in Chittagong, Burdwan, and some parts of the Patna division. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder and water supplies are still reported to be sufficient except in parts of Midnapur and the 24-Parganas. Reports from the districts of the Patna division show no important change. The *rabi* crop generally has turned out better than was expected, and the people are now employed in reaping it. FAMINE RELIEF:—In Darbhanga it is said that relief works will be necessary a fortnight earlier than was anticipated. No signs of actual distress have as yet appeared in Muzaffarpur. The test applied to Gya has shown that works are not yet wanted there. The Rajshahi Commissioner reports that taking the division as a whole the deficiency of the rice crop has not as yet been followed by any overt symptoms of suffering or any special demand for employment on relief works. The Monghyr and Bhagulpur reports are on the whole reassuring. Prices have not risen, and the number of persons employed on relief works continues to be small. *Numbers on works*:—Monghyr, during last fortnight of February 650; Bhagulpur, in the first week in March 676; Purneah, on the 27th February 3,222; *Total* 4,548.

In the Purneah district 326 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd February.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 16th March.*—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvesting and opium collection in progress. Supplies are adequate. Prices are generally steady, but have fallen in a few districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 16th March.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of the Rawalpindi district. Prices are stationary in all but two districts, where they are unsettled. Irrigation of *rabi* crops in progress; gram being harvested in Hissar district; sowings of extra *rabi* crops commenced. Condition of crops on irrigated lands average, crops on Sidhnai canal lands are drying up, their condition is not good in parts of two districts; *baráni* land crops are a failure for want of rain in Lahore. Rain urgently wanted in most districts. Owing to drought the mustard crop is said to have been damaged by blight in parts of Lahore; damage is reported to have been done to crops by cold winds in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Condition of cattle is reported good in all but two districts where it is poor. Fodder scarce in six districts; sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th March.*—No rain. Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed in the southern districts, just commenced in the northern districts. Fodder reported poor in one district; sufficient elsewhere. Prices stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th March.*—LOWER BURMA:—Reaping, threshing, and winnowing practically completed. UPPER BURMA:—Dry-weather paddy progressing except in Katha and Ruby Mines where condition is poor; peas, tobacco, and maize are being gathered. Price of paddy has risen slightly in Akyab, considerably in Rangoon, Pegu, Moulmein, Tavoy, Bhamo, Shwebo, and largely in Shwegyin and very largely in Pakokku, Magwe, Kyaukse, and Yamethin; in Thayetmyo there is a slight fall; elsewhere it is stationary. Price of rice keeps high everywhere. FAMINE RELIEF:—*Numbers on relief works:* Shwebo 1,350; Ye-u 1,771; Sagaing 365; Lower Chindwin 2,877; Myingyan 1,919; Minbu not reported; Magwe (for week ending 5th) 391; Meiktila 8,485; Yamethin 10,280; *Total* 27,438.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th March.*—Weather hot and windy. Rain generally wanted. Pressure of sugarcane and sowing of summer rice continue. Cattle generally fair. Fodder and water growing scarce.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th March.*—MYSORE:—Crops withering. Harvest poor. Ordinary public works generally in progress. Drinking water scanty in parts and wells are sunk where necessary. Prices fallen in three districts.

COORG:—The hot-weather rice crop in north Coorg forming ears. Prices stationary. Water-supply for cattle sufficient, but forage failing in many parts.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th March.*—BERAR:—Weather temperate. Threshing of *rabi* crop in progress. Fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. General scarcity of water and fodder is being felt in almost all taluks and cattle are getting lean and weak. Prices—wheat 9¼, coarse rice 8¾, white *juar* 13¼, yellow *juar* 16, and *tur* 12½ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 16th March.*—No material change in condition of crops since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th March.*—No rain. Standing crops in good condition. Wheat being cut in Kherwarra where only one-third yield expected. Cattle poor in six States and at Ajmere and Kherwarra. Pasturage or fodder scarce in six States and at Ajmere and Kherwarra; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady in six States and at Kherwarra, falling in five States and at Ajmere, fluctuating in one State. FAMINE RELIEF:—2,630 relief labourers, 2,476 gratuitous relief and 98 emigrates in Marwar; 285 immigrants and 317 cattle in Kotah; 1,189 relief labourers and 105 gratuitous relief in Kishengarh; 5,619 relief labourers and 2,145 gratuitous relief in Bikaneer; 23,770 relief labourers and 4,166 gratuitous relief in Ajmere, labour ordinary in Ajmere 1,351; *Total*: Relief labourers 33,258; gratuitous relief 8,892.

Nepal.—*For week ending 10th March.*—Nights cold but days growing warmer. Wheat crops in good condition. Prices steady though high.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVII OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	WEEK ENDING 7TH MARCH, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	WEEK ENDING 5TH MARCH, 1892. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 7th March, 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 5th March, 1892.	Total Increase in 1891-92.	Total Decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
5th March, 1892	East Indian	539	1,526	10,17,922	667	1,525	9,90,620	650	4,07,14,117	4,53,52,879	46,38,762	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	11,324	199	57	11,036	194	5,19,052	5,24,647	5,595	...
Ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*a*)	132	705	99,703	141	755	86,940	115	43,13,800	44,05,142	91,342	...
Ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	8,885	63	199	15,157	76	4,04,280	5,07,611	1,03,331	...
Ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	1,02,281	123	831	1,42,438	171	27,07,448	57,29,645	30,22,197	...
Ditto	Indian Midland (*b*)	90	752	1,02,325	130	752	1,10,822	147	33,73,751	44,95,409	11,21,658	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	5,52,118	330	1,672	3,72,000	222	1,68,27,907	1,99,07,407	30,79,500	...
27th Feb., 1892	Southern Mahratta	85	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 41,29,481	(*e*) 42,43,831	1,14,350	...
5th March, ,,	South Indian (*f*)	169	779	1,25,081	161	948	1,27,376	134	60,83,126	65,58,430	4,75,304	...
	TOTAL	225	6,463	20,19,639	312	6,739	18,56,389	275	7,90,72,962	9,17,25,001	1,26,52,039	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
5th March, 1892	North Western (*g*)	219	2,395	6,23,499	260	2,424	6,06,135	251	2,50,61,435	3,02,78,345	52,16,910	...
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,83,617	265	692	1,81,643	262	66,89,568	79,64,397	12,74,829	...
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	201	777	2,36,176	304	777	1,73,210	223	1,15,07,214	1,08,16,046	...	6,91,168
Ditto	Bengal Central (*h*)	103	125	14,171	113	125	15,320	123	6,92,394	7,02,448	10,054	...
Ditto	Nalhâti	71	27	1,886	70	27	1,760	65	93,211	83,996	...	9,215
Ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	299	37	8	462	58	17,097	17,157	...	540
Ditto	Jorhât	44	28	1,341	48	28	857	31	56,940	59,481	2,541	...
Ditto	Burma (*i*)	190	550	1,57,421	283	615	2,06,293	335	52,52,936	56,19,554	3,66,618	...
	TOTAL	220	4,608	12,18,210	264	4,696	11,85,680	252	4,93,71,395	5,55,41,424	61,70,029	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
5th March, 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	505	1,492	11,51,497	772	1,492	10,12,893	679	3,68,22,546	4,02,77,243	34,54,697	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	3,52,116	764	461	3,11,000	675	1,20,42,604	1,29,05,883	8,63,279	...
Ditto	Madras	218	840	1,71,777	204	840	1,93,630	231	80,97,043	80,97,117	...	2,99,926
	TOTAL	424	2,793	16,75,390	600	2,793	15,17,523	543	5,78,62,193	6,18,80,243	40,18,050	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		262	13,864	49,13,239	354	14,228	45,59,592	320	18,63,06,550	20,91,46,668	2,28,40,118	...
	Assisted Companies.											
5th March, 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	162	16,630	103	162	20,559	127	(*k*) 16,630	9,74,789	9,58,159	...
Ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	6,098	277	22	5,857	266	2,70,987	2,06,754	...	10,233
Ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)	90	(*l*)67	5,849	87	(*l*)67	6,119	91	3,01,414	3,48,587	47,173	...
Ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	9,986	128	78	11,395	146	4,75,331	4,71,708	...	3,623
	TOTAL	128	329	38,563	117	329	43,930	134	10,70,362	20,61,838	9,91,476	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
5th March, 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	140	*m*354	62,456	176	*m*354	61,251	173	23,99,234	26,35,469	2,36,235	...
27th Feb., ,,	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 11,22,474	(*e*) 12,16,833	94,359	...
5th March, ,,	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	4,623	64	72	4,350	60	1,80,775	1,85,214	...	1,561
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	68	4,417	65	93	5,330	57	71,144	1,98,498	1,27,354	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	1,068	82	13	1,110	85	(*n*)40,975	56,186	15,211	...
27th Feb., 1892	Kolhápur	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	...	(*o*)69,506	69,506	...
	TOTAL	104	507	72,564	143	532	72,041	135	38,20,602	43,61,706	5,41,104	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
5th March, 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	17,950	166	108	13,580	126	5,07,260	5,70,910	63,650	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
5th March, 1892	Jodhpore-Bikanir	58	124	8,291	67	292	20,350	70	3,54,310	7,42,992	3,88,682	...
Ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	44,897	134	334	34,577	104	14,38,735	13,16,224	...	1,22,511
Ditto	Morvi	60	94	6,470	69	94	6,057	64	2,91,339	2,88,091	...	3,248
	TOTAL	78	552	59,658	108	720	60,984	85	20,84,374	23,47,307	2,62,933	...
	GRAND TOTAL	246	15,360	51,01,974	332	15,917	47,50,127	298	19,37,89,148	21,84,88,429	2,46,99,281	...

(*a*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed among the State railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State railway.
(*c*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1890, to 28th February 1891.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1891, to 27th February 1892.
(*f*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State railway.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(*h*) Although for convenience classed among the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*i*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley railways.
(*j*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State railways.
(*k*) Receipts for first 7 days of March 1891.
(*l*) Includes 12 miles of joint line belonging to the Lucknow-Bareilly railway worked over by the Rohilkhand Kumaun railway.
(*m*) Includes the Bezvada extension and 3 miles worked over twice by each train.
(*n*) Total receipts from 5th May 1890 to 7th March 1891.
(*o*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 27th February 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 18th March, 1892.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a. m., on Saturday, March 12th, 1892.

Quiet weather has prevailed throughout India during the week under review, and the principal feature in the changes which have occurred has been the gradual approach towards hot weather conditions. Up to the present time variable light breezes have been general throughout Northern India, but during the present week the wind has more or less settled into north-west and west down the Gangetic plain. These winds are characteristic of the hot season, and their temperature has slowly increased as the week has progressed.

On the 6th the barometer was falling over north-western India and was rising elsewhere. Readings were highest over the central parts of the country, and low over the north of the Gangetic plain, over Burma and over the south of the Peninsula. The wind was southerly at Khushab and south-easterly at Murree and feebly cyclonic over Burma, but elsewhere the directions were anticyclonic. The force was strong down the Gangetic plain. On the 7th a large shallow low pressure area was shown over Sind, the west of Rajputana and the Punjab, while the low pressure area over the north of the Gangetic plain had disappeared. In other respects the distribution was similar to that reported on

the 6th. The wind exhibited irregular cyclonic movements in the north-west but elsewhere the directions were little changed. The force was lower down the Gangetic plain. Slight rain had fallen at Srinagar, Murree and Rawalpindi. The chart of the 8th showed that the barometer had risen in the north-west and fallen in Central, North-Eastern and Southern India. The low pressure area in the north-west was less distinctly marked than on the 7th, while on the contrary the low pressure over the north of the Gangetic plain had reappeared; otherwise there was little change. The cyclonic movements of the air in the north-west had given way to variable breezes, and south-westerly and southerly winds had taken the place of the westerly winds in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. The only rainfall was a shower at Cochin. On the 9th the chart showed that the low pressure in the north-west had disappeared and that a high pressure area was forming in that region. Except in Northern India readings were very uniform and the winds throughout India varied very considerably in direction. There was no rain in any part of India. The chart of the 10th showed that the barometer was rising almost everywhere, and the high pressure area which was appearing in north-western India on the 9th had extended south-eastward and spread right across the country. Slight depressions were shown over Sind, over Behar and North Bengal and over Central Burma. The winds remained generally variable but the westerly current down the Gangetic plain was reappearing. Light rain had fallen at Murree, Rawalpindi and Mercara. On the 11th the barometer was falling except in the Indus Valley and the high pressure area, though still shown extending from the north of the Punjab south-eastward to the central parts of the country, had contrasted considerably in size. On the other hand, the low pressure in Behar and North Bengal had developed and the westerly winds down the Gangetic plain were more general and stronger. Light rain had fallen at Kushab, Murree and Srinagar. On the morning of the 12th the barometer was falling except in Sind and the south-west of the Peninsula. The general distribution was the same as on the 11th, readings being high in north-western India and low over Behar Gradients had, however, slightly increased in the north-west as the low pressure area had moved somewhat in that direction. In consequence the north-westerly and westerly current down the Gangetic plain had increased in force and gales were reported from several places. Elsewhere variable breezes prevailed. There was no rain in any part of India.

Temperature.—The general mean temperature for India has been below the average during the week under review. It will be remembered that at the close of the previous week a cold wave of considerable intensity was passing across India. On the 6th this cold wave covered almost the whole of India, the only province outside its influence being Madras. On the 7th, however, the commencement of a warm wave was shown over the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. Between the 8th and the 10th the cold wave retreated eastward and the warm

wave advanced eastward, so that on the latter date the mean temperature was excessive over the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Sind and Rajputana, and in defect in Burma, Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces Central India, Guzerat and Madras. By the 11th the warm wave had extended to all provinces except Burma, Bombay and Madras, and by the 12th to all provinces except Burma and Madras.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

Province.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	−2·0	−2·8	−2·6	−1·1	−0·9	−2·1	−1·8	−1·9
Bengal and Assam . .	−5·8	−5·6	−3·5	−2·1	−0·9	+0·1	+0·9	−2·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−5·5	−3·1	−0·8	+0·3	+0·2	+2·4	+3·2	−0·5
Punjab	−3·1	+0·2	+2·6	+2·6	+3·3	+4·4	+3·5	+1·9
Bombay	−2·2	−1·5	−1·2	−1·4	−1·0	−0·5	+0·3	−1·1
Berar and Central Provinces	−8·8	−6·0	−3·5	−1·7	−0·3	+1·2	+1·4	−2·5
Guzerat and Central India .	−7·4	−4·8	−3·7	−2·1	−0·8	+0·4	+2·2	−2·3
Sindh and Rajputana . .	−5·7	+0·3	+0·6	+1·1	+2·2	+2·4	+4·2	+0·7
Madras	+0·7	+0·4	+0·3	−0·9	−1·8	−1·6	−1·0	−0·6
Mean for whole India .	−4·4	−2·5	−1·3	−0·6	0	+0·7	+1·4	−1·0

The above figures show that the mean temperature of the whole of India was 1° below the normal average on the mean of the week. From the 6th to 9th the mean was in defect by decreasing amounts, on the 10th it was exactly normal, and on the 11th and 12th it was excessive. The maxima began to exceed 100° in parts of the Peninsula, Berar and Guzerat at the close of the week.

Rain.—The earlier paragraphs of the summary have shown that the rainfall of the week was extremely light, and the concluding table shows that during the week rain was received in only four of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, and that in one division only did the average rainfall of the division exceed 0·1". The divisions which received rain were Eastern Bengal, the North-West Punjab, Malabar, and Madras (South Central). In Malabar the actual rainfall exactly equalled the normal; in the other three divisions it was in defect.

The columns showing the state of the rainfall for the two weeks, February 28th to March 12th, exhibit a deficiency in all divisions except Malabar, Coorg and Madras (South), where the fairly heavy rain of last week still occasions an excess.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 12th March 1892.			Rainfall data from 28th February to 12th March 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 28th February to 12th March.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	—100
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0·05	—100
	Central ditto	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arrakan	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·12	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·01	0·47	—0·46	0·12	0·98	—88
	Assam (Surma)	0	1·24	—1·24	0·37	2·20	—83
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0	0·59	—0·59	0·07	1·00	—93
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·35	—0·35	0·05	0·80	—94
	Central ditto	0	0·20	—0·20	0	0·36	—100
	North ditto	0	0·22	—0·22	0	0·32	—100
	Orissa	0	0·27	—0·27	0·35	0·42	—17
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·31	—0·31	0·03	0·44	—93
	Bihar (South)	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·19	—100
	Ditto (North)	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·20	—100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·13	—100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·13	—100
	Ditto (North)	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·20	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·16	—100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·21	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·38	—0·38	0·01	0·54	—98
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·16	—0·16	0·05	0·24	—79
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·19	—0·19	0	0·27	—100
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·44	—0·44	0·09	0·62	—85
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·86	—0·86	0·17	1·51	—89
	Ditto (North-West)	0·02	0·51	—0·49	0·61	0·81	—22
	Ditto (West)	0	0·16	—0·16	0·03	0·25	—80
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·13	0·13	0	0·43	0·17	+153
	Madras (South Central)	0·01	0·13	—0·12	0·14	0·24	—42
	Coorg	0	0·11	—0·11	0·18	0·16	+13
	Mysore	0	0·07	—0·07	0·06	0·08	—25
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·01	—100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·03	—100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0	0	0	0·01	—100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·06	—100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·01	0·08	—88
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·01	0·14	—93
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·22	—0·22	0·02	0·31	—94
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·10	—100
	Sind	0	0·14	—0·14	0·01	0·18	—94
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·09	—100
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·07	—100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·10	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·22	—100
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·10	—100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·11	—100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·05	—100
	Ditto (South)	0	0·09	—0·09	0·18	0·19	—5
	Madras (South)	0	0·16	—0·16	0·71	0·30	+137

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 17th March, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 19th March.*—No change in agricultural prospects. Harvest still proceeding in southern districts. In distressed areas of Nellore and Deccan scarcity of fodder seriously affecting cattle. Water-supply very deficient in many parts, but no serious failure of drinking water yet anticipated. Prices almost stationary and generally slightly easier, except in Ganjam, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Malabar. FAMINE RELIEF:—*Numbers on works*:—Deccan—men 7,859, women 12,323, children 5,426, besides 9,313 sex not stated; East Coast—men 3,018, women 2,912, children 773; South Central—men 741, women 1,692, children 322; *Total* 44,379 against 38,208 last week. *Gratuitous relief*:—Deccan—men 62, women 109, children 452; East Coast—men 2, women 5, children 37; South Central—men 22, women 70, children 128; *Total* 887 against 1,012 last week, decrease being in children voluntarily removed by parents. Loans for construction and repair of wells: Deccan ₹2,40,514; East Coast ₹5,88,894; South Central ₹3,51,032; *Total* ₹11,80,440 disbursed. Wells constructed 94, 1,942, 306; under construction 2,235, 3,619, 2,031 in respective blocks. Agricultural Loans Act:—₹55,895; ₹32,190; ₹79,328; *Total* ₹1,67,413 disbursed in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Standing crops damaged by frost, rats or insects in parts of Sind, and cotton blighted in Dhárwar. Fodder scarce in parts of twelve and water in parts of six districts. Cattle distressed in parts of five districts. Prices generally steady. Harvesting of late crops and preparations for the next season continue. FAMINE RELIEF:—*Numbers on relief works*: Professional Agency—Bijapur 70, Belgaum 215, on 19th; Dhárwar 961; Civil Agency—Belgaum 443, on 19th; Dhárwar 295; *Total* 1,984.

Bengal.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—Rain continues to hold off, and the weather is abnormally dry. Rain is now generally much required for ploughing and for sowing of the autumn crops. Early rice and jute are being sown in places in Eastern and Northern Bengal, and the sowings of *cheena*, *mung* and paddy are in progress in the low lands of Bihar. Spring rice promises to be a good crop, but is in want of rain in some districts. Indigo sowings are nearly finished and are doing well. *Rabi* crops are still being gathered, the general outturn is not expected to be satisfactory, and in some parts it will be very poor. Opium collections are nearly over with fair results, but the yield has been reduced in some places owing to high west winds. Mango and *mahua* prospects are good. Prices have slightly risen in some parts of the Patna Division: The condition of cattle is generally good and there is still plenty of fodder and water. Scarcity of water is, however, apprehended in a few localities. FAMINE RELIEF:—There has been no change of importance in the condition of affairs in any of the affected districts of the Bhagalpur, Patna, and Rajshahi divisions. Relief works are being carried on in Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea, and works have also been started in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga and in Dinajpur. *Numbers on relief works*, according to the latest reports; Monghyr 84; Bhagalpur 2,995; Purnea 3,353; Muzaffarpur 1,711; Darbhanga 1,985; Dinajpur 293; *Total* 10,421. *On gratuitous relief*: Monghyr 233; Purnea 1,075; Total 1,308.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Weather seasonable, but rain is wanted in Almora. Harvesting of *rabi* continues and a good outturn is expected. Sugarcane is being sown. Opium collections in progress. Prices are generally steady, but show a tendency to fall in a few districts. Fodder is still scarce in Saharanpur.

Punjab.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Rainfall *nil.* Prices unsettled in one District, falling in four others; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of barley and gram commenced, sowings of extra *rabi* crops continue. Ploughings for sugarcane commenced. Crops on irrigated lands generally fair, but suffering for want of rain on *barani* lands in most districts. Prospects below average in Rawalpindi and not good in Jullundur and parts of Amritsar and Lahore. Crops are reported to have been damaged to some extent for want of rain and by strong cold winds in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Condition of cattle is generally good, they are suffering for want of fodder in Shahpur. Fodder scarce in seven districts; sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Reaping of *rabi* crops in full swing in the northern districts, practically completed in the southern districts. Prospects of *rabi* harvest, as given in the wheat nd linseed forecasts, are unchanged except in Raipur where the outturn of both crops is now estimated at 10 annas compared with 8 and 9 annas respectively given in the forecasts. Fodder sufficient except in Seoni, where it is reported to be poor. Prices unchanged.

Burma.—*For week ending 19th March.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping, threshing and winnowing almost finished. UPPER BURMA: Dry-weather paddy progressing; peas, gram and wheat are being reaped. Price of paddy has risen slightly in Henzada, considerably in Akyab, Sandoway, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Upper Chindwin, Kyaukse, largely in Thongwa, Toungoo, and very largely in Shwebo, Meiktila, and Pyinmana; stationary in Rangoon and Mandalay; fallen slightly in Prome, Amherst and Pakokku, and largely in Katha. Price of rice keeps high. FAMINE RELIEF:—*Numbers on relief works:* Shwebo 1,431 (exclusive of Shwebo-Yatha road); Yeu 1,350; Sagaing 270; Lower Chindwin 2,389; Myingyan 1,635; Minbu 1,722; Magwe (for week ending 12th instant) 169; Meiktila 7,948; and Yamethin 10,396; *Total* 27,310.

Assam.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Weather hot, rain badly wanted. Pressing of sugarcane and sowing of summer rice continues. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water becoming scarce.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—MYSORE:—Crops withering. Harvest poor. Ordinary public works generally in progress. Drinking water scanty in parts and wells sunk where necessary. Prices risen slightly in two districts.

COORG:—The hot weather rice crop thriving. Prices stationary. Forage for cattle scarce in some parts. Water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—BERAR:—Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* crops continues. Fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Scarcity of water and fodder is being felt in almost all taluks, and tanks are getting dry in many places. Cattle are getting weaker and leaner day by day for want of water and grass. Prices: wheat $9\frac{1}{4}$, coarse rice $8\frac{3}{4}$, white *juar* $13\frac{1}{4}$, yellow *juar* $16\frac{1}{4}$, and *tur* $12\frac{1}{4}$, seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Agricultural operations in Gwalior and Neemuch completed. Condition of pasturage indifferent in Neemuch. No other changes since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Standing crops good, later sown crops still irrigated in Ajmere. Harvests good, one-third in Ajmere, slightly injured by winds in Bikaneer. Cattle poor in six States, Ajmere and Kherwarra. Pasturage and fodder scarce in seven States, Ajmere and Kherwarra. Prices steady in six States, Kherwarra and Ajmere, falling in six, and fluctuating in two States. FAMINE RELIEF: 33 immigrants and 12 cattle in Kotah; in Marwar

2,460 relief labourers and 1,804 gratuitously treated; in Kishengurh, 1,190 relief labourers and 109 gratuitously treated; in Bikaneer 6,351 relief labourers, and 2,420 gratuitously treated; in Ajmere 24,710 relief labourers, 3,707 gratuitously treated, labour ordinary 1,420;—*Total*—Relief labourers 34,711; gratuitous relief 8,040.

Nepal.—*For week ending 17th March.*—Weather seasonable. Days growing warmer. Wheat crop in good condition. Prices rising.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 13	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	11 5⅜	11 5⅜
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 2	10 6	10 6	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	18 8	18 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 11	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 9	13 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 14	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	16 2	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	‡	‡	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 5	8 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	9 3	9 7	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	18 14	18 14
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	11 3	13 3	12 6	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 14	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	‡	‡	...	...	10 0	8 12	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	10 4	28 3	‡	...	...	326 0	326 0	12 4	12 4
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 13	9 2	...	...	7 8	6 13	6 11	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	15 8	16 8	9 8	9 2	68 0	68 0	18 0	19 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 0	...	‡	5 0		218 0	215 0	10 0	10 0
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	18 8	18 10	5 9	‡	113 0	112 0	14 3	16 0
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	8 7	7 10	8 8	5 13	‡	356 4	356 4	16 0	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 9	24 0	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	28 0	28 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	15 0	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	*b*	*b*	...	...	340 0	340 0	27 0	24 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 5	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	11 0	10 14
Cachar	8 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	9 0	9 8	...	...	11 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 [illegible]	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6¾	10 11¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 10	12 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 0*	14 8*	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	9 12	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5⅓	13 5⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 8	10 8	24 0	29 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	...	...	11 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	14 2	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																					9 8	9 8	...	...	10 8	10 8
Khulna	...	...	...	...	12 3	14 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
24-Parganas	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	11 4	11 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	11 13	10 13	17 3	18 5	8 3	8 10	11 14	12 3	15 5	15 14	15 2	15 1	...	...	12 9	12 1	15 2	15 8	16 8	17 8	14 11	14 12	95 0	95 0	11 6	11 6
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 3	12 9	22 14	22 14	10 13½	10 5½	12 13	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4¾	17 12½	...	...	17 12½	17 12½	...	...	10 10½	10 8⅜
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	12 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	11 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	10 8	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	11 2	11 2
Burdwan	11 8	12 0	...	...	11 10	12 0	13 14	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 12	...	...	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	12 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	...	...	16 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	11 12
Sonthal Parganas	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pabna	12 0	12 12	...	...	7 2	7 2	13 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	17 4	16 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 2	12 0	13 2	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	9 12	9 12	26 4	26 4	11 4	11 4	12 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	...	...	19 8	20 12	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	11 8	11 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	9 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 10	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	8 0
Dinajpur	10 8	10 10	17 8	17 0	9 9	9 9½	13 3	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	19 3	19 3	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 12	14 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	8 6	8 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0†	12 0†	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	9 3	10 2	...	...	9 13	10 8	11 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12†	15 12†	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 2 to 11 0	9 2 to 12 0	14 0	13 0	11 4	11 8	13 0 to 15 0	13 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	14 8 to 18 8	14 0 to 19 0	150 0	150 0	9 12	9 12
Palámau	12 6	12 6	...	16 14	13 9	13 8	13 13	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	...	...	13 9	15 12	20 4	20 4	16 14	...	...	...	9 1	9 0
Hazáribágh	11 8	11 8	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0

* Khesari, husked. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (*a*) Not stated. (*b*) R1 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 10	13 10	21 0	22 1	9 7	9 7	12 9	12 9	17 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	14 11	13 6	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 7	16 4	15 12	168 0	168 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	12 8 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 8	24 0	25 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	13 8	20 0	19 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	11 0	16 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	20 3	22 11	9 7 to 11 6	9 7 to 11 6	11 10 to 12 10	10 11 to 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	20 3	18 15	18 15	15 2	15 12	176 12	176 12	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 12	...	...	19 12	19 12	21 0	20 14	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	22 8	22 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 5	19 0	21 12	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	12 4	12 4	25 8	24 0	8 8	8 8	12 13	13 2	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	16 0	15 8	20 5	19 0	21 12	21 0	17 4	17 4	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Champaran	10 4	10 12	20 0	20 0	8 8	9 0	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	18 8	19 0	20 4	20 4	14 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	11 11	11 11	17 11½	16 10½	9 10	9 12	11 6	11 6	19 12½	17 9¾	17 7½	16 15	‡	‡	11 4	11 8½	18 4½	17 5	21 15	20 5½	17 14	17 9	130 0	130 0	10 9	10 5
Ghazipur	11 9	12 3	18 10	17 6	6 7	7 1	11 9	11 9	18 0	18 10	17 6	16 12	25 12	23 3	10 5	10 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	18 0	18 0	154 10	154 10	9 0	9 0
Jaunpur	12 0	11 8	19 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	12 2	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 8	8 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	20 8	18 8	95 0	98 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	18 0	17 8	23 0	20 8	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	24 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	21 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	22 8	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	19 12	19 12	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	17 4	17 0	22 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	23 0	23 12	20 12	20 8	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 10	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 4
Jalaun	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 8
Cawnpore	14 0	13 8	21 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 8	24 0	21 8	20 0	19 8	18 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	20 8	20 0	22 8	22 0	19 0	18 8	120 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 4	13 10	17 4	16 14	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	20 4	19 4	19 0	18 10	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 4	19 0	18 8	20 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 4	12 12	20 8	17 0	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	18 8	17 0	17 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	17 4	15 8	20 8	18 8	18 8	17 12	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	14 4	13 8	18 0	17 8	4 8	4 8	12 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 0	18 8	18 0	19 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	14 12	14 4	21 8	19 4	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	19 8	18 8	18 8	17 4	19 8	19 8	10 4	9 8	19 8	20 4	20 8	20 8	14 8	14 4	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 12
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 12	16 3	22 1	20 14	8 9	9 4	13 1	13 12	22 0	20 8½	19 7½	19 4	...	...	...	...	19 15	18 1	21 4	21 13	18 6	19 1	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 0	12 4	21 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	19 0	18 8	19 0	16 8	...	...	15 0	14 8	20 0	17 8	19 8	19 8	14 8	13 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	14 0	12 0	23 0	20 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	11 0	23 8	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 12	12 0
Aligarh	13 4	13 0	19 8	19 8	5 4	5 8	10 4	10 4	18 8	18 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Bulandshahr	14 6	13 12	21 8	17 8	6 0	6 0	9 12	9 12	20 8	17 12	19 8	16 8	...	...	12 0	14 0	20 12	17 12	19 4	16 8	15 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 6
Submontane—																										
Ballia	13 4	13 8	21 8	21 2	9 4	9 8	13 8	13 12	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 4	...	...	13 8	13 0	21 2	20 8	21 8	20 8	18 0	19 4	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	11 7	11 8	17 5	15 14	8 14	8 14	12 6	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	21 0	19 4	14 12	11 14	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	9 14	10 12	19 12	19 12	9 0	9 7	13 8	14 6	...	...	...	...	21 9	21 9	14 6	14 6	20 10	20 10	19 12	19 12	16 10	17 1	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	11 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	24 0½	26 0½	11 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Shábjahánpur	14 4	14 0	21 8	20 0	8 8	8 8	12 8	11 12	21 0	19 0	18 8	17 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	18 8	21 0	20 0	19 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	12 0
Budaun	15 4	14 0	20 0	18 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	9 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	18 8	17 8	18 8	18 0	20 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	12 0
Pilibhít	13 2	13 2	18 12	18 12	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	20 0	18 12	15 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	17 3	16 14	20 0	19 0	...	...	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 8
Bareilly	12 9	12 0½	18 12	17 0½	7 0½	7 0½	11 12	11 11½	18 2	17 0½	15 12½	14 13½	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 0½	16 1½	18 12	16 6½	18 3	18 3½	112 8	112 8	10 4	10 8¾
Moradabad	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 12	12 0	12 8	20 0	18 8	16 4	16 4	...	...	4 0	4 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 4
Naini Tal	14 6	14 6	17 8	17 8	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	18 12	18 12	16 4	16 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	9 11	10 8
Almora	10 0	10 8	11 8	12 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	9 0†	9 0†	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 12
Bijnor	12 10	12 6	18 0	18 0	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	16 5	16 5	16 5	15 3	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 2	...	16 5	17 7	18 0	135 0	135 0	10 11	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	13 11	13 8	19 13	19 4	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	18 11	18 2	16 8	16 8	9 14	9 4	6 9	6 9	19 3	18 7	18 11	18 11	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	13 4	12 8	19 8	19 8	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	17 8	18 8	15 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 8	90 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saháranpur	12 0	12 12	16 0	17 0	7 0	6 0	10 12	15 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 8	18 0	19 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 4
Dehra Dún	13 0	12 8	18 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	16 0	18 8	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	6 4	6 4	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 10	8 10	8 0	14 5	13 8	24 0	22 0	20 10	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 0	...	...	15 5	15 0	146 0	160 0	9 10	10 0
Sultanpur	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	14 0	14 8	22 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	22 8	24 0	20 8	28 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	16 8	22 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 12	13 8	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 8	15 0	21 0	20 0	13 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 0	13 0	20 4	19 11	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	21 4	21 0	20 0	18 6	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 2	17 6	22 4	20 6	20 0	19 8	90 0	90 0	10 4	11 0
Hardoi	15 0	14 4	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	20 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	12 5	12 4	18 8	19 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	14 8	21 0	20 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 8	22 12	24 0	18 12	18 12	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	12 4	12 4	16 0	16 0	10 0	7 8	11 0	11 8	18 4	19 8	20 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	18 4	18 0	140 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Gonda	12 14	13 10	18 8	18 0	12 4	12 8	13 14	14 12	23 12	24 8	21 0	21 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 12	20 12	26 0	26 8	20 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	12 0	12 12	19 8	19 8	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	25 8	25 8	16 8	17 0½	29 0	29 0	9 8	12 0	23 0	22 8	25 8	24 8	19 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	14 12	24 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	23 8	20 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	19 0	26 0	25 0	21 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	11 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	11 4	11 4	18 12	15 0	8 10	8 2	10 0	10 0	17 8	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	17 8	16 14	25 0	26 14	...	...	15 13	15 13
Bánswara	12 8	13 12	20 0	17 8	10 0	8 12	13 12	13 12	25 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	27 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 4	11 4
Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 15½	9 9	14 1	13 8½	7 13	7 13	8 13½	8 9½	15 10	15 10	10 15	10 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 10¾	14 1	12 8	12 1¾	15 3¾	14 13½	8 9½	8 15¾	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12¼
Sirohee	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	12 0
Erinpura	10 10	10 10	14 12	14 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 12	14 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 8
Ajmere	11 12	11 5	16 9	15 3	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	15 8	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	17 9	16 9	17 0	15 8	...	...	87 8	87 8	11 8	11 8
Abu	9 8	9 8	13 8	13 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 0	11 12	15 8	15 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	15 12	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	16 0	15 8	15 0	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	16 0	16 0	20 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	25 0	27 0	7 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	14 7	14 5	22 12	23 0	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	20 8½	20 5	14 8½	14 0½	...	...	23 3½	24 5	16 12	16 5	22 3	23 3½	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 3
Tonk	12 12	13 2	17 0	17 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	21 0	21 14	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 4	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 12
Jeypore	12 12	12 8	18 8	18 0	5 0	5 0	7 12	7 12	19 8	18 8	17 8	16 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0§	17-8 to 19 8	17-0 to 18 0	20 8	19 0	21 0	21 0	115 0	115 0	12 8	12 8
Kerowlee	13 2	12 8	18 12	18 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	16 14	16 4	...	...	13 2	13 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	11 9	11 9
Dholpur	13 5½	13 3	18 4	18 4½	9 0	9 0	10 7½	10 6½	19 2½	18 5	17 10	17 8	...	...	15 12	12 6	18 2½	17 11½	...	20 6½	20 7½	8 8½	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhurtpore	14 10	13 10	21 8	19 8	7 12	7 12	8 8	8 8	22 0	20 6	19 8	17 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	21 0	18 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	14 1	13 11	20 11	19 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	22 12	20 6	19 12	17 9	...	...	12 12	12 12	20 6	19 13	21 12	21 12	200 0	200 0	11 10	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	12 10½	13 4	15 4	16 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	...	16 1½	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4½	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 13
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 8	11 8	14 10	14 13	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 10½	13 0	13 2½	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 8	16 8	15 8	15 10½	10 8	10 8	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	10 0	10 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 4	12 0	13 12	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 8	15 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	11 4	10 10	14 1	14 6	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 0	14 6	13 12	12 3	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 11	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jeysulmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 7	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 0	10 4	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	6 8	...	...	10 13½	10 5	...	...	...	...	16 5¼	15 8	...	...	9 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	12 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	9 6	9 8	18 12	18 9	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	19 0	18 12	20 0	20 0	130 0	120 0	11 0	12 8
Goona	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Gwalior	14 8¾	15 2¼	17 8¾	17 8¾	7 7	6 14⅓	9 1⅓	9 0¾	18 13⅓	19 2	18 5¼	18 1	...	...	14 14	13 13	13 8¾	13 13	21 4	20 11½	13 1¼	13 0¼	160 0	170 0	12 3½	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	..	...	9 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	18 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	280 0	280 0	11 8	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	14 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	‡	‡	†	†	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	13 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	‡	‡	9 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	11 0
Rohtak	13 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	16 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0
Karnál	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	13 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	16 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	105 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Jullundur	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	15 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	15 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 4
Amritsar	14 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	13 0	‡	‡	10 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	97 0	75 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	14 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	6 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	14 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	95 0	95 0	13 12	13 12
Gujrát	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	*	‡	*	*	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	80 0	85 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	13 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	13 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	80 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	110 0	106 0	42 0	41 0
Kohát	13 0	14 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	‡	‡	26 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	‡	†	102 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	14 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	200 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	16 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	11 8	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 4	10 8	16 8	16 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 11	11 12	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 8	11 0	18 12	17 12	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 12	14 2	14 2	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 0	10 2½	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 8	8 1½	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	9 12	10 8	15 8	17 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	54 0	9 4	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	5 8	5 8	9 4	9 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	16 8	17 0	*	*	11 0	11 0	*	*	9 8	9 8	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 0
Ratnágiri	8 9	7 15	*	...	9 4	8 9	12 0	11 5	13 0	13 0	10 7	11 0	17 10	17 10	*	...	11 3	11 3	*	...	9 9	8 14	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 5	12 5	9 13	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	101 0	91 0	12 0	12 8
Bombay	7 14	7 13	11 9	11 9	6 9	6 9	10 2	9 15	14 8	14 5	11 11	11 13	15 0	13 1	13 12	13 12	11 10	11 13	14 5	14 5	8 5	8 11	67 3	67 3	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	7 5	7 5	*	*	7 3	7 3	7 8	7 8	*	*	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	10 12	10 12	*	*	8 13	8 13	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	10 14	10 14	*	*	9 11	9 11	10 7	10 7	16 5	16 5	15 15	15 15	18 15	18 15	*	*	10 15	10 15	*	*	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	9 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 0	14 0	13 8	14 8	14 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	10 8	*	*	9 0	9 0	92 8	92 8	14 8	14 8
Sátara	8 5	8 2	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	12 10	12 10	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	10 6	11 0	15 2	15 2	8 15	8 15	108 0	108 0	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	11 4	10 13	*	*	9 12	9 12	10 5	10 5	19 10	18 15	16 14	15 8	*	*	*	*	13 7	12 10	*	*	10 10	10 3	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	7 5	*	*	5 10	5 10	8 8	7 8	17 8	15 12	15 12	16 0	*	*	9 0	9 0	12 5	7 5	*	*	10 14	7 4	100 0	100 0	9 10	9 10
Poona (City)	8 10	8 1	12 14	12 14	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	15 4	15 4	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	11 8	...	...	13 3	12 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 1	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	21 3	17 0	15 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 0	...	...	14 4	13 3	91 0	91 0	13 0	12 3
Násik	10 12	10 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 1	19 0	19 0	*	...	...	14 6	13 11	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 14	9 5	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	21 6	21 6	16 5	16 5	*	*	*	*	11 6	10 4	*	*	18 12	18 12	106 0	91 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	14 0	10 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	11 0	11 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	17 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	9 2	9 2	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	*	*	13 5	12 12	*	*	20 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	12 12	12 12
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 0	8 0	12 9	12 9	6 14	6 14	8 0	8 0	17 2	14 4½	13 11½	14 14	17 2	17 2	*	*	11 7	10 4½	*	*	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	7 9	7 0	19 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	8 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	9 4	9 0	10 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	10 0	9 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 8	14 0	14 4	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	10 4	9 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 4	8 0	17 0	16 8	14 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	50 0	50 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	11 2	10 11	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	10 9	10 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 10	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	11 12	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	12 4	11 9	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 5	10 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betul	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	...	...	10 4	10 4	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	12 11	11 11	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 14	10 15	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	...	...	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	11 14	...	...	10 0	9 6	11 4	10 5	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	12 8	11 4	95 0	95 0	10 11	10 11
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	14 9	14 9	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 6	12 6	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 15	10 15	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	14 13	14 13	144 0	144 0	9 8	9 8
Damoh	14 4	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 12	12 10	13 3	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 3	...	...	11 7	10 2	160 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	12 12	12 8	...	...	10 12	11 0	12 12	13 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	...	...	11 0	10 8	110 0	115 0	9 0	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 0	16 8	27 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 8	24 0	23 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 8	18 8	...	22 0	22 0	21 8	144 0	144 0	10 8	10 2
Mandla	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Seoni	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	...	...	13 9	13 9	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	136 0	136 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 12	11 4	210 0	200 0	9 8	10 0
Chanda	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	15 2	12 11	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 6	13 2	320 0	320 0	10 11	13 4
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	14 7	14 7	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 3	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	18 11	...	...	16 8	13 2	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Raipur	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	15 5	14 3	80 0	64 0	10 0	9 0
Sambalpur	10 8	9 10	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 6	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 10	9 10
Berar—																										
Buldána	12 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 2	12 13	...	...	8 5	8 10	10 10	10 10	23 0	23 5	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	13 13	13 0	80 0	80 0	9 6	9 5
Akola	10 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	9 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	128 0	128 0	10 8	11 0
Amraoti	9 12	9 9	...	...	7 12	8 0	9 12	9 9	21 0	21 0	14 2	14 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 3	...	...	12 8	13 0	67 0	67 8	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	6 8	8 0	7 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	9 13	*	*	6 10	6 10	8 1	8 3	14 7	14 13	15 2	14 2	15 8	21 7	*	*	11 11	11 1	*	*	14 7	12 3	135 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Bolárum	10 1	9 14	*	*	7 0	7 0	7 14	8 2	15 10	14 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 5	11 7	*	*	*	*	110 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	7 8	7 8	*	*	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 9	9 8

Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THÛR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 2	10 5	10 8	10 11	*	*	*	*	19 0	19 11	12 8	13 0	9 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	12 0	*	*	*	*	15 14	15 14	15 0	15 0	8 11	8 13	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	7 6	7 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	15 11	15 11	17 8	19 2	14 13	14 13	11 8	11 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	8 13	11 14	11 3	14 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	14 2	14 2	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 6	14 2	13 14	11 8	11 8	14 2	14 2	13 13	13 13	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	221 2	221 2	15 3	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 0	8 10	*	8 10	15 8	14 6	13 3	11 13	14 10	14 10	18 3	17 5	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 3	6 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	13 14	13 14	11 5	11 5	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	97 2	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 6	7 0	8 5	7 14	13 13	14 0	*	15 0	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 3	7 13	8 10	8 3	15 2	14 6	13 13	13 13	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	15 13	15 6	12 10	18 14	16 13	16 13	16 6	16 6	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	119 2	119 2	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	9 10	9 10	14 10	14 0	12 0	17 5	15 3	15 3	15 3	15 3	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	15 6	15 6	16 0	17 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 8	6 14	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 8	10 8	12 10	12 10	*	*	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	10 0	9 7	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	5 13	7 11	...	...	8 0	8 8	9 14	9 0	12 6	12 6	13 6	13 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	7 14	8 10	8 14	9 5	11 8	11 8	*	*	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 6	9 6	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 0	12 13	12 13	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 0	6 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 13	9 13	12 3	13 11	*	*	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	100 10	100 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	10 14	*	*	*	*	14 17	14 17	14 17	14 17	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	...	...	10 13	10 6	11 11	12 8	*	*	*	*	18 2	18 2	18 2	18 2	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	7 5	...	...	9 11	9 0	10 3	9 3	*	*	*	*	15 2	15 2	15 2	15 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 6
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	6 0	7 8	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 10	10 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	6 3	4 11	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	10 10	13 0	13 0	15 6	15 6	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 12	6 12	7 12	7 4	14 0	14 0	14 4	15 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	13 0	9 12	9 12	10 12	10 12	108 0	108 0	9 8	9 8
Bangalore	6 9	6 14	6 11	6 11	6 4	6 4	7 3	7 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	8 13	8 13	10 11	10 10	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 8	7 8	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	13 14	14 0	12 0	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 4	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8
Tumkûr	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	7 14	14 0	13 13	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	11 4	11 4	340 0	340 0	8 8	8 8
Hassan	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	7 8	15 2	14 6	13 13	16 6	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	*	*	*	*	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	10 0	10 0	7 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Shimoga	6 13	6 11	7 6	7 6	7 13	8 6	10 0	10 0	18 14	15 13	16 13	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	10 0	10 0	12 10	12 10	480 0	480 0	8 8	8 8
Chitaldroog	7 0	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	8 4	8 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1891.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma—			
Tenasserim—			
Mergui	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	10 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	25 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0
Pegu (deltaic)—			
Pegu	12 8 0	10 0 0	15 0 0
Rangoon	10-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 14-0	30-0 to 45-0
Thôngwa	15 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0
Bassein	15 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0
Pegu (inland)—			
Shwegyin	20 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0
Tharrawaddy	20-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	17 8 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	15 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Upper Burma—			
Mandalay	11 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bhamo	*	*	*
Pakôkku			
Meiktila			
Arakan—			
Sandoway	15 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpyu	10 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0
Akyab	15-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—			
Surma—			
Sylhet	7 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	13-0 to 30-0
Cachar	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 12-0	9-0 to 30-0
Garo Hills	5-10 to 7-8	7-8 to 12-0	20-0 to 40-0
Brahmaputra—			
Goálpára	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 60-0
Kámrúp	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 30-0
Darrang	5-0 to 11-4	8-0 to 12-0	6-0 to 30-0
Nowgong	7-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0
Sibságar	7-0 to 12-0	9-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 40-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 40-0
Bengal—			
Eastern hill tracts—			
Chittagong Hill Tracts	12 0 0	‡	20-0 to 25-0
Hill Tippera	†	‡	†
Nágá Hills	15-0 to 22-8	12-0 to 15-0	25-0 to 35-0
Eastern—			
Backergunge	7 8 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
Noakhali	7-8 to 10-0	5-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 15-0
Chittagong	10 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
Tippera	7-8 to 10-0	6-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 15-0
Dacca	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 20-0
Mymensingh	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 8-0	12-0 to 30-0
Deltaic—			
Khulna	7-8 to 9-6	7-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 30-0
24-Parganas	9-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 20-0
Midnapore	6 9 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 11-4

* Information not available. † Not stated. ‡ Not procurable.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR NDING 31st DECEMBER 1891—*continued*.

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Bengal—*contd.*			
Deltaic—contd.			
Howrah	7 8 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 25-0
Calcutta	...	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hooghly	9 13 6	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 30 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	7 8 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Jessore	7-8 to 10-0	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 20-0
Faridpur	7 8 0	8 0 0	10-0 to 20-0
Central—			
Bankura	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6 0	10-0 to 15-0
Burdwan	8 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Birbhum	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-0
Murshidabad	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0
Sonthal Parganas	3-12 to 4 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 15 0
Pabna	5-0 to 6-8	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 20-0
Bogra	7 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 20-0
Rajshahi	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 15-0
Malda	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 12-0
Northern—			
Rangpur	6 0 to 7-8	6-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 30-0
Dinajpur	7 8 0	6-0 to 8-0	10 0 to 15-0
Jalpaiguri	7 8 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Darjeeling	7-8 to 8-0	8-0 to 10 0	15-0 to 20-0
Orissa—			
Puri	4 0 0	5 0 0	9-0 to 10-0
Cuttack	5 10 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Balasore	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0
Chota-Nagpur—			
Singhbhum	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Manbhum	4 3 6	5 0 0	9-6 to 15-0
Lohardaga	3 12 0	3-8 to 5-0	5-10 to 11-4
Hazáribágh	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0
Bihár, south—			
Monghyr	5 10 0	3-0 to 4-0	7-8 to 15-0
Gaya	2-8 to 3-0	3-0 to 5-0	5-8 to 8-0
Patna	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	7-0 to 8-0
Shahabad	4-0 to 5-8	4-0 to 6-0	3-0 to 10-0
Bihár, north—			
Purnea	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 13-0
Bhágalpur	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 15-0
Darbhanga	3-12 to 5-10	3-0 to 4-0	3-12 to 9-6
Muzaffarpur	3-12 to 5-10	3-0 to 4-0	3-12 to 9-6
Saran	3-12 to 7-8	4-0 to 7-0	5-10 to 10-0
Champaran	3-12 to 4-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 8-0
N.-W. Provinces—			
Eastern—			
Mirzapur	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Benares	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 11 0
Ghazipur	2 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	12 8 0
Central—			
Bánda	2-13 to 4-0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Fatehpur	2 8 0	4 0 0	5-10 to 7-8
Hamirpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Jalaun	3 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Cawnpore	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
Etáwah	4 4 0	5 0 0	9 8 0
Farukhabad	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Mainpuri	4 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Etah	4 4 0	4 8 0	10 8 0
Western—			
Jhánsi	4 0 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
Agra	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 11-0
Muttra	4 11 0	5 0 0	9 4 0
Aligarh	3 12 0	4 0 0	9 6 0
Bulandshahr	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1891—*continued*.

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*			
Sub-montane—			
Ballia	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Azamgarh	3 12 0	5 10 0	7 8 0
Gorakhpur	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 9-12
Basti	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 12-0
Sháhjahánpur	2 8 0	4 10 0	8-0 to 8-8
Budaun	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Pilibhit	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
Bareilly	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Moradabad	3 8 0	4 8 0	7 8 0
Naini Tal	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Almora	6 0 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
Bijnor	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Muzaffarnagar	4 0 0	4 8 0	10-0 to 12-0
Meerut	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
Saháranpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Dehra-Dun	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Garhwál	5 10 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Oudh—			
Southern—			
Partabgarh	2 12 0	4 0 0	5-12 to 6-8
Sultanpur	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Rae-Bareli	3 12 0	4 4 0	7 8 0
Unao	3 12 0	5 0 0	9-4 to 11-4
Lucknow	4 0 0	4 0 0	11-4 to 15-0
Hardoi	3 12 0	5 0 0	9 6 0
Northern—			
Fyzabad	2 13 0	3 12 0	7-8 to 9-6
Barabanki	3 4 0	4 0 0	6-12 to 7-8
Gonda	3 0 0	3 8 0	8 0 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	4 8 0	8-0 to 10-0
Sitapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Kheri	4 0 0	4 8 0	7 0 0
Rajputana—			
Eastern—			
Partábgarh	7 8 0	5 10 0	15-0 to 16-14
Bánswara	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 to 18-12
Meywar (Oodeypore)	4-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	25-0 to 35-0
Sirohee	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Erinpura	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
Abu	7 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0
Kishengarh	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-11 to 15-12
Boondee	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 8-0
Jhallawar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 30-0
Tonk	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Jeypore	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-4
Kerowlee	2 8 0	...	6-0 to 8-0
Dholpur	3-12 to 4-11	...	7-8 to 10-5
Bhurtpore	1-8 to 3-0	...	4-0 to 17-0
Ulwur	4-0 to 4-8	3-8 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0
Deoli Cantonment	3-12 to 5-10	3-12 to 5-10	7-8 to 9-6
Nusseerabad Cantonment	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	4 9 0	9-6 to 15-0
Bálmer	5 8 0	...	11 8 0
Anádra	7 0 0	6 0 0	...
Shahpoora	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Western—			
Jodhpore	9 11 0	6 12 6	11 10 0
Jeysulmere	...	...	15 0 0
Bickaneer	4 2 3	3 15 9	8-7 to 11-4
Central India—			
Indore	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Neemuch Cantonment	5 10 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0
Goona	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	12-0 to 15-0
Gwalior	4 11 0	6 0 0	11-4 to 15 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1891 —*continued.*

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Punjab—			
Southern—			
Hissar	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozepore	5 0 0	5 8 0	22 8 0
Montgomery	8 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
Central—			
Gurgáon	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0
Delhi	5 10 0	5 10 0	11 14 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 4
Karnál	7 8 0	5 8 0	15 0 0
Lahore	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Sub-montane—			
Umballa	7 8 0	5 0 0	12 9 4
Ludhiána	6 0 0	5 8 0	12 8 0
Jullundur	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	7 0 0	5 8 0	14 8 0
Hills—			
Simla	6 9 0	6 1 6	15 0 0
Kángra	7 8 0	5 10 0	15 0 0
North-western—			
Siálkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Gujránwála	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrát	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Jhelum	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Ráwalpindi	6 0 0	6 9 0	22 8 0
Hazára	7 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Pesháwar	5 8 0	6 8 0	13 8 0
Kohát	12 0 0	8 0 0	24 0 0
Western—			
Sháhpur	4 10 0	6 0 0	13 0 0
Jhang	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Mooltan	8 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0
Bannu	6 9 0	6 0 0	15 13 4
D. I. Khan	5 0 0	6 0 0	21 2 8
Muzaffargarh	5 8 0	7 0 0	20 10 8
D. G. Khan	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—			
Karáchi	12-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0	25-0 to 40-0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	7-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	19-0 to 39-0
Sukkur	8 0 0	9 0 0	30 0 0
Shikárpur	12 0 0	8 0 0	24-0 to 30-0
Upper Sind Frontier	9 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	13 0 0	35-0 to 40-0
Bombay—			
Konkan—			
Karwar	8 7 0	6 1 6	18-12 to 22-8
Ratnágiri	5 10 0	9 6 0	7-8 to 15-0
Colába (Alibág)	5 10 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-0
Bombay	11 0 0	9 8 0	27-8 to 42-0
Tanna (Salsette)	9 6 0	9 0 0	22-8 to 24-0
Deccan—			
Dharwar (Hubli)	8 0 0	8 0 0	12-0 to 16-0
Belgaum	6 8 0	9 0 0	18 0 0
Sátara	7 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Sholapur	7 0 0	9 0 0	20-0 to 25-0
Bijápur	7 8 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-12
Poona (City)	8 0 0	10 0 0	17-0 to 22-8
Khandesh—			
Ahmadnagar	7 8 0	10 0 0	22 0 0
Násik	9 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	6 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 15-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1891—*continued.*

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Bombay —*contd.*			
Guzerat—			
Surat	5-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 25-0
Broach	6 8 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Kaira	4-11 to 6-9	8-0 to 10-0	9-6 to 22-0
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	7 8 0	7 0 0	18 12 0
Panch Máháls (Godhra)	5 8 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 19-0
Deesa Cantonment	5 13 0	8 0 0	19 6 0
Kattywar—			
Rájkot	10 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Central Provinces—			
Western—			
Nimar	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 10-0	12-0 to 30-0
Betul	4 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Chhindwára	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Nágpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Central—			
Narsinghpur	4 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 16-0
Saugor	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Damoh	4 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 13-0
Jubbulpore	5 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	12-0 to 13-0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	4 8 0	5 0 0	9-12 to 21-0
Mandla	4 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Seoni	3 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Bálaghát	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Bhandára	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Chanda	4 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Eastern—			
Biláspur	4 0 0	7 0 0	16 0 0
Raipur	4 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Sambalpur	4 0 0	3 8 0	12 0 0
Berar—			
Buldána	6 0 0	7 0 0	18 0 0
Básim	10 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0
Akola	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 0 0
Ellichpur	7 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0
Amraoti	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 0 0
Wún	8 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Nizam's Territories—			
Secunderabad	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-0 to 30-0
Boláram	...	6-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 30-0
Chadarghat	7 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Madras—			
Malabar Coast—			
Malabar	7 5 8	6 11 2	15 9 10
S. Canara	6 14 0	6 12 0	18 2 0
South, central—			
Coimbatore	5 4 0	5 13 4	17 8 0
Nilgiris	7 8 0	8 8 0	23 12 0
Salem	3 5 4	5 0 0	11 8 0
Central—			
Bellary	5 5 0	7 0 0	16 14 0
Anantapur	5 10 0	7 0 0	20 0 0
Cuddapah	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Kurnool	5 10 0	5 10 0	18 12 0
East Coast, north—			
Ganjam	4 6 3	5 4 0	9 12 8
Vizagapatam	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 1 0
Godávari	5 12 0	5 8 0	15 6 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1891 —*concluded.*

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Madras—*contd.*			
East Coast, central—			
Kistna	6 to 8	7 5 4	18 4 0
Nellore	5 8 0	6 12 0	17 8 0
East Coast, south—			
Madras	6 0 0	5 12 0	14 5 4
Chingleput	4 6 0	4 12 0	12 14 8
N. Arcot	5 9 7	6 6 5	16 6 5
S. Arcot	5 1 4	6 3 4	12 11 4
Tanjore	6 3 2	6 3 2	15 0 0
Trichinopoly	6 2 11	7 0 0	13 12 0
Southern—			
Tinnevelly	5 4 0	6 to 8	13 5 4
Madura	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 8 6
Mysore—			
Mysore	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	5-0 to 10-0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Kolar	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Tumkûr	7 8 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Hassan	5-8 to 7-8	7 8 0	22-8 to 30
Kadur	...	7 8 0	22 8 0
Shimoga	2-8 to 5	3-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 25-0
Chitaldroog	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Coorg—			
Coorg	7-8 to 9-6	8 0 0	24 8 0
Aden	...	13-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 37-8

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS).

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the import of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town and Karachi, during the month of January 1892, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1890 and 1891.

Whence exported.	COTTON, RAW.												WHEAT.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...	48	580	...	...	...	...	48	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	323,686	406,339	270,066	...	...	...	323,686	406,339	270,066	...	...	...	51,105	143,964	42,033	...	...	...	51,105	143,964	42,033
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,379*	26,064*	26,014	46,379	26,064	26,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	147,138*	258,047*	39,891	147,138	258,047	39,891
Bengal	7,171	3,299	7,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,171	3,299	7,764	62,314	47,265	75,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,314	47,265	75,852
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	141,999	65,777	23,713	183,241	143,105	48,580	123	...	...	325,363	208,882	72,293	71,003	88,714	203,319	2,700	687	76,931	...	...	...	73,703	89,401	280,250
Punjab	12,761	3,326	...	35,464	22,361	260	29,436*	7,701*	1,520	77,661	33,388	1,780	9,000	38,573	2,244	25,628	9,824	50,430	546,287*	461,591*	245,178	580,915	509,988	297,852
Central Provinces	...	491	25	35,525	30,647	5,954	...	...	...	35,525	31,138	5,979	4,350	918	1,139	338,060	556,328	286,633	...	...	...	342,410	557,246	287,772
Berar	...	52	1,249	263,886	305,045	206,141	...	...	...	263,886	305,097	207,390	...	...	...	22,678	19,013	10,698	...	...	...	22,678	19,013	10,698
Assam	6,163	947	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,163	947	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	7,233	5,205	...	129,137	174,273	80,517	...	...	...	136,370	179,478	80,517	...	...	...	91,682	38,950	106,769	...	...	...	91,682	38,950	106,769
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	37	691	13	...	...	...	37	691	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	175,327	79,097	33,513	971,024	1,083,041	611,531	75,938	33,765	27,534	1,222,289	1,195,903	672,578	146,667	175,470	282,554	531,853	768,766	573,494	693,425	719,638	285,069	1,371,945	1,663,874	1,141,117

Whence exported.	LINSEED.												INDIGO.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...	787	...	...	...	...	...	787	...	...	...	...	...			6			6			6
Bombay	...	...	...	14,155	74,425	25,396	...	...	...	14,155	74,425	25,396	...	...	...			191			...	...	...	191
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...			...			553	...	...	553
Bengal	67,810	2,37,031	67,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,810	2,37,031	67,396	6,258	233	4,846			...			...	6,258	233	4,846
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,119	4,81,123	56,862	505	5,192	1,732	...	...	...	20,624	4,86,315	58,594	1,145	967	3,391			...			...	1,145	967	3,391
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	...			2			593	...	1,051	595
Central Provinces	1,292	1,115	7,014	10,316	78,027	28,800	...	...	...	11,608	79,142	35,814	...	...	...			...			...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	17,703	59,232	13,166	...	...	...	17,703	59,232	13,166	...	...	...			...			...	...	...	...
Assam	88	779	1,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	779	1,370	...	...	...			...			...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	341	8,934	10,308	1,620	11,572	10,186	...	...	...	1,961	20,506	20,494	...	...	...			148			...	...	...	148
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	12,966	41,170	38,305	...	...	...	12,966	41,170	38,305	...	...	...			...			...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	...	...
Total	89,650	7,28,982	1,42,950	58,052	2,69,618	1,17,585	...	...	1	1,47,702	9,98,600	2,60,536	7,403	2,251	8,237	...	...	347	...	...	1,146	7,403	2,251	9,730

* Exclusive of river trade.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE,
Calcutta, the March 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVIII OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	Week ending 14th March, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 12th March, 1892. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 14th March, 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 12th March, 1892.	Total Increase in 1891-92.	Total Decrease in 1891-92.
		₹	Miles.	₹	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	State Lines worked by Companies.											
12th March, 1892	East Indian	539	1,526	9,75,416	639	1,525	10,05,545	659	4,16,80,533	4,63,52,934	46,63,401	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	11,428	200	57	12,396	217	5,30,480	5,32,665	2,185	...
Ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*a*)	132	705	94,595	134	755	95,740	127	44,08,395	45,00,882	92,487	...
Ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	9,704	69	199	17,536	88	4,13,984	5,25,147	1,11,163	...
Ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	95,219	115	831	1,58,869	191	28,02,607	58,88,514	30,85,847	...
Ditto	Indian Midland (*b*)	90	752	85,400	114	752	1,16,198	155	34,59,151	46,11,607	11,52,456	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	4,99,666	299	1,672	5,00,000	299	1,73,27,573	2,04,07,407	30,79,834	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	1,16,083	111	1,044	82,939	79	43,61,682	44,10,632	48,950	...
Ditto	South Indian (*c*)	160	779	1,23,903	159	948	1,32,268	140	62,07,029	66,81,021	4,73,992	...
	TOTAL	225	7,507	20,11,414	268	7,783	21,21,491	273	8,12,00,494	9,39,10,809	1,27,10,345	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
12th March, 1892	North Western (*d*)	219	2,395	5,54,266	231	2,424	5,98,279	247	2,56,15,701	3,08,40,192	52,24,491	...
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,68,380	243	692	1,85,991	269	68,57,948	81,70,785	13,12,837	...
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	777	2,11,382	272	777	1,05,980	214	1,17,18,596	1,09,82,026	...	7,36,570
Ditto	Bengal Central (*e*)	103	125	14,202	114	125	15,040	120	7,06,596	7,17,488	10,892	...
Ditto	Nalháti	71	27	1,714	63	27	2,590	96	94,925	86,586	...	8,339
Ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	410	52	8	457	57	18,113	17,614	...	499
Ditto	Jorhát	44	28	1,243	44	28	1,133	40	58,183	60,515	2,332	...
Ditto	Burma (*f*)	190	556	1,42,454	256	615	1,99,127	324	53,95,388	58,18,681	4,23,293	...
	TOTAL	220	4,608	10,94,955	237	4,696	11,68,597	249	5,04,65,450	5,66,93,887	62,28,437	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
12th March, 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	505	1,492	11,97,325	802	1,492	11,07,278	742	3,80,19,871	4,13,99,314	33,79,443	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	3,16,561	687	461	3,28,000	711	1,23,50,165	1,32,33,883	8,74,718	...
Ditto	Madras	218	840	1,79,524	214	840	1,96,131	233	91,76,567	88,98,800	...	2,77,767
	TOTAL	424	2,793	16,93,410	606	2,793	16,31,409	584	5,95,55,603	6,35,31,997	39,76,394	...
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	202	14,908	47,98,879	322	15,272	49,21,497	322	19,22,21,547	21,41,36,693	2,19,15,146	...
	Assisted Companies.											
12th March, 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	162	17,632	109	162	19,938	123	(*h*) 34,262	9,04,883	9,60,621	...
Ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	8,502	389	22	6,216	283	2,85,549	2,73,130	...	12,419
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	90	(*i*)67	6,785	101	(*i*)67	12,188	182	3,08,100	3,60,775	52,576	...
Ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	9,131	117	78	10,838	139	4,84,462	4,82,546	...	1,916
	TOTAL	128	329	42,110	128	329	49,180	149	11,12,472	21,11,334	9,98,862	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
12th March, 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	140	(*j*)354	49,736	140	(*j*)354	50,839	144	24,48,970	26,87,698	2,38,728	...
Ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	24,606	83	311	26,019	84	11,68,703	12,74,115	1,05,412	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	4,919	68	72	4,750	66	1,91,694	1,89,964	...	1,730
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	68	4,731	70	93	6,010	65	75,875	2,04,967	1,29,092	...
Ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	954	73	13	1,260	97	(*k*)41,929	57,446	15,517	...
Ditto	Kolhápur	...	...	...	...	29	2,186	75	...	(*l*)74,300	74,300	...
	TOTAL	104	803	84,946	106	872	91,064	105	39,27,171	44,88,490	5,61,325	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
12th March, 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	17,950	166	108	14,582	135	5,25,210	5,85,492	60,282	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
12th March, 1892	Jodhpore-Bikanir	58	124	9,293	75	292	20,900	72	3,63,603	7,63,892	4,00,289	...
Ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	41,547	124	334	27,628	83	14,80,272	13,44,218	...	1,36,054
Ditto	Morvi	60	94	5,103	54	94	4,913	52	2,96,442	2,93,004	...	3,438
	TOTAL	78	552	55,943	101	720	53,441	74	21,40,317	24,01,114	2,60,707	...
	GRAND TOTAL	246	16,700	49,99,828	299	17,301	51,29,764	296	19,99,26,717	22,37,23,129	2,37,96,412	...

(*a*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed among the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st to 14th March 1891.
(*i*) Includes 12 miles of joint line belonging to the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway worked over by the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.
(*j*) Includes the Bezvada extension and 3 miles worked over twice by each train.
(*k*) Total receipts from 5th May 1890 to 14th March 1891.
(*l*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 12th March 1892.

CALCUTTA, *the 24th March, 1892.*

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Dy. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(EMIGRATION.)

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1892.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji. Male.	Fiji. Female.	Fiji. Total.	Fiji. Proportion of women to men.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	9	8	17	4696 women per every 100 men.	9	8	17
From 2 to 10 years	29	23	52		29	23	52
„ 10 to 20 „	28	15	43		28	15	43
„ 20 to 30 „	253	123	376		253	123	376
„ 30 to 40 „	32	9	41		32	9	41
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	351	178	529	...	351	178	529

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar „	38	11	49	...	38	11	49
North-Western Provinces	188	144	332	...	188	144	332
Oudh	91	21	112	...	91	21	112
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	3	...	3	...	3	...	3
Nepal and Native States	31	2	33	...	31	2	33
Mixed Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	351	178	529	...	351	178	529

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	49	16	65	...	49	16	65
Agriculturists	137	60	197	...	137	60	197
Artisans	20	4	24	...	20	4	24
Low caste	106	80	186	...	106	80	186
Musulmans	39	18	57	...	39	18	57
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	351	178	529	...	351	178	529

MEMORANDUM.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	312	160	472
2. Musulmans	39	18	57
3. Christians	...	...	...
TOTAL	351	178	529

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

SCALE OF SUPERIOR ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1892.

No. 55 T. E., dated Calcutta, the 24th March 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 135 T. E., dated the 21st October 1887.

" " letter No. 53 T. E., dated the 17th March 1888, to the Director General of Telegraphs.

Read also—

Public Works Department letter No. 169 T. E., dated the 24th September 1891, to the Director General of Telegraphs.

Public Works Department letter No. 47 T. E., dated the 18th March 1892, to the Director General of Telegraphs.

OBSERVATIONS.—The ultimate scale of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department fixed in accordance with clause II of Public Works Department Resolution No. 135 T. E., dated the 21st October 1887, and the scales for the half-years ending 31st March and 30th September 1892, respectively, compare as follows :—

ULTIMATE SCALE.		SCALE FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1892.		SCALE FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1892.	
Class and Grade.	Number.	Class and Grade.	Number.	Class and Grade.	Number.
I . . .	1	I . .	1	I . .	1
II . . .	1	II . .	1	II . .	1
III . . .	2	III . .	2	III . .	2
IV, 1st grade .	4	IV, 1st grade .	4	IV, 1st grade .	4
IV, 2nd " .	10	IV, 2nd " .	10	IV, 2nd " .	10
IV, 3rd " .	12	IV, 3rd " .	12	IV, 3rd " .	12
V, 1st " .	12	V, 1st " .	17	V, 1st " .	13
V, 2nd " .	13	V, 2nd " .	15	V, 2nd " .	13
VI, 1st " .	14	VI, 1st " .	11	VI, 1st " .	11
VI, 2nd " .	15	VI, 2nd " .	The remainder (5) .	VI, 2nd " .	The remainder (9).
	84		78		76

2. The numbers in the various grades of the " ultimate scale " for a strength of 84, which was fixed upon as the necessary normal strength of the Department, were adjusted under instructions from the Secretary of State in such a manner as to give promotion to the grades below Class IV (1) in certain approximate periods of time that were considered fair and reasonable.

3. Under clause II of Public Works Department Resolution No. 135 T. E., dated the 21st October 1887, the Government of India, under instructions from the Secretary of State, reserved power to vary the numbers in the grades to any extent that might be necessary to adjust the rate of promotion to the approximate time-periods.

In para. 15 of Despatch No. 13 T., dated 25th August 1887, the Secretary of State said: "It must be clearly understood that, as soon as the condition of the Department admits of it, the normal scale must be reverted to, and that, later, whatever reduction may be thought possible, should be carried out by making proportional reductions in all the grades. The initiative in taking these steps must be left to the Government of India, and I leave also, for your further consideration, the manner in which the reductions should be made on the occurrence of vacancies."

4. The effect of the retirements that have taken place under the special rules sanctioned in Public Works Department Resolutions Nos. 136 and 128 T. E., dated, respectively, the 21st October 1887 and 11th August 1888, has been to reduce the strength of the Superior Establishment of the Department to 76, 20 officers having retired under the terms of these Resolutions. The numbers in the various grades for a total strength of 76, proportionate to the numbers for an ultimate scale of 84 as shown in para. 1 *supra*, are as follows :—

Class I, II and III	4
" IV (1)	4
" IV (2)	9
" IV (3)	11
" V (1)	11
" V (2)	12
" VI (1)	12
" VI (2)	13

The officers of the blocked years remaining in the Department will now all receive either permanent promotion, or temporary promotion in the place of officers absent on furlough, to class IV, 3rd grade. The result of the depletion of the Department by retirements, and the cessation of recruitment between the years 1872 and 1878, is that officers now coming forward for promotion to Class V, 1st grade, have only between 12 and 13 years' service; and a comparison between the numbers allotted to Class V, 1st and 2nd grades, in the scale for the half-year ending 31st March 1892, and the correct proportionate numbers in those grades as shown above, proves that the period has now arrived when the scale must be re-adjusted to suit the reduced aggregate strength. The numbers for the half-year ending 30th September 1892 have consequently been fixed on this basis. The numbers assigned to the grades in Class IV are fixed with reference to the number of Superintendent's charges; those assigned to the grades in Class V are in each case better than the correct proportionate numbers in those grades; but the excess numbers have been allowed during the half-year ending 30th September 1892 in order to give promotion to deserving officers.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 14.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 19th, 1892.

The principal feature in the weather over India has been the increase of heat which has occurred generally, but more especially in the north-west. There has been no disturbance during the week over India, and consequently there has been no rainfall of importance; but over the Arabian Sea conditions have been unsettled and the wind directions on the Konkan and Kattiawar coasts and the low barometer which has prevailed there appear to show that a depression existed over the north of the Arabian Sea. The depression moved away, or dispersed, on the 16th, and at the close of the week readings were high and uniform over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Throughout the latter part of the week pressure was relatively low over the western desert, over the north of the Gangetic plain, and over Central Burma, but the pressure differences were at no time large, and, except down the Gangetic plain, where the normal north-west and western winds of the hot weather blew strongly, the wind force has been generally moderate and the directions more or less variable.

On the 13th pressure was high over the Indus Valley and the south of the

Peninsula, and low over Oudh and over North-East India. The wind was northerly over a large part of the Punjab, westerly down the Gangetic plain, south-westerly in Lower Bengal, and southerly at Bombay. Elsewhere the directions were variable. There was no rain. On the 14th the barometer was falling over North-West India, the Konkan, Madras, and Upper Burma, and was rising elsewhere. A low pressure area was shown over the Arabian Sea off Bombay, and the winds were cyclonic around the north-east angle of the Arabian Sea. The high pressure area which on the previous day lay over the Indus Valley, had advanced eastward and the centre was shown over Eastern Rajputana. In other respects there was not much change. The weather was very fine, and there was no rain anywhere. The chart of the 15th showed that the highest pressures lay within a broad band extending from Guzerat E.-S. eastward across the Peninsula to Madras. Both to the north-east and to the south-west of this band readings were low. The depression over the Arabian Sea had developed somewhat. The wind continued cyclonic around the north-east angle, and the barometer was abnormally low at Bombay. A very slight depression was shown over the western desert, but the lowest readings in Northern India were reported from Oudh, Behar, and North Bengal. Strong westerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic plain. The weather remained very fine, and the only rainfall was $\frac{1}{8}$ inch at Colombo. On the 16th the barometer was rising briskly on the Konkan Coast, and the depression over the Arabian Sea had apparently moved away or dispersed. The cyclonic movements of the wind had ceased. The general distribution of pressure and the winds were similar to those reported on the previous day. The weather remained fine, and the only rainfall was a slight shower at Cochin and Colombo. The observations of the 17th showed that a slight depression had been developed over the central parts of the Peninsula, but otherwise there was little change. The barometer was still rising in the northern parts of the Bombay Presidency. Slight rain had fallen in Assam and Ceylon, but elsewhere the weather was fine. On the 18th pressure was increasing everywhere. The low pressure area over the Arabian Sea had entirely disappeared, and readings were relatively high and very uniform over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, while they were low over the Western Desert and over Oudh and Behar. The winds were variable over the Peninsula, feebly cyclonic over North-West India, strong from west down the Gangetic plain, and strong from south over the north of the Bay.

The only rainfall was a shower at Sibsagar. On the 19th the low pressure area over the western desert had largely disappeared, but otherwise there was little change. Again, the only rainfall was a shower at Sibsagar.

Temperature—Has been steadily rising throughout the week, both absolutely and relatively, to the normal average.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

Province.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	−0·9	−1·8	−1·7	−0·8	−0·6	−0·6	−0·2	−0·9
Bengal and Assam	+0·4	+0·5	+0·9	+2·2	+2·6	+2·4	+3·5	+1·8
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	+2·0	+1·0	+1·2	+2·6	+4·4	+6·3	+6·6	+3·4
Punjab	+4·0	+4·9	+5·3	+5·8	+7·2	+9·1	+8·6	+6·4
Bombay	+0·8	+1·0	+1·4	+1·6	+1·6	+1·9	+1·6	+1·4
Berar and Central Provinces	+1·7	+1·2	+0·3	−0·1	+1·4	+2·2	+2·4	+1·2
Guzerat and Central India	+2·7	+2·2	+0·9	+2·4	+4·3	+4·3	+4·2	+3·0
Sind and Rajputana	+4·7	+3·5	+4·9	+6·1	+5·2	+6·5	+5·2	+5·2
Madras	−0·4	0	−1·0	−0·3	+0·1	−1·3	+0·1	−0·4
Mean for whole India	+1·6	+1·4	+1·4	+2·2	+2·9	+3·4	+3·6	+2·4

The above figures show that for the whole of India on the mean of the week there was an average diurnal excess of $2\frac{1}{2}°$. For the first three days the average excess was only about $1\frac{1}{2}°$, but on the 16th it reached 2°; on the 17th, 3°; and by the close of the week amounted to $3\frac{1}{2}°$. The provincial variations show that in Burma and Madras there was a trifling deficiency of temperature on the mean of the week, but that in all other provinces there was an excess which ranged from 6° in the Punjab and 5° in Rajputana, to 1·2° in Berar and the Central Provinces. Maxima exceeding 100° were reported from a few places at the commencement of the week, but the most marked rise of temperature occurred subsequent to the 17th, after which date maxima of over 100° were reported from all provinces.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review rain fell only in Assam and Malabar, and even in these localities in smaller amounts than is normally the case; thus in the Cachar Division the normal rainfall for the week is 2·01 inches, while the actual amount received was 0·01 inch only; in the Assam Valley the normal is 0·90 inch, and the actual received was only 0·11 inch.

The three final columns of the table show that for the three weeks, February 28th to March 19th, rainfall has been largely deficient in, or altogether absent from, all divisions, except Malabar and Madras (South).

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending March 19th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from February 28th to March 19th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to March 19th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·20	—100
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0·05	—100
	Central ditto	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·10	—100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·19	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·60	—0·60	0·12	1·57	— 92
	Assam (Surma)	0·01	2·01	—2·00	0·38	4·20	— 91
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·11	0·90	—0·79	0·18	1·90	— 91
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·30	—0·30	0·05	1·10	— 95
	Central ditto	0	0·19	—0·19	0	0·54	—100
	North ditto	0	0·28	—0·28	0	0·59	—100
	Orissa	0	0·17	—0·17	0·35	0·60	— 42
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·35	—0·35	0·03	0·79	— 96
	Bihar (South)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·26	—100
	Ditto (North)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·26	—100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·17	—100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·18	—100
	Ditto (North)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·28	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·19	—100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·26	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·23	—0·23	0·01	0·77	— 99
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·13	—0·13	0·05	0·37	— 86
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·40	—100
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·21	—0·21	0·09	0·84	— 89
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·79	—0·79	0·17	2·30	— 93
	Ditto (North-West)	0	0·28	—0·28	0·61	1·09	— 44
	Ditto (West)	0	0·09	—0·09	0·03	0·34	— 91
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·03	0·23	—0·20	0·46	0·40	+ 15
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·19	—0·19	0·14	0·43	— 67
	Coorg	0	0·12	—0·12	0·18	0·28	— 36
	Mysore	0	0·04	—0·04	0·06	0·12	— 50
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·01	—100
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·05	—100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0	0	0	0·01	—100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·09	—100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·01	0·10	— 90
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·12	—0·12	0·01	0·26	— 96
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·13	—0·13	0·02	0·44	— 95
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0·10	—100
	Sind	0	0·06	—0·06	0·01	0·24	— 96
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·11	—100
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·12	—100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·11	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·29	—100
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·27	—0·27	0	0·37	—100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·20	—100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·14	—100
	Ditto (South)	0	0·09	—0·09	0·18	0·28	— 36
	Madras (South)	0	0·26	—0·26	0·71	0·56	+ 27

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Simla, the 24th March, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 26th, 1892.

During the week under review very quiet weather has prevailed throughout India, and the conditions of pressure distribution and of wind circulation have steadily progressed towards those which are characteristic of the hot season. These conditions consist of relatively high pressures over the Arabian Sea, the Bay, and Lower Burma, and relatively low pressures over the Gangetic plain and the Punjab. While these changes have been in progress, temperature has risen steadily throughout nearly all parts of the Indian region, and at the close of the week the heat was excessive everywhere, but particularly over North-West India.

On the 20th the barometer was falling almost everywhere, the change in the north and north-west being brisk to rapid. Pressure was highest on the South Konkan Coast and lowest over the north of the Gangetic plain, but the pressure differences were nowhere large. Westerly winds prevailed over the Gangetic plain and south-westerly to southerly winds over the Bay and Bengal. Elsewhere the directions were variable. The only rainfall was a light shower at Cochin. On the 21st a recovery of pressure had commenced over Burma, but in all other provinces the barometric fall continued. Pressure was becoming high and uniform over the southern half of India, while slight gradients existed in the north, and readings were low over the Western desert and the Gangetic plain. The winds were generally unaltered, and the only rainfall was a light shower at Sibsagar and Trivandrum and a heavyish shower at Tavoy. The chart of the 22nd showed a slight barometric fall over the Deccan and Khandeish and a rise elsewhere. The general distribution was unaltered, and the wind circulation was approximately the same as on the two preceding days. Showers had fallen at Sibsagar, Tavoy, and Colombo. On the 23rd the barometric changes were irregular. Low pressure areas were shown over Burma, over the Western desert, over the north of the Punjab, and over the north-west of the North-Western Provinces; but the amount of the depression compared with that in neighbouring districts was slight, and pressure generally was uniform. The winds were more variable than on preceding days, and the only rainfall was a few drops at Colombo. On the following day, the 24th, pressure rose on the West Coast and fell everywhere else—most in the north-west—so that there had occurred a considerable increase in the barometric gradient, and the winds had become stronger. Pressure was lowest over the Punjab and highest on the West Coast. The winds exhibited the ordinary hot weather circulation, and westerly gales prevailed down the Gangetic plain. The only rainfall was a shower at Trivandrum. On the 25th the barometer was falling in all places except Lower Burma. A well marked depression overlay the Punjab, and gradients continued moderately steep. Strong winds from the normal directions prevailed generally, and the weather was fine, the only rainfall reported being a shower at Tavoy. The chart

of the 26th showed that the barometer had risen over Northern India and Upper Burma, changed irregularly over the Indian Peninsula, and fallen over Lower Burma. Pressure was lowest over the north of the Punjab and the Gangetic plain, and a small depression had appeared over Lower Burma. The winds varied a good deal in direction. Strong southerly winds prevailed in the Bay, easterly winds in Bengal and Behar, and hot westerly winds in North-Western and Central India. Duststorms and dusthaze were reported from several places, and the sky was more cloudy than of late in Northern India. Rain was falling in Lower Burma and at Sibsagar.

Temperature.—In most Provinces temperature has increased quickly during the week, the rise being more rapid than is ordinarily the case. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·2	+0·2	+0·3	+0·1	+1·1	+1·9	—0·5	+0·5
Bengal and Assam	+4·0	+4·0	+4·3	+3·6	+4·4	+4·8	+3·9	+4·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+6·1	+4·2	+4·2	+4·3	+4·8	+6·8	+6·6	+5·3
Punjab	+7·2	+6·7	+7·4	+8·4	+10·5	+12·1	+11·9	+9·2
Bombay	+1·4	+0·7	+0·5	+1·9	+2·4	+1·7	+2·1	+1·5
Berar and Central Provinces.	+3·8	+2·7	+2·5	+3·0	+3·8	+4·4	+4·9	+3·6
Guzerat and Central India	+2·3	+2·2	+2·1	+3·4	+5·3	+5·5	+5·8	+3·8
Sind and Rajputana	+4·3	+4·5	+5·5	+6·1	+7·4	+7·4	+9·3	+6·4
Madras	+1·3	+1·6	+1·6	+0·9	+2·6	+4·2	+4·3	+2·4
Mean for whole India	+3·4	+3·0	+3·2	+3·5	+4·7	+5·4	+5·4	+4·1

For the whole of India there was a mean diurnal excess of 4·1°, the excess being least (3°) on the 21st and greatest (5·4°) on the 25th and 26th. The provincial variations showed that the greatest excess was in the north-west, the Punjab having a mean diurnal excess of 9·2°, Sind and Rajputana of 6·4°, and the North-Western Provinces of 5·3°. In Burma and Bombay the excess was small.

The maxima in the north-west have been extraordinarily high, the readings as compared with normal having been on some days from 15° to 18° above the normal average.

Rain.—As shown in the earlier paragraphs of the summary, rainfall during the week was practically confined to North-East India, the only fall outside that region being a few light showers in Malabar. The table at the close of the

summary shows that rain has fallen in eleven of the rainfall divisions. These divisions are Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, Assam, East, Deltaic, Central, and North Bengal, North Behar, and Malabar. Of these eleven divisions, seven had effective—*i.e.*, more than one-tenth of an inch—rainfall, and four, *viz.*, East, Deltaic, and Central Bengal and North Behar, had non-effective rainfall, the average for the division for the week being less than one-tenth of an inch. The heaviest rainfall was in Tenasserim, where 1½ inches were received. In the three Burma divisions which received rain, and also in North Bengal, the rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal, but in the remaining seven divisions recording rain the fall was short.

The three last columns of the table which exhibit the state of the rainfall from February 28th to date show that Tenasserim, Lower Burma, and Central Burma are the only divisions in which the rainfall of the period has been excessive. In all the other divisions it has been deficient—in most cases very largely so. In Guzerat, though there has been no rain, there is no variation from the normal, as none is expected there for the period under review.

Some moderately heavy falls were recorded during the week in North-East India. Of these the following were the more important:

Burma—Amherst	Thatōn	2·37 inches.
Shwegyin	Pyuntaza	1·70 „
Assam—Khasia Hill	Cherrapunji	1·83 „
Bengal—Bogra	Sudder	2·46 „
Rungpur	Kurigram	3·85 „

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending March 26th, 1892.			Rainfall data from February 28th to March 26th.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to March 26th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	1·54	0·23	+ 1·31	1·54	0·43	+ 258
	Lower Burma	0·43	0·01	+ 0·42	0·43	0·06	+ 617
	Central Burma	0·21	0·01	+ 0·20	0·21	0·11	+ 91
	Upper Burma	0	?	?	0	?	
	Arakan	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·29	— 100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·06	0·43	— 0·37	0·19	2·01	— 91
	Assam (Surma)	0·54	2·28	— 1·74	0·92	6·48	— 86
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·12	0·73	— 0·61	0·30	2·63	— 89
	Deltaic Bengal	0·02	0·28	— 0·26	0·08	1·38	— 94
	Central Bengal	0·07	0·12	— 0·05	0·07	0·66	— 89
	North Bengal	0·75	0·41	+ 0·34	0·75	1·00	— 25
	Orissa	0	0·23	— 0·23	0·35	0·83	— 58
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·03	0·90	— 97
	Behar (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·30	— 100
	Do. (North)	0·01	0·05	— 0·04	0·01	0·31	— 97
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·21	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·23	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·34	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·23	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·36	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·01	0·89	— 99
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·05	0·47	— 89
	Do. (Central)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·47	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·09	0·95	— 91
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·35	— 0·35	0·17	2·65	— 94
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·47	— 0·47	0·61	1·56	— 61
	Do. (West)	0	0·15	— 0·15	0·03	0·50	— 94
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·14	0·48	— 0·34	0·60	0·87	— 31
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·42	— 0·42	0·14	0·85	— 84
	Coorg	0	0·56	— 0·56	0·18	0·84	— 79
	Mysore	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·06	0·23	— 74
	Konkan	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·03	— 100
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·01	0·13	— 92
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·19	— 100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·01	0·22	— 95
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·16	— 0·16	0·01	0·42	— 98
	Ditto (East)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·02	0·57	— 96
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0·10	— 100
	Sind	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·01	0·24	— 96
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·15	— 100
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·15	— 100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·12	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·15	— 0·15	0	0·44	— 100
	Ditto ditto (a)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·49	— 100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·28	— 100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·48	— 100
	Ditto (South)	0	0·25	— 0·25	0·18	0·53	— 66
	Madras (South)	0	0·30	— 0·30	0·71	0·86	— 17

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Simla, *31st March, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 26th March.*—Prospects unchanged; harvest nearly over; field work proceeding under falls and channels; water-supply in affected areas decreasing, but sufficient for drinking everywhere obtainable. Deficiency of fodder in affected areas increasing, and cattle suffering severely in parts. Prices stationary. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Deccan 38,742, East Coast 6,989, South Central 2,557: *Total* 48,288 against 44,380 last week. *Gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 771, East Coast 45, South Central 224: *Total* 1,040 against 887; increase in Kurnool. Loans for wells—Deccan Rs. 2,81,000, East Coast Rs. 6,06,000, and South Central Rs. 3,81,000 disbursed. Wells constructed—138, 1,954, and 306: under construction—2,465, 3,698, and 2,256 in respective blocks. Agriculturists loans—Rs. 60,000, Rs. 34,000, and Rs. 87,000 disbursed in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 30th March.*—Harvesting of late crops, cotton picking, and preparations for next season progressing. Scarcity of fodder in parts of nine and of water in parts of six districts. Cattle distressed in parts of four districts. Prices generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Professional Agency—Bijapur 86, Belgaum 382 on 26th; Dharwar 1,045; Civil Agency—Belgaum 323 on 26th; Dharwar 638: *Total* 2,474.

Bengal.—*For week ending 29th March.*—Fairly general rain in Northern Bengal, where cultivation of early rice and jute will now go on. No rain in other parts of the Province, and it is urgently required for all standing crops and for ploughing and early sowings. *Rabi* harvest still proceeding; general outturn not expected to be good, and in some parts very poor. Opium collections nearly over, but owing to high west winds the yield has been somewhat reduced. A good crop of *mohua* is being gathered. Mango crop promises well, but in some districts blossoms said to have been injured. Prices continue practically unchanged. Cattle are in good condition; sufficient supply of fodder still available, but want of water is beginning to be felt in some places. FAMINE RELIEF: Rain has improved prospects in Rajshahye Division, but the situation in Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions remains as before. *Numbers on relief works*:—Mozaffarpur 1,768, Darbhanga 2,641, Monghyr 108, Bhagalpur 3,255, Purneah not reported, Dinajpur 9,255: *Total* 17,027. *Gratuitous relief*:—Monghyr 206, Bhagalpur 85, Purneah no report: *Total* 291.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 30th March.*—No rain. Weather abnormally hot. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress; average outturn expected. Wheat slightly injured by high wind and drought in Moradabad and Kumaon. Opium collection nearly finished. Sowing and irrigation of sugarcane, indigo, and extra crops in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices

steady. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock continues good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 30th March.*—No rain. Prices unsettled in one district; rising in another; falling in two; and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced. Irrigation of standing crops from canals and wells in progress. Crops withering for want of rain in most districts. Sowings of extra *rabi* and *kharif* crops commenced. Prospect of *rabi* crops is generally reported fair on irrigated lands, and below average on unirrigated lands. The condition of standing crops is not good for want of rain in Jullundur and parts of Amritsar. Cattle suffering from want of fodder and overwork on wells in Sialkot and Shahpur; their condition is fair in other districts. Fodder scarce in seven districts; insufficient in one; and sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th March.*—Weather very hot. Reaping of *rabi* crops in northern districts continues. Prospects of *rabi* harvest as given in the wheat and linseed forecasts unchanged. Fodder sufficient, except in Seoni and in Bargarh tahsil, Sambalpur district, where it is reported to be poor and insufficient. Prices unchanged.

Burma.—*For week ending 26th March.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping, threshing, and winnowing completed. UPPER BURMA: The cultivation of *mayin* paddy is progressing favourably; peas, wheat, and gram being reaped in some places; reaping completed in others. The price of paddy has risen largely in Pegu, Bassein, Tavoy, Mandalay, Ruby Mines, Yamethin, Bassein, and Pyinmana; considerably in Akyab, Amherst, Pakokku, and Kyaukse; slightly in Prome; and fallen in Tharrawaddy and Bhamo. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Shwebo 1,605, excluding numbers on one tank, Yeu 1,351, Sagaing 254, Lower Chindwin 3,226, Myingyan 1,156, Magwe 428, Meiktila 7,235, and Yamethin 12,809; Minbu not reported: *Total* 28,074.

Assam.—*For week ending 30th March.*—Average rainfall 3·16 inches. Rain beneficial to crops. Pressing of sugarcane and sowing of summer rice continue. Cattle in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 30th March.*—MYSORE: Crops withering for want of rain, and no improvement in prospects. No material change in prices. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Bangalore 741, Tumkur 1,040, Kolar 11,822, and Shimoga 20: *Total* 13,623.

COORG:—Slight rain. *Vyshaka* crop in good condition. Slight rise in prices. Water-supply sufficient, but forage becoming rather scarce.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 30th March.*—BERAR:—Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* crops continues. Fodder in Kurankhed and Mhysang circles of Akola taluk and in Ellichpur taluk insufficient. Water scarce in Dariapur taluk. Prices slightly risen.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Scarcity of water and fodder in all taluks is increasing day by day, and tanks are getting dry and cattle are becoming weak and lean for want of fodder. Fever is prevalent, but it has abated a little in Anurpett taluk. Prices—wheat 9¼, coarse rice 8¾, white *juar* 13¾, yellow *juar* 16¼, and *tur* 12¼ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 30th March.*—Prices of food-grains falling in Bundelkhand, Bhopawar, and Goona; steady elsewhere. No other change since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 30th March.*—No rain; crops being cut and harvested. No material change in Ajmere; crops damaged partly by hail in Dholpur. Cattle in poor condition and fodder scarce in six States, and Ajmere and Kherwara. Water scarce in Ajmere, Kherwara, and at places in Kotah. Prices falling in four States; steady in seven; and fluctuating in one. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Marwar 2,390 laborers on relief works, 2,603 gratuitously treated, and 51 immigrants; Kotah 96 immigrants; Ajmere 23,838 laborers on relief works, 2,170 receiving gratuitous relief, and 1,391 on ordinary works; Bikanir 5,678 laborers on relief works, 2,237 gratuitously treated: *Total*—relief laborers 33,397; gratuitously treated 7,010.

Nepal.—*For week ending 24th March.*—No rain. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects normal. Prices continue high.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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No. 15.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 2nd April 1892.

During the past week the barometric changes over India, though at times large, have had comparatively little effect on the weather, which, except in parts of the north-east, has remained fine and hot. Pressure has been low over the Western desert and the Gangetic plain, and high over Burma, the Bay, the south of the Peninsula, and the Arabian Sea. Gradients have varied very considerably, at one time the barometric differences between the north and south being large, and at others very small.

Accompanying these changes there have been large alterations in the wind force. On the 28th and 29th very strong winds blew on the hills and the neighbouring plains, while on the 1st and 2nd, except in the north-east, light and rather variable breezes were reported. The disturbed weather with which the week commenced, if the barometric oscillation and its accompanying strong winds can be so described, had a marked effect on the temperature of Northern India. The extremely excessive temperatures of the previous week gave way; and, though in nearly all Provinces on nearly all days of the week the mean temperature was higher than usual, the excess was less than it had previously been.

On the 27th pressure was low over the Gangetic plain and high over the Bay and Lower Burma. The differences were slight, and the winds were somewhat irregular on the West Coast. Elsewhere the directions were fairly normal, and at the head of the Bay the force was strong. Showers were reported from parts of Burma, from Dhubri, and from Trivandrum. The chart of the 28th showed a

sudden fall of the barometer in all parts of India except the West Coast. The relative positions of the areas of high and low pressure were unaltered, but gradients had very considerably increased, and were steep in Northern India. Strong westerly and north-westerly winds prevailed over North-West and Central India, strong southerly winds over the Bay, and easterly winds in North Bengal and Behar. Showers were falling in Assam, North and East Bengal, and Malabar. In Bengal the amounts generally exceeded 1 inch. On the 29th the barometer was still falling, and the general conditions were unaltered. The winds were still strong from about the same directions as on the previous day; but the rain was lighter, though it still fell in Assam, East Bengal, and Malabar. The chart of the 30th showed that a recovery of pressure had commenced, and the barometer was rising almost everywhere, the rise being rapid in the north-west. Pressure was lowest over Behar and gradients were still moderately steep over North-East India, but elsewhere readings were becoming uniform. Strong southerly winds prevailed in Bengal, but elsewhere the force was decreasing. Rain was again reported from Assam, East Bengal, and Malabar. On the 31st pressure was still rising almost everywhere; and, though moderate gradients still prevailed over the Bay, readings generally were fairly uniform. Strong southerly winds still prevailed over the Bay and Lower Bengal and light breezes elsewhere. Light showers were again reported from Assam, Darjeeling, East Bengal, and Malabar. On the 1st pressure was still rising, except in Burma. Readings remained fairly uniform, and the general wind directions were unaltered. Heavyish rain had fallen in Assam and showers in East Bengal and Mysore. On the 2nd pressure was beginning to fall again in North-West India, but still rose elsewhere. Barometric gradients had consequently increased somewhat, but on the whole the general situation was little changed. Showers were reported from Assam and from a few central stations of the Peninsula. The amounts were small.

Temperature.—The mean temperature, though less excessive as compared with the normal than it was last week, has yet been considerably higher than usual almost everywhere.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	March					April		Mean variation of week.
	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−4·0	−1·1	−1·5	−0·8	+0·6	+0·1	+0·1	−0·9
Bengal and Assam	+3·7	+2·1	+1·6	+2·6	+1·4	+1·0	+0·3	+1·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+6·4	+6·7	+3·6	+1·3	−0·4	+0·6	+1·9	+2·9
Punjab	+8·5	+9·0	+7·0	+2·4	+1·0	+3·9	+8·5	+5·8
Bombay	+3·6	+5·2	+2·4	+0·8	+0·5	+0·9	+2·9	+2·3
Berar and Central Provinces.	+6·1	+6·0	+3·5	+2·6	+2·9	+4·1	+4·3	+4·2
Guzerat and Central India	+7·6	+7·6	+5·1	+4·6	+3·2	+4·2	+4·6	+5·3
Sind and Rajputana	+10·7	+8·7	+8·5	+7·3	+6·7	+7·6	+6·5	+8·0
Madras	+3·4	+3·9	+4·7	+5·4	+4·1	+3·1	+2·5	+3·9
Mean for whole India	+5·1	+5·3	+3·9	+2·9	+2·2	+2·8	+3·5	+3·7

The mean diurnal excess for the whole of India was thus 3·7°, the warmest day being the 28th, with an average excess of 5·3°, and the coolest the 31st,

with an average excess of 2·2°. The Provincial variations showed a slight deficiency in Burma, a slight excess in Bengal, a moderate excess in the North-Western Provinces, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras, and a considerable excess in the Punjab, Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana. In the two Provinces last named, and also in the Punjab, the abnormal excess at the commencement of the week was very large.

Rain has been somewhat more general during the week under review than in the immediately preceding weeks, and in North-East India has been much heavier. Rain has fallen in nineteen out of the fifty-two divisions into which India is divided; but in five of these nineteen divisions the total average rainfall of the division has been less than one-tenth of an inch, and consequently has been of relatively little importance. The regions within which rain has fallen include all the Burma divisions, except Arakan, the Assam divisions, East, Deltaic, Central, and North divisions of Bengal, Behar (North), Malabar, Madras (Central, South Central, and South), Coorg, Mysore, and the East Coast (North and South); and the divisions where the total average rainfall of the division has been less than one-tenth of an inch are Upper Burma, Deltaic Bengal, the East Coast (North and South), and Madras (Central).

The heaviest rainfall during the week was in Assam. Cachar received an average of 14 inches, which was 11 inches more than the normal; and the Brahmaputra valley received 5½ inches, which was 4 inches more than the average. After Assam the next heaviest falls were 1·21 inches in North Bengal and 1 inch in Tenasserim. The third column of the table shows that the week's rainfall was in excess of the normal in Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, in Assam, in North Bengal, in North Behar, in Malabar, in Coorg, and in Mysore, the excess, except in the case of Burma, Assam, North Bengal, and Malabar, being small.

The concluding columns of the table show that from the 28th of February to date the rainfall has been largely excessive over the greater part of Burma; moderately excessive over Assam and North Bengal; and slightly excessive in Malabar. In all the other divisions, except Guzerat, it has been deficient—in most cases largely so. Over the central parts of the country and the east of the Peninsula there has been practically no rain during this period.

The following were the heaviest falls recorded during the week:

Burma	Tavoy	Sudder	2·38 inches.
Bengal	Mymensingh	Netrakhona	4·99 ,,
,,	Rungpur	Gaibandha	3·94 ,,
Assam	Sylhet	Sunamganj	9·53 ,,
,,	Khasia Hills	Cherrapunji	61·54 ,,
,,	Sibsagar	Sudder	11·38 ,,
,,	Darrang	Mangaldai	7·05 ,,
Malabar	Travancore	Kottayam	4·71 ,,
Mysore	Mysore	Heggaddavankot	3·00 ,,

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 2nd, 1892.			Rainfall data from February 28th to April 2nd, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to April 2nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	1·09	0·30	+ 0·79	2·62	0·73	+ 259
	Lower Burma	0·52	0·06	+ 0·46	0·95	0·12	+ 692
	Central Burma	0·33	0·03	+ 0·30	0·54	0·14	+ 286
	Upper Burma	0·04	?	?	0·04	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·35	— 100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·63	0·98	— 0·35	0·82	3·00	— 73
	Assam (Surma)	14·30	2·99	+11·37	15·28	0·47	+ 61
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	5·57	1·48	+ 4·09	5·88	4·11	+ 43
	Deltaic Bengal	0·09	0·61	— 0·52	0·16	1·99	— 92
	Central Bengal	0·36	0·36	0	0·43	1·01	— 57
	North Bengal	1·21	0·61	+ 0·60	1·96	1·61	+ 42
	Orissa	0	0·28	— 0·28	0·35	1·11	— 68
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·03	1·03	— 97
	Behar (South)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·38	— 100
	Do. (North)	0·16	0·09	+ 0·07	0·16	0·40	— 60
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·25	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·31	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·40	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·32	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·42	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·15	— 0·15	0·01	1·04	— 99
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·05	0·52	— 90
	Do. (Central)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·53	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·09	1·12	— 92
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·51	— 0·51	0·17	3·15	— 95
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·49	— 0·49	0·61	2·05	— 70
	Do. (West)	0	0·16	— 0·16	0·03	0·66	— 95
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·65	0·19	+ 0·46	1·25	1·06	+ 18
	Madras (South Central)	0·16	0·31	— 0·15	0·31	1·16	— 73
	Coorg	0·42	0·15	+ 0·27	0·60	0·89	— 30
	Mysore	0·19	0·10	+ 0·09	0·25	0·32	— 22
	Konkan	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·05	— 100
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·01	0·34	— 97
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·27	— 0·27	0	0·55	— 100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·01	0·40	— 98
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·01	0·52	— 98
	Ditto (East)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·02	0·66	— 97
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0·10	— 100
	Sind	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·01	0·25	— 96
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·18	— 100
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·17	— 100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·13	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·01	0·11	— 0·10	0·02	0·55	— 97
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·52	— 100
	Madras (Central)	0·01	0·03	— 0·02	0·01	0·32	— 96
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·52	— 100
	Ditto (South)	0·01	0·16	— 0·15	0·19	0·69	— 73
	Madras (South)	0·10	0·28	— 0·18	0·80	1·13	— 30

Simla, *7th April, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd April.*—Some local showers in parts of Central, Southern, and West Coast districts. Prospects unchanged. Field work confined to land under wells and channels. Deficiency of water-supply and fodder in parts of affected area increases, but drinking water procurable everywhere. Sufferings of cattle intensify. Prices almost stationary. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Deccan 36,586, East Coast 6,034, and South Central 3,439: *Total* 46,059 against 48,288 last week. Decrease in Nellore, Kurnool, and Cuddapah due, where explained, to occurrence of Telugu New-Year's day in the week. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 678, East Coast 42, and South Central 210: *Total* 930 against 1,040 last week. Decrease in Kurnool and Anantapur. Loans for wells—Deccan Rs. 3,55,000, East Coast Rs. 6,21,000, and South Central Rs. 3,92,000: *Total* Rs. 13,68,000 disbursed. Wells constructed—464, 1,956, and 306: under construction—2,680, 3,715, and 2,487 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 33,000, Rs. 34,000, and Rs. 87,000: *Total* Rs. 1,54,000 disbursed in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th April.*—Slight rain in parts of Poona, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Wheat in parts of Hyderabad injured by stormy weather or insects; standing crops otherwise fair. Harvesting of late crops and preparations for the next season continue generally. Fodder scarce in parts of nine and water in parts of six districts. Cattle distressed in parts of four districts. Prices generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Professional Agency—Poona 297, Bijapur 105, Belgaum 664, and Dharwar 968; Civil Agency—Belgaum 255; Dharwar 381: *Total* 2,670.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th April.*—Rain has fallen generally in Northern and Eastern Bengal and in parts of North Behar, while local showers also occurred in places in Central Bengal. In these tracts agricultural prospects have greatly improved, and ploughing and early sowings are now proceeding. *Rabi* harvest practically over. The general outturn, as previously reported, is not good, and in some parts very scanty. Opium weighments begun. Mango and *mahua* prospects continue satisfactory. Prices generally are stationary. Cattle are in good condition. Complaints of water running short are received from scattered localities in all parts of the Province except Orissa. Fodder is also reported to be becoming scarce in some districts. Rain over Rajshahye Division and parts of Bhagalpur Division has materially improved prospects in those parts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Mozaffarpur 3,460, Darbhunga 11,501, Monghyr 75, Bhagalpur 3,957, Purneah 3,190, and Dinajpur, 1,094: *Total* 23,277. *Number on gratuitous relief*:—Monghyr 197,

Purneah 671: *Total* 868. No relief works yet opened or gratuitous relief given in Gaya, Bogra, or Julpaiguri.

The figure given in last week's telegram as number on relief works in Dinajpur, should have been 1,616 instead of 9,225.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th April.*—Weather seasonable. Rain much needed for spring crops in Almora. Harvesting of *rabi* in full progress; in some districts nearly finished; prospects good. Irrigation of sugarcane, indigo, and extra crops in progress. Opium collections nearly completed. Fodder and water-supply ample. Prices fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th April.*—Rainfall *nil*. Prices unsettled in two districts; falling in two others; stationary elsewhere. Irrigation of standing crops by canals and wells going on. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress. Ploughings and sowings of sugarcane and cotton as well as of extra *rabi* crops commenced. Crops on irrigated lands are reported average, but those on *barani* lands have suffered much for want of rain. Their condition is not good in five districts. Gales are said to have caused considerable damage to standing crops in Peshawar. Locusts have appeared in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, but no damage to crops is reported. Cattle suffering from want of fodder in three districts; elsewhere their condition is fair. Fodder scarce in all but three districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th April.*—Weather very warm. Reaping of *rabi* crops in northern districts continues. Prospects of *rabi* harvest, as given in the wheat and linseed forecasts, unchanged. Fodder and water-supply getting scarce in places.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd April.*—LOWER BURMA: Agricultural operations completed. UPPER BURMA: *Mayin* paddy progressing favourably; peas, wheat, gram, and island crops being reaped. In Kyaukse land being prepared for sowing of early paddy. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Henzada, Thayetmyo, Tavoy, and Minbu; slightly in Akyab, Prome, Toungoo, and Yamethin; while it has fallen in Amherst and Katha. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Yeu 1,776, Sagaing 257, Lower Chindwin 1,590, Myingyan 744, Minbu 62, Magwe 626, Meiktila 2,356, Yamethin 8,216, excluding one work; Shwebo 2,052, exclusive of number on one work: *Total* 17,679.

Assam.—*For week ending 6th April.*—Rainfall general. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane pressing finished. Sowing of summer rice continues. Fodder supply improving.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th April.*—MYSORE: Slight rain reported in parts of five districts. Crops withering. Outturn of harvests generally fair. Want of fodder and water felt in parts. Prices slightly risen in one district. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Bangalore 557, Tumkur 2,406, Kolar 1,900, Chitaldroog 399, and Shimoga 204: *Total* 5,466.

COORG: Hot-weather rice crop thriving. Coffee blossoming in some parts. More rain wanted. Slight rise in prices. Forage and water for cattle becoming scanty.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th April.*—BERAR: Weather warm. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Land under

preparation for ensuing season. Fodder insufficient in three taluks. Water sufficient all over, except in Dariapur. Prices slightly risen in three districts and stationary in the rest.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. Weeding of *tabi* crops in progress. Scarcity of water in all taluks is increasing day by day, and tanks are getting dry. Owing to scarcity of fodder cattle are getting weak. Prices—wheat $9\frac{1}{4}$, coarse rice $8\frac{3}{4}$, white *juar* $13\frac{3}{4}$, yellow *juar* $16\frac{1}{4}$, and *tur* 12 seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th April.*—No change in condition of crops and weather since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th April.*—No rain. Crops being cut and harvested. Sugarcane being planted in Kerowlee. No material change in Ajmere. Crops damaged partly by hail in Dholpur. Cattle poor in six States, also in Ajmere; good or fair in others. Pasturage or fodder scarce in six States, also in Ajmere. Water scarce at Ajmere and parts of Kotah. Prices fallen in three States, falling in three, steady in three, rising in Kherwara and Meywar, and fluctuating in Ajmere and Jeypore. FAMINE RELIEF: 2,610 on relief works and 2,521 gratuitously relieved in Marwar; 74 immigrants and 11 cattle in Kotah; in Ajmere 22,756 on relief works, 3,660 receiving gratuitous relief, and 1,455 on ordinary works; on relief works in Jeypore 6,076, in Kishengarh 948; on gratuitous relief in Kishengarh 119; in Bikanir 5,641 on relief works and 2,232 receiving gratuitous relief: *Total* on relief works 39,486; gratuitous relief 8,532.

Nepal.—*For week ending 31st March.*—Weather cool and pleasant. Prospects good. Prices high and rising.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIX OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	Week ending 21st March 1891. Total mean mileage worked.	Week ending 21st March 1891. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 21st March 1891. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 19th March 1892. Total mean mileage worked.	Week ending 19th March 1892. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 19th March 1892. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1890 to 21st March 1891.*	Total Receipts from 1st April 1891 to 19th March 1892.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
2nd April 1892	East Indian . .	539	1,550	10,06,001	649	1,550	9,30,859	601	4,26,95,533	4,72,79,427	45,83,894	...
2nd ditto	Patna-Gya . .	175	75	11,211	197	57	10,242	180	5,41,091	5,45,176	3,485	...
26th March 1892	Bengal and North-Western (*a*) .	132	705	1,00,057	142	755	84,150	111	44,91,711	45,91,989	1,00,278	...
2nd April 1892	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. .	63	141	7,530	53	199	13,532	68	4,21,516	5,37,719	1,16,203	...
2nd ditto	Bengal-Nágpur .	101	831	1,06,659	128	831	1,42,825	172	31,99,047	60,71,886	28,72,839	...
2nd ditto	Indian Midland (*b*) .	90	752	1,08,808	145	752	88,202	117	36,12,923	46,73,666	10,60,743	...
26th March 1892	Rajputana-Malwa .	200	1,672	4,82,326	288	1,672	4,57,000	273	1,78,01,021	2,10,40,031	32,39,010	...
2nd April 1892	Southern Mahratta .	85	1,044	1,12,355	108	1,044	77,393	74	44,74,036	44,94,975	20,939	...
26th March 1892	South Indian (*c*) .	166	831	1,34,020	161	948	1,25,207	132	63,52,281	68,07,065	4,54,784	...
	TOTAL .	225	7,583	20,68,967	273	7,808	19,29,610	247	8,35,84,759	9,60,41,934	1,24,52,175	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
26th March 1892	North Western (*d*) .	219	2,395	6,04,776	253	2,424	5,52,078	228	2,65,19,290	3,15,16,306	49,97,016	...
26th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,90,145	275	692	1,56,051	226	71,48,193	83,39,168	11,90,975	...
26th ditto	Eastern Bengal .	291	777	2,17,116	279	777	1,50,200	205	1,19,35,712	1,11,39,024	...	7,96,688
26th ditto	Bengal Central (*e*) .	103	125	14,030	112	125	13,750	110	7,20,003	7,34,318	14,315	...
26th ditto	Nalháti . .	71	27	1,748	65	27	1,420	53	96,673	88,811	...	7,862
26th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	393	49	8	369	45	18,505	18,000	...	505
26th ditto	Jorhát . .	44	28	1,021	36	28	1,466	52	60,551	61,983	1,432	...
26th ditto	Burma (*f*) .	190	556	1,37,698	248	615	1,82,823	297	55,33,086	59,94,795	4,61,709	...
	TOTAL .	220	4,608	11,66,927	253	4,696	10,67,157	227	5,20,32,013	5,78,92,405	58,60,392	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
2nd April 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*) . .	497	1,492	11,61,116	778	1,492	8,83,023	592	3,87,14,587	4,23,88,461	36,73,874	...
26th March 1892	Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	540	461	3,32,401	721	461	2,93,000	636	1,26,91,565	1,35,59,493	8,67,928	...
26th ditto	Madras . .	218	840	1,84,002	219	840	1,60,963	192	93,60,572	90,91,665	...	2,68,907
	TOTAL .	419	2,793	16,77,519	601	2,793	13,36,986	477	6,07,66,724	6,50,39,619	42,72,895	...
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) .	265	14,984	49,13,413	328	15,297	43,33,753	283	19,63,88,496	21,89,73,958	2,25,85,462	...
	Assisted Companies.											
2nd April 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka .	...	162	22,697	140	162	22,125	137	(*h*) 56,959	10,19,221	9,62,262	...
2nd ditto	Tárakeshwar . .	248	22	5,558	253	22	5,862	266	2,87,734	2,80,477	...	7,257
2nd ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaon (Company's section)	90	67	16,985	254	67	14,226	212	3,25,184	3,75,868	50,684	...
26th March 1892	Dibru-Sadiya . .	127	78	8,632	111	78	9,680	124	4,93,094	4,95,324	2,230	...
	TOTAL .	128	329	53,872	164	329	51,893	158	11,62,971	21,70,890	10,07,919	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
2nd April 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*i*) . .	140	354	45,370	128	354	44,506	126	25,03,670	27,45,325	2,41,655	...
2nd ditto	Mysore Section, S. M. R. . . .	77	296	24,843	84	311	24,895	80	11,93,549	12,90,618	1,06,069	...
26th March 1892	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	5,379	75	72	3,650	51	1,97,433	1,95,022	...	2,411
26th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána . . .	41	68	4,844	71	93	5,130	55	80,719	2,09,812	1,29,093	...
26th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	1,007	77	13	1,210	93	(*j*) 42,936	59,290	16,354	...
2nd April 1892	Kolhápur . . .	...	...	...	...	29	1,253	43	...	(*k*) 76,099	76,099	...
	TOTAL .	104	803	81,443	101	872	80,644	92	40,18,307	45,85,166	5,66,859	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency											
26th March 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda .	101	108	20,228	187	108	14,582	135	5,47,716	6,19,140	71,424	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
26th March 1892	Jodhpore-Bickaneer .	58	124	9,756	79	291	19,800	68	3,73,359	8,09,445	4,36,086	...
26th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	44,525	133	334	26,121	78	15,24,798	13,72,028	...	1,52,770
26th ditto	Morvi . . .	60	94	4,984	53	94	5,250	56	3,01,424	2,98,122	...	3,302
	TOTAL .	78	552	59,265	107	719	51,171	71	21,99,581	24,79,595	2,80,014	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	245	16,776	51,28,221	306	17,325	45,32,043	262	20,43,17,071	22,88,28,749	2,45,11,678	...

(*a*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st to 21st March 1891.
(*i*) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(*j*) Total receipts from 5th May 1890 to 21st March 1891.
(*k*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 19th March 1892.
* Where necessary the figures in this column have been corrected by supplementary figures.

F. B. HEBBERT.

SIMLA, *the 8th April, 1892.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. L OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	Week ending 28th March 1891. Total mean mileage worked.	Week ending 28th March 1891. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 28th March 1891. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 26th March 1892. Total mean mileage worked.	Week ending 26th March 1892. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 26th March 1892. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1890 to 28th March 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1891 to 26th March 1892.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
2nd April 1892	East Indian . .	539	1,550	9,68,868	625	1,550	10,85,229	700	4,36,64,401	4,83,64,656	47,00,255	...
2nd ditto	Patna-Gya . .	175	57	12,651	222	57	20,444	359	5,54,342	5,65,620	11,278	...
26th March 1892	Bengal and North-Western (*a*) .	132	705	97,051	138	755	1,45,730	193	45,88,762	47,37,719	1,48,957	...
2nd April 1892	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. .	63	141	6,784	48	199	22,956	115	4,28,300	5,60,675	1,32,375	...
2nd ditto	Bengal-Nágpur .	101	831	1,14,554	138	831	1,58,625	191	33,13,601	62,30,511	29,16,910	...
2nd ditto	Indian Midland (*b*) .	90	752	99,373	132	752	1,45,822	194	37,12,296	48,19,188	11,07,192	...
2nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa .	200	1,672	4,27,058	255	1,672	4,82,000	288	1,82,28,119	2,15,22,031	32,93,912	...
2nd ditto	Southern Mahratta .	85	1,044	1,05,195	101	1,044	81,161	78	45,79,231	45,76,136	...	3,095
26th March 1892	South Indian (*c*) .	166	901	1,40,854	156	1,043	1,31,358	126	64,93,135	69,38,761	4,45,626	...
	TOTAL .	225	7,653	19,72,428	258	7,903	22,73,325	288	8,55,62,187	9,83,15,597	1,27,53,410	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
26th March 1892	North-Western (*d*) .	219	2,395	5,58,556	233	2,460	7,93,368	323	2,70,77,846	3,23,09,674	52,31,828	...
26th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,79,851	260	692	2,60,060	376	73,28,044	85,99,228	12,71,184	...
26th ditto	Eastern Bengal .	291	777	2,45,729	316	777	2,12,250	273	1,21,81,441	1,13,51,274	...	8,30,167
26th ditto	Bengal Central (*e*) .	103	125	14,465	116	125	15,358	123	7,34,468	7,49,676	15,208	...
26th ditto	Nalháti . .	71	27	2,077	77	27	1,674	62	98,750	90,485	...	8,265
26th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	384	48	8	367	45	18,889	18,357	...	532
26th ditto	Jorhát . .	44	28	1,263	45	28	1,035	37	61,814	63,025	1,211	...
26th ditto	Burma (*f*) .	190	556	1,26,811	228	615	1,71,734	279	56,59,897	61,66,529	5,06,632	...
	TOTAL .	220	4,608	11,29,136	245	4,732	14,55,836	308	5,31,61,149	5,93,48,248	61,87,099	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
2nd April 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*) . .	497	1,492	11,03,957	740	1,492	10,95,454	734	3,98,18,544	4,34,83,915	36,65,371	...
26th March 1892	Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	540	461	3,25,048	705	461	3,29,000	714	1,30,16,613	1,38,88,493	8,71,880	...
26th ditto	Madras . . .	218	840	1,78,788	213	840	1,82,598	217	95,39,360	92,74,263	...	2,65,097
	TOTAL .	419	2,793	16,07,793	576	2,793	16,07,052	575	6,23,74,517	6,66,46,671	42,72,154	...
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) .	265	15,054	47,09,357	313	15,428	53,36,213	346	20,10,97,853	22,43,10,516	2,32,12,663	...
	Assisted Companies.											
2nd April 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka .	...	162	24,492	151	162	32,154	198	(*h*) 81,451	10,51,354	9,69,903	...
2nd ditto	Tárakeshwar . .	248	22	5,494	250	22	7,375	335	2,93,228	2,87,852	...	5,376
2nd ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section).	90	67	5,918	88	67	9,566	143	3,31,102	3,85,434	54,332	...
26th March 1892	Dibru-Sadiya . .	127	78	11,813	151	78	11,284	145	5,04,907	5,06,608	1,701	...
	TOTAL .	128	329	47,717	145	329	60,379	184	12,10,688	22,31,248	10,20,560	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
2nd April 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*i*) . .	140	354	49,836	141	354	57,715	163	25,53,506	28,03,040	2,49,534	...
2nd ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R. . . .	77	296	24,664	83	311	26,061	84	12,18,213	13,25,553	1,07,340	...
26th March 1892	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	4,397	61	72	5,070	70	2,01,830	2,00,092	...	1,738
26th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána . . .	41	68	4,713	69	93	5,720	62	85,432	2,15,532	1,30,100	...
26th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	1,194	92	13	1,510	116	(*j*) 44,130	60,800	16,670	...
2nd April 1892	Kolhápur . . .	...	...	...	...	29	1,374	47	...	(*k*) 77,875	77,875	...
	TOTAL .	104	803	84,804	106	872	97,450	112	41,03,111	46,82,892	5,79,781	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
26th March 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda .	101	108	20,228	187	108	14,582	135	5,67,944	6,33,722	65,778	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
26th March 1892	Jodhpore-Bickaneer .	58	124	8,312	67	292	19,950	68	3,81,671	8,29,395	4,47,724	...
26th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	30,718	92	334	38,120	114	15,55,516	14,10,148	...	1,45,369
26th ditto	Morvi . . .	60	94	4,189	45	94	5,958	63	3,05,613	3,04,080	...	1,533
	TOTAL .	78	552	43,219	78	720	64,028	89	22,42,800	25,43,623	3,00,823	..
	GRAND TOTAL .	245	16,846	49,05,325	291	17,457	55,72,652	319	20,92,22,396	23,44,02,001	2,51, 9,605	...

(*a*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway
(*c*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st to 28th March 1891.
(*i*) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(*j*) Total receipts from 5th May 1890 to 28th March 1891.
(*k*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 26th March 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT.

SIMLA, *the 8th April, 1892.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 4	12 4	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 0	14 0	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	11 5⅜	11 5⅜
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	8 5	8 5									11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	10 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	135 0	18 8	18 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 4	12 1	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 14	12 0	12 3	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 15	7 5	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	‡	‡	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	18 14	18 14
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 3	11 7	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	‡	‡	...	...	8 5	10 0	8 12	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	11 10	‡	28 3	...	...	326 0	326 0	12 4	12 4
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 13	9 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	20 10	15 8	8 13	9 8	68 0	68 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	‡	...	5 0	5 0	218 0	218 0	10 0	10 0
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	12 14	‡	18 8	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	8 0	8 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	6 12	14 4	7 10	5 13	5 13	356 4	356 4	16 0	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	28 0	28 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	13 11	14 0	14 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	*b*	...	...	340 0	340 0	27 0	27 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	18 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	15 3	14 8	17 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	107 0	108 0	10 13	11 0
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	11 0	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	9 0	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 3½	11 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 0*	12 0*	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5½	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	11 0	10 8	25 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	...	...	10 8	10 8
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 3	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
24-Parganas	10 8	10 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	18 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	...	...	10 12	11 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	11 3	11 13	17 3	17 3	8 1	8 3	11 9	11 14	15 14	15 5	13 14	13 2	...	...	12 4	12 9	15 6	15 2	15 9	16 8	15 3	14 11	95 0	95 0	11 6	11 6
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 1	12 3	22 14	22 14	10 10½	10 13½	11 13½	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6½	17 4½	...	...	17 4	17 12½	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	...	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 8
Central—																										
Bankura	11 4	11 8	16 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	15 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	11 2	11 2
Burdwan	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pabna	11 4	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 2	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	...	...	16 8	17 4	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	8 4	8 10	...	...	9 12	10 2	13 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 2	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	12 0	9 12	26 4	26 4	10 8	11 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 4	19 8	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 0	11 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Dinajpur	11 2	10 8	18 0	17 8	9 9	9 9	12 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	19 3	19 3	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	13 12	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	8 6	8 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 7	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7†	12 0†	...	...	15 12	12 0	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 3	9 13	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6†	15 12†	...	...	18 6	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	15 0	14 0	10 6	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 8 to 9 12	8 2 to 11 0	13 0	14 0	11 12	11 4	14 0 to 15 8	13 0 to 15 0	...	...	30 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	14 0 to 18 0	14 8 to 18 8	150 0	150 0	9 8	9 12
Palámau	12 6	12 6	20 4	...	13 8	13 9	14 1	13 13	...	...	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	13 9	21 15	20 4	16 14	16 14	...	...	9 1	9 1
Hazáribágh	12 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	13 8	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0

* Khesari, husked. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (*a*) Not stated. (*b*) R1, per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1892—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 10	13 10	21 0	21 0	9 7	9 7	11 11	12 9	18 14	17 13	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	21 0	21 0	18 14	21 0	18 14	16 4	189 0	168 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 0 to 14 0	12 8 to 13 8	25 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	12 8	12 8	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	20 3	20 3	9 7 to 11 6	9 7 to 11 6	10 11 to 12 10	11 10 to 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	18 15	16 12	18 15	15 2	15 2	176 12	176 12	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 1	13 3	20 14	22 0	11 8	11 0	12 1	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 11	20 0	...	...	17 9	19 12	19 0	21 0	14 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	11 13	12 4	25 0	25 8	8 8	8 8	12 5	12 13	...	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	15 8	16 0	20 8	20 5	22 8	21 12	17 0	17 4	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Champaran	10 8	10 4	20 0	20 0	9 0	8 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	20 4	20 4	14 12	14 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 8	12 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	8 0	112 0	13 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	17 0	11 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 3	11 11	18 11½	17 11½	9 8	9 10	11 6	11 6	20 5	19 12½	18 9	17 7½	‡	‡	11 6	11 4	18 13½	18 4½	23 5	21 15	18 7	17 14	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 9
Ghazipur	11 9	11 9	18 10	18 10	6 7	6 7	11 9	11 9	18 9	18 0	17 6	17 6	25 12	25 12	10 5	10 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	18 0	18 0	154 10	154 10	9 0	9 0
Jaunpur	12 8	12 0	20 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	11 0	22 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	18 0	...	21 0	22 0	21 0	170 0	170 0	10 4	10 0
Allahabad	12 2	12 2	22 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	14 4	14 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	20 8	20 8	97 8	95 0	9 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	18 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	11 0
Fatehpur	14 0	13 0	21 0	19 0	10 0	9 8	12 12	12 0	26 0	22 8	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	17 0	...	...	24 0	19 12	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 12
Hamírpur	18 4	17 4	20 8	22 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	23 8	23 0	21 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	23 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 0	14 0	21 8	21 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	23 8	20 8	23 8	22 8	19 0	19 0	160 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 2	14 4	19 0	17 4	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	20 4	20 4	20 4	19 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	15 12	17 0	20 12	20 8	19 12	18 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 8	13 4	20 8	20 8	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	19 12	18 8	17 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 4	20 12	20 8	19 12	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 4	9 0
Mainpuri	15 0	14 4	19 4	18 0	4 8	4 8	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 12	20 0	18 8	20 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	14 4	14 12	21 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	18 8	19 8	19 8	10 4	10 4	19 8	19 8	13 8	20 8	14 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 8½	16 12	22 14	22 1	8 8	8 9	13 0	13 1	22 6	22 0	20 10	19 7½	...	...	...	...	20 14½	19 15	20 12	21 4	18 12	18 6	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 0	13 0	21 8	21 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	21 8	19 0	18 12	19 0	...	...	13 8	15 0	21 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	14 8	14 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	10 12
Muttra	14 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 8	24 0	23 8	18 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 12
Aligarh	13 8	13 4	19 8	19 8	5 4	5 4	10 4	10 4	18 8	18 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Bulandshahr	14 12	14 6	22 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	9 12	9 12	21 4	20 8	19 0	19 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 2	20 12	19 12	19 4	16 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 4
Submontane—																										
Ballia	13 8	13 4	21 8	21 8	10 0	9 4	13 8	13 8	19 4	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 14	13 8	21 0	21 2	21 8	21 8	19 4	18 0	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	11 6	11 7	17 0	17 5	8 14	8 14	12 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 4	22 0	21 0	14 10	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	9 14	9 14	18 0	19 12	9 0	9 0	13 15	13 8	...	...	...	...	21 9	21 9	14 6	14 6	21 0	20 10	20 10	19 12	16 10	16 10	140 0	140 0	9 10	10 0
Basti	12 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	23 0§	24 0§	10 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	15 0	14 4	21 8	21 8	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	22 0	21 0	21 0	18 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	19 8	22 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 0
Budaun	15 8	15 4	21 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 8	19 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 8	18 8	20 8	18 8	24 8	20 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	11 4
Pilibhit	13 13	13 2	20 0	18 12	11 14	11 4	13 12	12 8	21 4	20 0	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 3	21 4	20 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 10	10 15
Bareilly	13 7	12 9	18 12	18 12	7 0½	7 0½	11 12	11 12	21 2	18 2	17 0½	15 12½	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 9	17 0½	20 0	18 12	18 3	18 3	112 8	112 8	10 0	10 4
Moradabad	14 12	14 0	19 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 0	19 0	20 0	16 4	16 4	...	...	4 0	4 0	19 8	18 8	21 0	20 0	18 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	10 8
Naini Tal	14 6	14 6	18 0	17 8	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	20 0	18 12	16 4	16 4	...	...	20 0	15 0	17 8	15 0	18 12	20 0	18 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 3	9 11
Almora	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	8 4	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	16 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 0	9 0†	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	12 15	12 10	20 4	18 0	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	16 5	16 5	15 12	16 5	...	...	...	...	19 2	17 12	18 0	...	16 14	17 7	135 0	135 0	10 2	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	13 12	13 11	19 14	19 13	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	18 11	18 11	16 8	16 8	10 0	9 14	6 9	6 9	20 7	19 3	18 11	18 11	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	10 8	11 0
Meerut	13 8	13 4	20 0	19 8	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 0	20 0	19 0	18 8	18 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	18 8	18 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	90 0	10 0	11 0
Saháranpur	12 12	12 0	17 0	16 0	7 8	7 0	10 12	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	13 12	13 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	12 12	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	10 8
Dehra Dún	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	6 4	6 4	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 10	14 0	25 0	21 0	9 0	8 10	14 8	14 5	26 0	24 0	23 8	20 10	...	...	...	...	25 0	21 10	...	...	15 0	15 5	130 0	146 0	10 0	9 10
Sultanpur	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 12	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 8	22 0	21 0	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 4	13 0	21 6	20 4	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	21 4	21 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 5	18 2	22 0	22 4	21 4	20 0	120 0	90 0	10 0	10 4
Hardoi	15 4	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 4
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	12 4	12 5	19 0	18 8	11 0	12 0	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	15 8	16 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	22 0	22 12	18 8	18 12	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	12 4	12 4	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	18 4	18 4	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	18 4	18 4	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Gonda	12 14	12 14	18 8	18 8	12 4	12 4	14 0	13 14	23 12	23 12	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 12	9 0	21 4	20 12	26 8	26 0	20 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	12 8	12 0	19 8	19 8	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	27 0	25 8	16 8	16 8	29 0	29 0	10 0	9 8	26 0	23 0	27 0	25 8	19 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	22 8	23 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Kheri	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	140 0	11 0	10 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 3	11 4	20 0	18 12	8 2	8 10	9 6	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	15 0	18 12	17 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 13	15 13
Bánswara	12 8	12 8	18 12	20 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	13 12	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	25 0	28 9	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 12	11 4
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 2½	9 15½	14 7½	14 1	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 13½	16 0½	15 10	12 8	10 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	12 8	13 10½	12 1½	12 8	14 13½	15 3¾	8 9½	8 9½	160 0	160 0	9 15¼	11 4
Sirohee	10 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 12½
Erinpura	10 8	10 10	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 14	14 12	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0
Ajmere	11 13	11 12	16 10	16 9	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	17 9	17 9	17 0	17 0	...	...	87 8	87 8	11 0	11 0
Abu	9 8	9 8	13 8	13 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	14 0	13 0	8 14	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 0	12 0	17 8	15 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	15 4	15 8	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	16 4	17 8	15 8	‡	‡	*	*	11 0	11 0
Boondee	18 0	16 0	22 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	7 8	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Kotah	17 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	24 8	24 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	24 8	24 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	14 10	14 7	22 12	22 12	7 13	7 13§	10 3	10 3	21 12½	20 8½	14 8½	14 8½	...	...	23 3½	23 3½	18 13	16 12	23 3½	22 3	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 3
Tonk	12 14	12 12	17 8	17 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	23 0	21 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 7	...	...	...	...	90 0	100 0	11 13	11 8
Jeypore	13 8	12 12	19 12	18 8	5 0	5 0	7 12	7 12	20 0	19 8	19 0	17 8	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	19-0 to 20 8	17-8 to 19 8	22 0	20 8	21 0	21 0	122 0	115 0	12 8	12 8
Kerowlee	14 11	13 2	20 0	18 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	18 12	17 13	16 14	...	...	13 12	13 2	18 12	17 8	...	...	22 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	11 9
Dholpur	13 12½	13 5½	20 9	18 4	9 0	9 0	10 11	10 7½	20 5½	19 2½	19 12½	17 10	...	...	15 12	15 12	20 3½	18 2½	...	...	21 5	20 6½	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhurtpore	15 6	14 10	23 8	21 8	6 14	7 12	8 0	8 8	25 8	22 0	21 8	19 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	23 0	21 0	18 4	18 0	18 4	18 0	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	14 6	14 1	22 2	20 11	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	23 13	22 12	21 2	19 12	...	...	12 12	12 12	22 3	20 6	22 13	20 6	21 12	21 12	200 0	200 0	11 5	11 10
Deoli Cantonment	13 0	12 10½	14 0	15 4	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	18 0	16 12½	16 1½	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 8	11 8	16 8	14 10	7 0	7 8	7 8	16 6½	15 8	14 15½	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 6¾	16 8	16 8½	15 8	10 8	10 8	110 0	110 0	12 8¼	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 8
Balmer	10 6	10 0	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 12	11 6	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	10 0	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	7 8	...	...	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 2	12 4	14 0	13 12	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	15 8	16 0	13 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	160 0	11 8	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	11 4	11 4	13 12	14 1	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 0	14 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jeysulmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	10 10	10 6	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 3	10 0	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 15	10 13¾	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 5¼	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 8	100 0	10 0	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	13 5	12 0	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 6	19 0	18 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 2	15 8	19 10	19 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Goona	17 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	19 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	...	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Gwalior	15 6½	14 8¾	18 1	17 8¼	7 7	7 7	8 8	9 1½	20 11½	18 13½	20 11½	18 5¼	...	...	14 14	14 14	15 6½	13 8¾	21 4	21 4	14 5½	13 1½	170 0	160 0	11 11	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	..	...	10 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Ferozepore	15 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	110 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	8 0	240 0	280 0	11 8	11 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	10 0
Rohtak	14 0	13 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	12 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Karnál	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	19 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	23 0	14 0	13 0	110 0	105 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	15 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	12 12
Gurdáspur	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	14 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 4
Amritsar	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	11 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	97 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	13 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	14 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	95 0	95 0	13 12	13 12
Gujrát	15 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	15 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	*	*	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	85 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	13 0	13 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	21 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	26 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	102 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	15 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	14 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	†	240 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	16 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	100 0	12 0	11 8
D. G. Khan	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	23 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	10 4	16 8	16 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 11	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	9 12	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 8	11 8	18 12	18 12	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	14 2	14 2	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 1	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	16 8	16 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 0	...	...	8 10	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	10 8	9 12	17 0	15 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	‡	...	‡	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	70 0	64 0	9 0	9 4
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 4	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 8	*	*	11 0	11 0	*	*	9 8	9 8	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 8
Ratnágiri	7 15	8 9	*	*	9 4	9 4	12 0	12 2	14 5	13 0	11 0	10 7	17 10	17 10	*	*	11 14	11 3	*	*	10 3	9 9	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	9 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 2	12 5	10 6	9 13	10 6	9 13	...	...	...	...	8 3	9 13	...	...	10 0	8 0	101 0	101 0	12 8	12 0
Bombay	8 0	7 14	11 10	11 9	6 9	6 9	9 15	10 2	13 5	14 8	11 6	11 11	13 9	15 0	13 12	13 12	12 1	11 10	14 5	14 5	8 13	8 13	67 3	67 3	11 3	12 15
Tanna (Salsette)	7 5	7 5	12 3	*	7 8	7 3	9 7½	7 8	12 9	11 4	12 0	18 10½	24 0	*	*	11 7	10 12	*	*	8 13	8 13	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	10 14	10 14	*	*	9 11	9 11	10 7	10 7	16 5	16 5	15 15	15 15	18 15	18 15	*	*	10 13	10 15	*	*	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	8 8	9 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	9 4	14 8	14 0	15 0	14 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	10 8	11 0	*	*	9 0	9 0	95 0	92 8	14 12	14 8
Sátara	8 5	8 5	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	12 10	12 10	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 0	*	*	10 6	10 6	15 2	15 2	8 15	8 15	120 0	108 0	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	11 4	11 4	*	*	9 12	9 12	10 5	10 5	19 7	19 10	16 14	16 14	*	*	*	*	13 14	13 7	*	*	10 10	10 10	120 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	*	7 8	5 10	9 6	8 8	15 12	17 8	14 0	15 12	9 0	9 0	*	*	12 5	12 5	*	*	10 14	10 14	80 0	100 0	9 10	9 10
Poona (City)	8 10	8 10	12 14	12 14	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	15 4	15 4	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	13 3	13 3	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 1	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	21 3	21 3	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	...	15 0	14 4	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	12 3	10 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 1	15 1	20 3	19 0	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	10 5	9 14	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	21 6	21 6	16 5	16 5	*	*	*	*	11 14	11 6	*	*	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	6 0	10 0	14 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	11 0	11 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	17 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	9 2	9 2	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	*	*	13 8	13 5	*	*	20 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	12 12	12 12
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 0	8 0	12 9	12 9	6 14	6 14	8 0	9 0	17 2	17 2	13 11½	13 11½	17 2	17 2	*	*	11 7	11 7	*	*	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	7 9	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	10 0	10 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 8	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 4	10 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	9 4	17 0	17 0	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	55 0	50 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	11 10	11 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 8	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 3	*	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 5	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	12 15	12 4	...	...	7 6	7 1	9 6	9 6	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	14 6	...	...	10 5	10 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	...	...	10 4	10 4	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	12 11	12 11	...	...	7 4	8 0	10 14	10 14	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	8 0
Nágpur	11 4	11 14	...	...	8 12	10 0	10 10	11 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	11 4	12 8	95 0	95 0	10 11	10 11
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	14 9	...	...	14 8	14 9	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 6	12 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 9	15 0	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 8
Saugor	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 7	10 3	10 9	10 15	17 12	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	12 6	...	...	14 13	14 13	144 0	144 0	9 9 4	
Damoh	16 8	14 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	12 10	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	...	...	10 4	11 7	200 0	160 0	9 9 2	9 9 2
Jubbulpore	13 8	12 12	...	...	11 8	10 12	14 0	12 12	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	9 9 0	
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 12	17 0	28 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	14 8	25 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 8	...	...	21 0	22 0	144 0	144 0	10 2	10 8 8
Mandla	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8 8
Seoni	13 9	13 5	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 0	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	16 9	...	...	13 9	13 9	190 0	190 0	9 9 2	9 9 2 0
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	10 0	11 4	136 0	136 0	8 0 8	
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	210 0	210 0	9 8	9 8
Chanda	15 2	13 6	...	...	...	...	12 6	15 2	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	13 0	...	...	14 6	14 6	320 0	320 0	10 11	10 11
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	14 7	14 7	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	...	...	15 4	16 8	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Raipur	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	15 5	15 5	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	17 4	...	...	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 10
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6
Básim	13 13	13 2	...	...	8 6	8 5	10 8	10 10	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	13 10	...	...	13 13	13 13	80 0	80 0	10 6 8	
Akola	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	64 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	11 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	10 2	9 12	...	...	8 0	7 12	10 0	9 12	20 4	21 0	14 10	14 2	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	13 2	12 8	80 0	67 0	10 0	10 8 0
Wún	12 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	9
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 6	9 13	*	*	6 15	6 10	8 4	8 1	14 7	14 7	16 12	15 2	18 13	15 8	*	*	12 11	11 11	*	*	14 13	14 7	135 0	135 0	9 4	9 4
Bolárum	11 1	10 1	*	*	7 0	7 0	7 14	7 14	15 5	15 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 10	12 5	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5 8
Chadarghat	8 0	7 8	*	*	8 0	7 8	9 8	9 0	17 8	17 0	18 4	18 0	*	*	*	*	13 4	13 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1892—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thúr, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Fire-wood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 8	10 8	15 3	15 11	...	...	18 10	19 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	10 12	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 14	10 10	10 13	11 5	15 8	15 11	...	...	15 14	15 14	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	9 4	10 10	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 14	9 8	10 6	10 6	15 3	15 11	...	...	14 13	14 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 4	10 12	133 11	133 11	13 11	13 11
Nilgiris	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	8 6	12 5	11 14	...	...	12 3	11 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	9 4	10 10	274 3	274 3	14 0	14 0
Salem	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	14 2	13 8	...	...	14 2	14 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 4	10 12	221 2	221 2	13 11	13 11
Central—																										
Bellary	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 10	15 3	16 3	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 4	10 12	133 11	133 11	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 3	6 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	13 14	13 14	...	...	14 10	14 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 4	10 12	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	13 10	13 13	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 4	11 0	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 10	8 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 4	11 0	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	119 2	119 2	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 6	7 13	9 10	9 10	14 10	14 10	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	15 6	15 6	...	...	16 6	16 6	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	11 4	12 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 8	10 8	17 6	15 13	...	...	18 3	16 6	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	5 13	5 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	11 5	11 5	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	9 4	10 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 10	7 14	8 14	9 3	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	5 13	5 13	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 6	9 6	12 11	12 11	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	130 2	130 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 0	6 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 13	9 13	12 11	12 11	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	100 10	100 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	4 11	*	...	...	9 10	9 6	10 8	10 8	*	*	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	...	...	10 13	10 13	12 2	11 11	*	*	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	5 10	6 10	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 3	10 3	15 2	15 2	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 6
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	5 11	6 0	...	...	9 8	8 11	10 6	9 10	*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 6
Madura	6 3	6 3	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	10 10	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 11	15 6	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 0	7 8	6 12	8 0	7 12	14 0	14 0	14 4	14 4	16 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	6 15	6 9	6 11	6 11	6 15	6 9	7 4	7 3	14 4	14 4	...	...	14 13	14 13	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	14 4	14 4	96 0	96 0	10 3	10 3
Kolar	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkur	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	6 12	7 4	7 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 12	7 8	7 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	72 0	72 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	7 13	7 13	10 0	10 0	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 10	12 10	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	7 8	7 0	7 6	7 6	7 4	7 0	8 4	8 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	15 8	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 9th April 1892.

Over the Peninsula ordinary conditions of pressure, wind, and weather have prevailed; but over Northern India conditions have been slightly unsettled, and rain has occurred first in the north-east, and subsequently in the extreme north-west. The rain in the north-east was apparently connected with small and local irregularities of pressure, which were accompanied with thunderstorms; while the rain in the north-west accompanied a rather large depression, which first appeared over the Western desert, and subsequently concentrated over the Punjab.

On the 3rd pressure was fairly uniform generally, but was relatively low over the Western desert, the Gangetic plain, and the north-east of the Peninsula, and relatively high over Burma, Assam, the Bay, and the Arabian Sea. The winds were fairly normal in direction and force, and the weather generally was fine and hot, though light local showers were reported from Kindat, Dhubri, Darjeeling, and Belgaum, and moderately heavy rain from Tavoy. The chart of the 4th showed that the barometer had risen in Sind, Guzerat, the Peninsula, and Lower Burma, and fallen over Northern and Central India. In consequence gradients had increased somewhat, but the relative distribution of pressure had not changed much. Over Bengal the isobars showed that the distribution of pressure was irregular, and moderate showers were reported from the stations in North and Central Bengal and light showers from Upper Burma. Mymensingh received nearly 2 inches and Jalpaiguri, Dinajpore, Bogra, and Purneah about 1 inch. There was no rain in any other part of India. On the 5th the barometer was rising over the Punjab, the Gangetic plain, and Bengal and falling elsewhere, so that gradients had again decreased. Fairly general showers were reported from Burma, Assam, and Lower Bengal, and light showers had fallen at Colombo, Belgaum, and Salem. On the 6th the barometer was falling generally, except in the North-Western Provinces. Over the Punjab the fall had been brisk, and a well marked depression had been formed over the Western desert, a second over the central parts of India, a third over North Bengal, and a fourth over Lower Burma. Easterly winds prevailed from North Bengal up the Gangetic plain and as far as Lahore, and feebly cyclonic winds prevailed around each of the low pressure areas noticed above. Light showers had fallen at Calcutta, Berhampore, Darjeeling, and Quetta; but elsewhere the weather was fine, though there was much dusthaze in the north-west. On the 7th the barometer was rising in the extreme north-west, but was still falling elsewhere. The depression in the north-west had concentrated considerably, and the centre, where pressure was nearly 0·1″ below the normal, lay over the north of the Punjab. In other respects the general distribution had not changed much. Strong cyclonic winds were blowing in the Punjab and a strong easterly current up the Gangetic plain. Duststorms were reported from several stations in the north-west, and rain had fallen at Srinagar, Murree, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan, and during the day rain extended to Mussoorie and Ranikhet.

Light showers had also occurred at Ratnagiri and Belgaum. The chart of the 8th showed that pressure had risen fast in the Punjab, the depression had disappeared, and a high pressure area had been developed. A large low pressure area overlay the central parts of the country, while readings were relatively high over the Bay area. Local showers had fallen at Tavoy, Moulmein, Cuttack, Cochin, and Mercara. On the 9th the barometric changes were irregular and the distribution had returned to the condition which prevailed at the commencement of the week, readings being high over the Bay and Arabian Sea and low over the Gangetic plain and West Bengal and over the Western desert. The easterly current up the Gangetic plain had disappeared, and the wind directions were fairly normal. Showers had been fairly general over the Peninsula, and scattered rain had fallen in Lower Burma, Assam, and at Darjeeling.

Temperature.—There was still no change in the temperature conditions over India, the weather remaining exceptionally warm everywhere.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·3	−0·5	−0·1	−0·6	+1·1	+1·1	+0·5	+0·2
Bengal and Assam	+0·9	+0·7	−0·8	−0·5	+1·7	+2·8	+3·7	+1·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+4·5	+5·3	+6·1	+5·9	+6·0	+5·8	+3·8	+5·3
Punjab	+10·8	+10·6	+10·2	+11·6	+10·0	+4·8	+4·8	+9·0
Bombay	+2·8	+3·7	+2·7	+3·5	+3·9	+3·6	+2·8	+3·3
Berar and Central Provinces.	+3·2	+4·2	+5·3	+6·1	+5·3	+4·8	+5·2	+4·9
Guzerat and Central India	+5·2	+6·7	+6·2	+5·9	+5·9	+5·3	+4·3	+5·6
Sind and Rajputana	+7·5	+8·5	+5·7	+5·8	+7·4	+5·1	+3·9	+6·3
Madras	+2·5	+3·1	+2·7	+2·2	+1·8	+2·4	+2·2	+2·4
Mean for whole India	+4·1	+4·7	+4·2	+4·4	+4·8	+4·0	+3·5	+4·2

The mean temperature of the whole of India was thus half a degree higher than it was last week, and was 4·2° above the normal average. The daily excess was very steady at about 4½° for the first five days of the week, after which, owing to the rainfall in the north-west reducing the temperature of that locality, the excess fell to 4° and 3½°. From the 3rd to the 7th the excess of temperature over the Punjab was over 10°.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that, as described in the earlier sections of the summary, there has been good rain over North-Eastern India, moderate showers over the Peninsula, very slight rain in a few places in the north-west, and

no rain elsewhere. The table shows that rain has been received in twenty-four of the rainfall divisions. These twenty-four divisions include the whole of Burma except Arakan, the whole of Bengal except Orissa and South Behar, the submontane part of the North-Western Provinces, the north-west of the Punjab, and the whole of the Peninsula except the East Coast [North (*a*), Central, and South]. Of these twenty-four divisions, nineteen received effective rain, while five, *viz.*, the North-Western Provinces (Submontane), the Punjab (North-West), the East Coast (North), and Madras (Central and South), received less than one-tenth of an inch. The regions which had absolutely no rain were roughly the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces (with the unimportant exceptions noticed above), Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar, Khandeish, Guzerat, Kattiawar, and Sind.

Of the twenty-four divisions which received rain, thirteen, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, the Assam Valley, Deltaic, Central, and North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, North Behar, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, and the Deccan, had more than the average rainfall for the week under review. This excess ranged from 1½ inches in Tenasserim to only a few hundredths of an inch in Lower Burma, Assam, Deltaic and North Bengal, and Chota Nagpur. The largest absolute deficiency among the divisions which received rain was in Cachar.

The three latter columns of the table which exhibit the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the total rainfall for the period February 28th to date, show that there has been a large excess of rain for that period over Burma (except Arakan), the Konkan, and the Deccan; a moderate excess in Assam and Mysore; and a slight excess in North Bengal and Malabar. In all other divisions there has been a deficiency, which over a large part of the country has been large. Over a considerable part of Northern and Central India there has been absolutely no rain during the period under review.

The reports of heavy falls for the week ending on April the 9th record some moderately large amounts in North-East India and the west of the Peninsula. The following are the falls exceeding 2 inches during the week:

Tenasserim	Tavoy	Sudder	3·22 inches.
,,	Amherst	Ditto	2·34 ,,
Assam	Sibsagar	Ditto	3·31 ,,
,,	Darrang	Mangaldai	3·94 ,,
Bengal	Bogra	Nowkhilla	2·94 ,,
,,	Dinajpore	Balurghat	2·09 ,,
,,	Purneah	Kishenganj	2·28 ,,
Mysore	Mysore	Sudder	2·76 ,,
,,	Tumkur	Hebbur	3·40 ,,
Konkan	North Kanara	Heliyal	2·07 ,,
Deccan	Belgaum	Hukeri	2·44 ,,
,,	Kolhapur	Kagal	3·24 ,,
,,	Satara	Shirala	3·12 ,,

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 9th, 1892.			Rainfall data from February 28th to April 9th.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to April 9th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	2·09	0·47	+ 1·62	4·72	1·20	+ 293
	Lower Burma	0·49	0·44	+ 0·05	1·44	0·55	+ 162
	Central Burma	0·48	0·26	+ 0·22	1·02	0·40	+ 155
	Upper Burma	0·16	?	?	0·20	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·41	— 100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·14	0·45	— 0·31	0·96	3·44	— 72
	Assam (Surma)	1·14	2·93	— 1·79	16·41	12·40	+ 32
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·37	1·35	+ 0·02	7·24	5·46	+ 33
	Deltaic Bengal	0·36	0·33	+ 0·03	0·52	2·32	— 78
	Central Bengal	0·49	0·20	+ 0·29	0·92	1·21	— 24
	North Bengal	0·52	0·43	+ 0·09	2·48	2·04	+ 22
	Orissa	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·35	1·28	— 73
	Chota Nagpur	0·11	0·08	+ 0·03	0·14	1·11	— 87
	Behar (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·43	— 100
	Do. (North)	0·22	0·07	+ 0·15	0·38	0·47	— 19
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·32	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·35	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·50	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·34	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·46	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·02	0·09	— 0·07	0·02	1·13	— 98
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·05	0·57	— 91
	Do. (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·58	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·09	1·23	— 93
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·44	— 0·44	0·17	3·59	— 95
	Do. (North-West)	0·01	0·35	— 0·34	0·62	2·40	— 70
	Do. (West)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·03	0·78	— 99
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·25	0·42	— 0·17	1·50	1·48	+ 1
	Madras (South Central)	0·34	0·53	— 0·19	0·64	1·69	— 62
	Coorg	0·71	0·37	+ 0·34	1·31	1·36	— 4
	Mysore	0·47	0·16	+ 0·31	0·71	0·48	+ 48
	Konkan	0·16	0·02	+ 0·14	0·16	0·07	+ 129
	Bombay Deccan	0·73	0·13	+ 0·60	0·74	0·32	+ 132
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·05	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·41	— 100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·37	— 100
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·01	0·62	— 98
	Ditto (East)	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·02	0·80	— 97
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0·10	— 100
	Sind	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·01	0·28	— 96
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·19	— 100
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·18	— 100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·15	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	0·03	0·58	— 95
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·10	0·21	— 0·11	0·10	0·72	— 72
	Madras (Central)	0·06	0·06	0	0·07	0·37	— 81
	East Coast (Central)	0	0	0	0	0·52	— 100
	Ditto (South)	0	0·20	— 0·20	0·19	0·89	— 79
	Madras (South)	0·01	0·26	— 0·25	0·81	1·39	— 42

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *14th April, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 9th April.*—Good showers in parts of Nilgiris and Malabar; light showers in some parts of Coimbatore, Salem, and Bellary; scattered falls elsewhere. Agricultural outlook unaltered. Water-supply in some parts of Salem slightly improved; elsewhere in affected areas very deficient, though procurable. Sufferings of cattle great in parts from scarcity of fodder. Prices steady generally. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Deccan 40,598, East Coast 6,672, South Central 6,054: *Total* 53,324 against 46,059 last week. Increase general. Works newly opened in Coimbatore. On *gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 678, East Coast 52, South Central 215: *Total* 945 against 930 last week. Loans for wells—Deccan Rs. 3,99,000, East Coast Rs. 6,30,000, South Central Rs. 4,01,000: *Total* Rs. 14,30,000 disbursed. Wells constructed or repaired—490, 1,956, and 325: under construction—3,122, 3,742, and 2,612 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 34,000, Rs. 32,000, and Rs. 64,000: *Total* Rs. 1,30,000 disbursed in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th April.*—Rain in six districts of the Deccan and Karnatak generally slight. Wheat damaged in parts of Hyderabad; standing crops otherwise fair. Harvesting of late crops and preparations for the next season continue in several districts. Scarcity of fodder in parts of nine and of water in parts of seven districts. Cattle distressed in parts of five districts. Prices generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Professional Agency—Poona 764, Bijapur 120, Dharwar 598; Civil Agency—Belgaum 286, Dharwar 73: *Total* 1,841.

Bengal.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Rain on 4th and 5th over greater part of Bengal Proper and of Bhagalpur Division has improved agricultural prospects, and has facilitated ploughing and early sowings; more rain much wanted generally. Spring rice still suffering for want of rain in some districts; indigo indifferent owing to want of moisture. *Mahua* is a promising crop, except in some parts of the Bhagalpur Division. Mango prospects fair. Prices stationary. Opium weighments in progress; yield will not be up to estimate. Condition of cattle generally good. Insufficiency of water-supply reported from many scattered localities, and fodder also getting scarce in some places. Recent rain has improved prospects of the affected tracts in the Rajshahi and Bhagalpur Divisions, where people are now employed in ploughing and sowing. In the Patna Division early rain would be beneficial, but there is not as yet any urgency for it. In Bhagalpur and Purneah importation of food-grains is increasing, which is regarded as a good sign. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Muzaffarpur 4,114, Darbhunga 10,357, Monghyr 25, Bhagalpur 4,869, Purneah 2,493, Dinajpur 1,034: *Total* 22,892. *Numbers on gratuitous*

relief:—Monghyr 194, Bhagalpur 263, Purneah 1,249: *Total* 1,706. No relief works yet opened or gratuitous relief given in Gya, Bogra, and Jalpaiguri.

The figure in last week's report for Darbhunga should have been 3,014 instead of 11,501 on relief works.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th April.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of the *rabi* completed in some districts and approaching completion in others. Threshing and winnowing in active progress. Outturn generally good. In Almora the spring crops are drying up for want of moisture. Irrigation of sugarcane and extra crops continues. Prices fairly steady, but have risen slightly in four districts and are high in one. Supplies and fodder sufficient.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th April.*—Slight rain has fallen in Peshawar. Prices unsettled in two districts, falling in one, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. Sowings of extra *rabi* as well as of sugarcane and cotton in progress. Prospects of crops on irrigated lands average, and of those on unirrigated lands not good in five districts. Crops said to have been damaged by recent gales in Shahpur. Crops are withering for want of rain in two tahsils of Lahore. Condition of cattle is reported fair in all districts, except Lahore and Shahpur, where they are suffering for want of fodder. Fodder scarce in all districts but three.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th April.*—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Reaping of *rabi* crops in northern districts continues. Prospects of *rabi* harvest as given in the wheat and linseed forecasts unchanged. Fodder and water-supply getting scarce in places.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th April.*—*Mayin* paddy in Upper Burma progressing favourably, except in part of the Yeu District, where it is suffering owing to the scarcity of water in the Mu river. Wheat, gram, peas, and other miscellaneous crops reaped or being reaped. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Akyab, Toungoo, Magwe, and Kyaukse; considerably in Katha and Shwebo; and largely in Thongwa, while it has declined in Thayetmyo and Yeu. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Shwebo 2,575, Yeu 2,175, Sagaing 157, Lower Chindwin 509, Myingyan 832, Minbu 67, Magwe 90, Meiktila 100, Yamethin not reported: *Total* 7,505.

Assam.—*For week ending 13th April.*—Weather seasonable. Summer rice sowing continues. Tea doing well. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th April.*—MYSORE: Moderate rain in Bangalore. Rainfall general and good in Mysore District. Crops withering, except in places where rain fell. Sugarcane being planted in parts. Prices fallen in the Mysore District. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Bangalore 50, Tumkur 2,356, Kolar 2,177, Mysore 1,682, Shimoga 298, and Chitaldroog 565: *Total* 7,128.

COORG: Rainfall good. Hot weather rice crop thriving. Rain favourable for coffee blossom. Prices stationary. Forage still scanty.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th April.*—BERAR: Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops almost completed. Land under preparation for ensuing season. Fodder insufficient in two districts. Prices rising in three districts out of five.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. Scarcity of water is increasing and tanks are getting dry. Fodder scarce and cattle getting lean. Prices—Wheat $9\frac{1}{4}$, coarse rice $8\frac{3}{4}$, white *juar* $13\frac{3}{4}$, yellow *juar* $16\frac{1}{4}$, and *tur* 12 seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th April.*—Harvesting of wheat in Bhopawar almost finished. Outturn slightly below average. No other changes since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th April.*—No rain. Harvesting of crops almost completed. Sugarcane being planted in Kerowlee. Cutting of wheat going on rapidly at Sirohi. Outturn of harvest expected to be good in two States, average in one, and below average in others. Linseed crop failed in some cases at Kotah. In Bikanir there was some injury done by wind and insects. No damage elsewhere. Agricultural stock poor in two States and also in Ajmere; good or fair in others. Pasturage or fodder scarce in five States; fair or sufficient in others. Water scarce in Marwar. Drinking water being supplied from Budda Pushkar in City of Ajmere. Prices steady in eight States, rising or fluctuating in four, and falling in others. FAMINE RELIEF: In Ajmere 1,460 labourers on ordinary works, 24,059 on relief works, and 3,554 receiving gratuitous relief; in Marwar 2,358 labourers on relief works, 1,553 receiving gratuitous relief; in Kishengarh 948 on relief works, 121 on gratuitous relief; on ordinary works in Jeypore 6,561; in Bikanir there is scarcity throughout the whole or part of ten tahsils, 6,196 labourers on relief works, 2,426 receiving gratuitous relief: *Total* on relief works 41,582; on gratuitous relief 7,654.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th April.*—Weather cool and cloudy. Several showers of rain during the week have proved useful for the sowing of Indian-corn. Prices continue very high.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. L! OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	Last 3 days of March 1891. Total mean mileage worked.	Last 3 days of March 1891. Receipts. Total.	Last 3 days of March 1891. Receipts. Per mile open.	Last 5 days of March 1892. Total mean mileage worked.	Last 5 days of March 1892. Receipts. Total.	Last 5 days of March 1892. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
2nd April 1892	East Indian	539	1,550	4,72,461	305	1,552	7,96,670	513	4,41,10,983	4,91,45,302	50,25,319	...
2nd ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	7,230	127	57	11,574	203	5,62,011	5,77,100	15,089	...
2nd ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*a*)	132	705	47,563	67	755	1,01,765	135	40,36,323	48,41,474	2,05,151	...
2nd ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	3,689	26	109	14,771	74	4,31,989	5,73,426	1,41,437	...
2nd ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	35,418	67	831	1,25,379	151	32,26,590	63,71,699	31,45,109	...
2nd ditto	Indian Midland (*b*)	90	752	44,776	60	752	99,775	133	37,17,201	49,42,287	12,30,086	...
2nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	1,78,110	106	1,672	3,12,143	187	1,84,46,860	2,18,30,785	33,83,925	...
2nd ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	44,202	42	1,044	60,251	58	46,23,431	46,33,924	10,490	...
2nd ditto	South Indian (*c*)	166	901	58,532	65	1,043	92,247	88	65,60,927	70,31,008	4,70,081	...
	Total	225	7,653	9,11,981	119	7,905	16,14,475	204	8,63,20,318	9,99,47,005	1,36,26,687	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
2nd April 1892	North Western (*d*)	219	2,395	2,95,295	123	2,460	4,16,521	169	2,74,21,860	3,27,26,105	53,04,335	...
2nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,02,301	148	692	1,71,112	247	74,05,591	87,77,620	13,72,029	...
2nd ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	777	1,01,232	130	777	1,12,021	144	1,22,77,038	1,14,63,295	...	8,13,743
2nd ditto	Bengal Central (*e*)	103	125	6,834	55	125	10,686	85	7,40,473	7,60,362	19,889	...
2nd ditto	Nalhátí	71	27	548	21	27	1,380	51	99,308	91,866	...	7,442
2nd ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	171	21	8	71	9	19,059	18,428	...	631
2nd ditto	Jorhát	44	28	513	18	28	410	15	62,331	63,444	1,113	...
2nd ditto	Burma (*f*)	190	556	54,320	98	615	1,16,138	189	57,14,904	62,82,018	5,67,054	...
	Total	220	4,608	5,61,287	122	4,732	8,28,348	175	5,37,40,624	6,01,83,228	64,42,604	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
2nd April 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	497	1,492	4,85,759	326	1,492	7,76,710	521	4,03,04,304	4,42,78,012	39,73,708	...
2nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	1,35,444	294	461	2,47,857	538	1,31,52,058	1,41,44,034	9,91,976	...
2nd ditto	Madras	218	840	87,847	105	840	1,33,801	159	96,27,205	94,08,418	...	2,18,787
	Total	410	2,793	7,09,050	254	2,793	11,58,368	415	6,30,83,567	6,78,30,464	47,46,897	...
	TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	263	15,054	21,82,318	145	15,430	36,01,191	233	20,31,44,509	22,70,60,697	2,48,16,188	...
	Assisted Companies.											
2nd April 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	162	12,070	80	162	22,028	143	(*h*) 95,310	10,75,202	9,79,973	...
2nd ditto	Tárakeshwar	243	22	2,706	126	22	4,464	203	2,96,012	2,99,704	...	3,248
2nd ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section).	90	67	4,087	61	67	9,723	145	3,35,189	3,98,832	63,643	...
2nd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	4,316	55	78	7,326	94	5,00,223	5,43,934	4,711	...
	Total	128	329	24,148	73	329	44,441	135	12,35,743	22,80,822	10,45,079	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
2nd April 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*i*)	140	354	18,859	53	354	32,709	93	25,72,305	28,35,809	2,63,444	...
2nd ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	9,469	32	311	16,715	54	12,27,683	13,42,268	1,14,585	...
2nd ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	2,035	28	72	3,750	52	2,03,865	2,04,116	251	...
2nd ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	68	1,701	26	93	4,586	49	87,103	2,20,440	1,33,247	...
2nd ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	519	40	13	793	61	(*j*) 44,649	61,471	16,822	...
2nd ditto	Kolhápur	...	...	...	...	29	807	28	...	(*k*) 78,682	78,682	...
	Total	104	803	32,643	41	872	59,420	68	43,35,755	47,42,780	6,07,031	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Agency.											
2nd April 1892	Rájpura-Bhatinda	101	108	8,049	80	108	10,415	60	5,70,013	6,60,700	84,087	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
2nd April 1892	Jodhpore-Bickaneer	58	124	3,855	31	292	14,643	50	3,85,526	8,45,398	4,59,872	...
2nd ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágárh-Porbandar	91	331	17,153	51	334	26,419	79	15,72,669	14,37,270	...	1,35,399
2nd ditto	Morvi	60	94	2,794	30	94	4,422	47	3,08,407	3,08,649	242	...
	Total	78	552	23,802	43	720	45,484	63	22,66,602	25,91,317	3,24,715	...
	GRAND TOTAL	245	16,846	22,71,580	135	17,459	37,60,951	215	21,13,59,222	23,82,36,322	2,68,77,100	...

(*a*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st to 31st March 1891.
(*i*) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(*j*) Total receipts from 5th May 1890 to 31st March 1891.
(*k*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 14th April, 1892.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the twelve months of the official year 1891-92, and of the twenty preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.																								TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			
	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.				BURMA.				SINDH.											
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	10,52	70,95	24,64	1,06,11	3,74	12,57	14,31	30,62	6,32	48,75	4,66	59,73	1,82	4,60	23,83	30,25	1,10	1,35	2,44	4,89	23,50	1,38,22	1,61,72	2,31,60	69,88	2,31,60		
1872-73	11,95	68,43	27,16	1,07,54	4,01	12,55	12,25	28,81	5,87	46,08	3,79	55,74	3,01	5,30	35,41	43,75	1,07	1,22	2,02	4,31	25,91	1,33,58	1,59,49	2,40,15	80,66	2,40,15		
1873-74	11,23	65,09	21,19	97,51	3,79	14,02	15,20	33,01	6,71	51,69	4,34	62,74	3,40	5,49	30,74	39,63	1,30	1,00	1,40	3,70	26,43	1,37,29	1,63,72	2,36,59	72,87	2,36,59		
1874-75	12,10	76,05	19,42	1,07,57	3,76	13,22	14,22	31,20	7,59	51,92	5,44	64,95	3,86	6,80	26,26	36,92	1,22	1,00	1,72	3,94	28,53	1,48,99	1,77,52	2,44,58	67,06	2,44,58		
1875-76	12,71	72,96	20,94	1,06,61	4,81	13,44	11,79	30,04	8,17	50,29	4,43	62,89	3,77	5,46	34,03	43,26	1,37	1,02	1,20	3,59	30,83	1,43,17	1,74,00	2,46,39	72,39	2,46,39		
1876-77	13,32	66,58	21,52	1,01,42	5,55	11,83	6,55	23,93	8,58	43,93	1,29	53,80	4,24	5,81	31,39	41,44	1,49	75	38	2,62	33,18	1,28,19	1,62,08	2,23,21	61,13	2,23,21		
1877-78	14,28	80,86	21,02	1,16,16	6,00	10,13	2,81	18,94	8,58	49,56	1,51	59,65	4,93	6,76	29,32	41,01	1,87	89	48	3,24	35,66	1,48,20	1,83,86	2,39,00	55,14	2,39,00		
1878-79	13,49	63,09	20,78	97,36	5,40	9,30	5,14	19,84	8,54	44,51	2,53	55,58	6,96	7,21	33,16	47,33	1,96	59	36	2,91	36,35	1,24,70	1,61,05	2,23,02	61,97	2,23,02		
1879-80	12,47	59,45	15,48	87,40	5,02	9,17	8,43	22,62	8,31	40,53	2,57	52,57	8,31	7,40	37,24	52,95	3,46	75	38	4,59	38,73	1,17,30	1,56,03	2,20,13	64,10	2,20,13		
1880-81	13,23	59,23	17,27	89,73	5,21	10,43	8,34	23,98	5,37	8,74	42,90	57,01	7,53	7,69	47,88	63,10	5,04	1,25	26	6,55	37,89	1,35,72	1,73,61	2,45,19	71,58	2,45,19		
1881-82	13,55	47,66	19,41	80,62	5,01	9,20	4,99	19,20	7,53	6,96	7,21	47,70	8,18	8	54,44	62,70	5,42	1,24	51	5,76	40,57	1,10,98	1,51,55	2,26,40	74,85	2,26,40		
1882-83	14,31	17	20,11	34,59	5,44	8	4,37	9,89	8,11	13	43,44	51,68	5,37	8,74	42,90	57,01	5,46	75	62	4,09	41,84	—58*	41,26	1,22,82	81,56	1,22,82		
1883-84	14,44	45	18,71	33,60	4,89	10	6,07	11,06	7,57	7	34,68	42,32	6,96	8	49,69	56,13	4,84	5	60	4,31	42,07	1,28	43,35	1,13,98	70,63	1,13,98		
1884-85	12,59	34	15,40	28,33	4,84	4	4,68	9,56	7,57	7	34,68	42,32	6,96	8	49,69	56,13	4,02	6	65	4,73	40,11	1,03	41,14	98,71	57,57	98,71		
1885-86	13,32	23	17,49	31,04	5,03	12	3,85	9,00	6,96	56	1,59	14,23	9,72	17	46,75	56,64	4,36	8	97	5,41	41,75	1,07	42,82	1,15,81	72,99	1,15,81		
1886-87	14,24	38	15,40	30,02	6,87	15	5,16	12,18	9,72	57	1,95	14,98	6,96	28	45,89	56,64	5,38	12	1,00	6,50	48,67	1,39	50,06	1,20,32	70,26	1,20,32		
1887-88	13,39	1,03	20,55	34,97	10,13	17	4,84	15,14	9,08	1,16	2,37	18,18	8,96	99	36,37	46,32	5,18	8	84	6,10	52,43	2,72	55,15	1,29,64	74,49	1,29,64		
1888-89	14,76	6,30	16,24	37,30	10,43	86	5,39	16,68	8,96	4,50	1,93	21,35	2,09	46,74	57,81	5,32	74	56	6,62	52,39	67,78	60,49	1,28,27	74	6,62			
1889-90	14,86	8,83	15,77	39,46	10,29	86	6,15	17,30	8,98	4,62	2,44	22,88	2,09	46,74	62,89	72,75	5,55	65	78	6,98	55,50	17,05	72,55	1,44,43	71,88	1,44,43		
1890-91	16,07	9,64	20,19	45,90	10,93	1,20	4,56	16,69	9,09	77	4,93	24,41	2,09	77	62,89	72,75	6,26	1,25	85	8,36	59,77	17,79	77,56	1,68,11	90,55	1,68,11		
1891-92	15,95	10,81	21,41	48,17	10,39	1,61	3,71	15,71	8,67	77	4,62	23,78	2,17	77	57,74	67,18	6,34	92	83	8,09	58,59	18,73	77,32	1,62,93	85,61	1,62,93		

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 18th April 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION DEALING WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION SO FAR AS THEY RELATE TO THE HIGHER BRANCHES OF THE EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL SERVICES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

No. 9 Public / 1342—1352.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 21st April, 1892.

Read—

The Report of the Public Service Commission and the opinions expressed thereon by Local Governments and Administrations.

The Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 58, dated the 9th October 1888, reviewing and stating its conclusions on the principal questions discussed in the Report.

The Despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 104, dated the 12th September 1889, communicating His Lordship's decision upon the recommendations made in the Report and by the Government of India, so far as they deal with the higher branches of Executive and Judicial work throughout India.

Letters to Local Governments and Administrations, dated the 14th February 1890, forwarding a copy of the Secretary of State's Despatch, and making suggestions as to the manner in which its decisions may best be given effect to.

Replies from the Local Governments and Administrations consulted.

The Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 9, dated the 10th February 1892, stating the conclusions arrived at by the Governor General in Council on the subject.

The reply of the Secretary of State, No. 30, dated the 24th March 1892, concurring in the conclusions set forth by the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

In his Despatch No. 104, dated 12th September 1889, the Secretary of State for India in Council announced the decision at which he had arrived on the recommendations made in the Report of the Commission appointed in 1886 to consider the question of the admission of Natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the Civil Administration of the country.

2. The Secretary of State's Despatch having been communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations for consideration, and their replies having been received, the Governor General in Council is now in a position to pass orders upon the most important points calling for determination.

3. The following appointments in each province shall for the present be entered in the list as open to the Provincial Service :—

Madras.

Heads of Districts	2
District Judges	4
Sub-Collectors, Head Assistants, and Assistant Collectors ...	7
Secretary to the Board of Revenue	1
Under-Secretary to Government	1
Total ...	15

Bombay.

Heads of Districts...	2
Judges	2
Joint Judge	1
Assistant Judges	2
Assistant Collectors	9
Talukdari Settlement Officer	1
Registrar of the High Court	1
Total ...	18

Bengal.

Heads of Districts	4
District Judges	6
Joint and Assistant Magistrates	8
Secretary to the Board of Revenue	1
Under-Secretary to Government	1
Total ...	20

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Heads of Districts	2
District and Sessions Judges	4
Joint and Assistant Magistrates	9
Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue	1
Assistant Settlement Officers	2
Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture ...	1
Small Cause Court Judges, Allahabad and Lucknow	2
Total ...	21

Punjab.

Heads of Districts	2
Divisional Judges	2
District Judges	2
Assistant Commissioners	3
Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner	1
Settlement Collectorships	2
Total ..	12

4. Before passing orders as to the Central Provinces, His Excellency will await a further expression of Mr. MacDonnell's views on the question. And the Government of India is constrained to agree in the opinion expressed by successive Chief Commissioners of Assam that that province is not yet ripe for the admission of provincial officers to any of the reserved posts. It appears that the Provincial Service in Assam is largely recruited from Bengal, and that it would be almost, if not quite, impossible, in view of the progress in education and the administrative aptitudes of the people, to find within any time which can now be foreseen an indigenous officer who could be utilized in one of these posts. Assam must therefore, like Burma, for the present remain outside the scope of the present orders.

5. Dealing in the first instance only with the superior appointments, and reserving for the next paragraph the case of Joint and Assistant Magistrates and

Collectors, the following are the rates of pay for officers of the Provincial Service in each grade, which the Secretary of State has sanctioned :—

JUDICIAL.	Rs.	EXECUTIVE.	Rs.
Madras.			
Judge, 1st grade	1,600	Collector, 1st grade	1,600
Judge, 2nd grade	1,200	Collector, 2nd grade	1,200
		Secretary to the Board of Revenue...	1,000
		Under-Secretary to Government ...	700
Bombay.			
Judge, 1st grade	1,600	Magistrate and Collector, 1st grade	1,600
Judge, 2nd grade	1,200	Magistrate and Collector, 2nd grade	1,200
Judge, 3rd grade	1,000	Talukdari Settlement Officer ...	800
Joint Judge	800		
1st grade Assistant Judge ...	600		
2nd grade Assistant Judge ...	500		
Registrar, High Court ...	1,200		
Bengal.			
District and Sessions Judge, 1st grade	1,600	Magistrate and Collector, 1st grade	1,600
District and Sessions Judge, 2nd grade	1,200	Magistrate and Collector, 2nd grade	1,200
		Magistrate and Collector, 3rd grade	1,000
		Secretary to the Board of Revenue	1,200
		Under-Secretary to Government	700
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			
District and Sessions Judge, 1st grade	2,000	Magistrate and Collector, 1st grade...	1,600
District and Sessions Judge, 2nd grade	1,600	Magistrate and Collector, 2nd grade	1,200
District and Sessions Judge, 3rd grade	1,200	Magistrate and Collector, 3rd grade	1,000
District and Sessions Judge, 4th grade	1,000	Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue,	
Small Cause Court Judge	800—1,000	grade pay *plus*	150
		Assistant Settlement Officer, 1st grade	700
		Assistant Settlement Officer, 2nd grade	500
		Assistant Director, Department of Land	
		Records and Agriculture ...	400—500
Punjab.			
Divisional Judge, 1st grade ...	1,600	Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade ...	1,600
Divisional Judge, 2nd grade ...	1,400	Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade ...	1,200
Divisional Judge, 3rd grade ...	1,200	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade ...	1,000
District Judge, 1st grade ...	1,000	Settlement Collector, 1st grade ...	1,000
District Judge, 2nd grade ...	800	Settlement Collector, 2nd grade ...	800
		Junior Secretary to Financial Com-	
		missioner	600

These rates of pay will, of course, be liable to alteration at any time should the interests of the public service require it.

6. The Government of India have determined, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to amalgamate the scheduled posts on the Executive side subordinate to the headship of a district with the existing grades of Deputy Magistrates and Collectors.

These posts are the following:—

Madras	7
Bombay	9
Bengal	8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9
Punjab	3

In all these Provinces the majority of them are at present held by Statutory Civilians appointed under the rules of 1879, while in some they are still occupied by officers of the Civil Service of India or Commissions appointed before 1882. Until these Statutory Civil Servants are provided for, either by promotion or by amalgamation with the new Provincial Service, the posts which they hold cannot be thrown into the general cadre of the latter service; but when that happens, and when the prior claims of officers of the Civil Service of India and Commissions have been satisfied, the posts now specified should be distributed as follows among the existing grades of Deputy Magistrates and Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners:—

Madras.

	Rs.
2 posts in the 1st grade on ... (corresponding to Sub-Collector.)	700
4 posts in the 3rd grade on ... (corresponding to Head Assistant.)	500
1 post in the 5th grade on ... (corresponding to passed Assistant.)	300

Bengal.

2 posts in the 3rd grade on ... (corresponding to Joint Magistrate, 1st grade.)	600
2 posts in the 4th grade on ... (corresponding to Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade.)	500
2 posts in the 5th grade on ...	400
2 posts in the 6th grade on ... (corresponding to Assistant Magistrates on Rs. 500 and Rs. 450 respectively.)	300

Bombay.

3 posts in the 3rd grade on ... (corresponding to First Assistant.)	600
4 posts in the 4th grade on ... (corresponding to Second Assistant.)	500
2 posts in the 6th grade on ... (corresponding to passed Assistant.)	300

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

4 posts in the 5th grade on ... (corresponding to Joint Magistrates and Assistant Commissioners, 1st grade.)	600
5 posts in the 3rd grade on ... (corresponding to Joint Magistrates and Assistant Commissioners, 2nd grade.)	400

Punjab.

1 post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, on ... ... (corresponding to Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade.)	600
1 post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th grade, on ... ... (corresponding to Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade.)	400
1 post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, on ... ... (corresponding to Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade.)	300

7. The addition of these posts to the cadre of the Provincial Service will necessitate recruitment in the lower grades to supply the place of those who will be moved up to fill them; and this can take place at once where the condition of the Service demands it. Those Statutory Civilians who were appointed in the various provinces in 1889 and 1890 on the understanding that they would be transferred to the Provincial Service when it was constituted should now be gazetted to their appropriate places in that Service. In accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State, they will, like other

Statutory Civil Servants who join the Provincial Service, be understood to have a preferential claim for promotion to the scheduled posts (subject, of course, to the special claims of members of the Civil Service of India and officers of the Commissions appointed before 1882) over the other members of that Service.

8. The Statutory rules of 1879 now require the approval and sanction of the Governor General in Council to all nominations made by Local Governments. These nominations are at present ordinarily to offices in the subordinate ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service. The subordinate posts included in the list being thrown open to the Provincial Service, the Local Government will no longer require the sanction of the Government of India to appointments to them. His Excellency in Council, however, thinks that for the present it will be necessary to retain the rule requiring such sanction in the case of appointments (whether permanent or officiating for a period exceeding three months) under the Statute to Headships of Districts and District Judgeships in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to Headships of Districts, Divisional Judgeships, and Settlement Collectorships in the Punjab. He is willing that in the case of all other scheduled appointments the Local Government should nominate without reference to him. He is also willing that in the case of officiating appointments of Provincial Officers for short vacancies, not exceeding three months at a time, to Headships of Districts and the other posts mentioned above, such reference should be dispensed with. Such short vacancies will afford the means of testing an officer's fitness for more extended employment in those posts; and, in reporting for sanction nominations for longer periods, it should always be stated whether an officer has been tried in this manner, and with what result. As a general rule the Governor General in Council thinks that it will be prudent to take every suitable opportunity of thus ascertaining an officer's capacity before proposing to employ him permanently in these important and responsible posts. His Excellency in Council also desires to correct the impression which appears to have prevailed in some quarters that it will be necessary for a Provincial Civil Servant to go through the whole succession of subordinate grades in the Executive or Judicial Service before he can be selected for a scheduled post. On the contrary, it will always be desirable to select persons for higher executive office who, while they have given proof of distinguished ability by sufficiently long service, are still comparatively young, and possess that bodily activity which is a *sine qua non* for such employment. Every appointment of the kind must be based wholly upon fitness and merit, seniority being regarded only when the claims of two or more officers who are equally fit come into competition. Nor does the Governor General in Council intend that selection should be less absolute or more restricted to the higher grades of the Provincial Service in the case of judicial appointments. It has been too much the custom to regard promotion from grade to grade of the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services as a mere matter of seniority; and it should be made publicly known that every Government and Administration reserves liberty to make promotions in these grades without regard to seniority.

9. In Appendix A attached to this Resolution will be found an example of the form in which the Government of India think that the list of appointments open to the Provincial Service should be published by the Local

Government. Each Local Government should frame and issue its list accordingly. In the Quarterly Provincial Civil List this form should, with the omission of the last paragraph, be prefixed to that division of the list which exhibits the appointments held by members of the Provincial Service. In lieu of the last paragraph a note should be entered in the list of subordinate offices against each grade to which additions have been made referring to the notification, and stating that "To this grade "appointments have been added as representing the same number of "appointments of now treated as open to the Civil "Service."

10. The Government of India recently directed that each Statutory Civilian appointed before the close of 1889 might be called upon to choose whether he would retain his present position or be transferred to the Provincial Service with an acknowledgment of his preferential claims to promotion to scheduled appointments before other members of the Provincial Service. As regards Bengal, Madras, the North-West Provinces, and Central Provinces, only one Statutory Civilian has elected to enter the Provincial Service. In Bombay and the Punjab they have not yet made their election. But as it is not improbable that some obscurity may still remain in the minds of the officers who were called upon to make their election in regard to the advantages and disadvantages to them of the transfer, a further opportunity ought to be afforded these gentlemen of reconsidering the decision at which they have provisionally arrived. The Governor General in Council will address Local Governments and Administrations again on this subject in a separate communication.

11. The present Uncovenanted Service Leave and Pension Rules, or, in other words, the provisions of Part III, Chapter XIV, of the Civil Service Regulations regarding leave, and of Part IV, Chapters XV to XIX, regarding pension, will be applied to the Provincial Service. But the present Statutory Civilians, whether they enter that Service or not, will continue to be governed by the Leave and Pension Rules now applicable to them.

12. After considering the suggestions made by the Local Governments and Administrations, the Governor General in Council has prepared a revised draft of Rules for the appointment of Natives of India to offices reserved under the Statute of 1861, which will be submitted in due course for the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and, if approved by him, will be published for general information.

13. As regards the rules for admission to the Provincial Service in each Province, and the precise place where the line should be drawn between the Provincial and Subordinate Services, the Government of India propose to address the Local Governments and Administrations separately, as there are great differences in the circumstances of the several Provinces and the classes from which the local officials must be drawn.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX A.

(*Referred to in paragraph 9.*)

With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the following appointments in the Madras Presidency, to fill which members of the Civil Service of India have hitherto been recruited, shall be appointments to which members of the Madras Civil Service can properly be appointed, subject to the rules for the time being in force under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, Section 6:—

4 posts of District and Sessions Judge.
2 posts of Collector and Magistrate of a District.
1 post of Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
1 post of Under-Secretary to Government.

2. When these posts are held by members of the Madras Civil Service, their pay shall be as follows:—

	Rs.
District and Sessions Judge—	
If in the 1st grade	1,600
If in the 2nd grade	1,200
Collector and Magistrate—	
If in the 1st grade	1,600
If in the 2nd grade	1,200
Secretary to the Board of Revenue	1,000
Under-Secretary to Government	700

3. In addition to these appointments, the following appointments, for which recruitment has hitherto been made in the Civil Service of India, have been thrown open to the Madras Civil Service, and added to the existing grades of that Service:—

		Rs.
2 posts of Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate	converted into	2 posts of Deputy Magistrate and Collector, 1st grade, on ... 700
4 posts of Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate		4 posts of Deputy Magistrate and Collector, 3rd grade, on ... 500
1 post of Assistant Collector and Magistrate ...		1 post of Deputy Magistrate and Collector, 5th grade, on ... 300

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 16th April 1892.

The principal feature in the weather of the week under review, as of some weeks past, has been the excessive temperature which has prevailed over the greater part of the Indian region. Pressure has been somewhat unsteady, and has varied slightly from day to day; but the general distribution has not changed much, and the wind directions have been fairly steady throughout. Thunderstorms have occurred over North-East India and the west and south of the Peninsula, but in the centre and north-west strongly marked hot weather conditions have prevailed uninterruptedly, and the air has been exceedingly dry.

The chart of the 10th showed that pressure was highest over the Andaman Sea and lowest along the foot of the North-West Himalayas with moderate or slight intervening gradients. The winds were very variable on the West Coast and at many central stations, southerly over the Bay, easterly in Assam and North Bengal, and north-westerly down the Gangetic plain. The weather generally was very fine, but scattered showers were reported from North-East India and from the west of the Peninsula. On the 11th pressure was on the whole decreasing, except in Assam and Bengal. Readings were highest in Assam and low over the Gangetic plain and Sind. The wind directions were generally unchanged, and scattered showers were again reported from the same regions as on the preceding day. On the 12th pressure continued higher over North-East India than elsewhere, while the lowest pressures were reported from the Central Provinces and the Indus Valley. The north-westerly current of air down the Gangetic plain had ceased, and the easterly current from North Bengal had extended westward, but elsewhere the wind directions were unchanged. The rainfall, though still confined to the same districts, *viz*, Bengal and the west and south of the Peninsula, had increased considerably both in extent and amount. The barometric changes reported on the 13th were small in amount and irregular, and the general distribution was practically unchanged. The winds also were little altered, and the only important change was the contraction in the extent and amount of the rainfall. In North-East India the fall was confined to Dacca, Tounghoo, and Moulmein; in the Peninsula to Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, and Trivandrum. On the morning of the 14th pressure was generally rising. Readings were highest over Lower Burma and the Andaman Sea and low over the Punjab and the Gangetic plain. Moderate gradients existed over North-East India, and very uniform pressures elsewhere. North-westerly winds were re-appearing down the Gangetic plain, but otherwise there was little change. Rain in small amounts had fallen over the west of the Peninsula, over Central Burma, and at Seoni, Murree, and Peshawar. On the 15th there was no important change in the distribution of pressure or in the direction of the winds or in the rainfall. On the 16th conditions as regards pressure and winds remained practically the same as on the two preceding days, but the rainfall area had changed somewhat. Rain had ceased in Lower and

Central Burma and was falling in Upper Burma, Assam, and Bengal, and to a small extent in the west of the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The temperature charts for the past week show that an area of very excessive temperature has existed over North-West India, and in a modified degree this area has extended over nearly the whole of India. Over Assam a similar, but less marked, high temperature area was shown, and the only places where the heat has been less than usual are parts of Bengal, Lower Burma, and the south of the Peninsula. From the actual distribution of temperature with respect to the normal distribution for the time of year it would appear probable that excessive temperatures prevail over a much larger area than that shown by the Indian meteorological system.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·8	—0·1	+0·2	0	—2·5	—2·1	—1·2	—0·7
Bengal and Assam	+2·3	+2·8	+0·4	+0·5	+1·2	+1·6	—0·5	+1·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+2·3	+1·2	+2·9	+2·7	+4·0	+5·6	+5·5	+3·5
Punjab	+4·4	+5·2	+7·4	+12·0	+11·5	+9·4	+9·4	+8·5
Bombay	+2·4	+2·4	+2·7	+1·1	+1·9	+2·2	+2·4	+2·2
Berar and Central Provinces.	+2·2	+1·7	+3·9	+5·0	+5·3	+5·6	+6·0	+4·2
Guzerat and Central India	+3·4	+4·5	+3·8	+5·1	+5·3	+7·0	+6·9	+5·1
Sind and Rajputana	+5·1	+5·6	+5·9	+6·9	+7·8	+9·0	+8·1	+6·9
Madras	+1·6	+1·4	+0·8	+0·5	+0·6	+1·0	+0·6	+0·9
Mean for whole India	+2·7	+2·7	+3·1	+3·8	+3·9	+4·4	+4·1	+3·5

For the whole week and for the whole of India there has been a mean diurnal excess of $3\frac{1}{2}°$. The warmest day was the 15th with a mean excess of 4·4°, and the coolest the 10th and 11th with a mean excess of 2·7°.

The provincial variations show that Burma was the only Province where the mean temperature was below the normal, though in the case of Madras and Bengal any excess was small. The greatest excess was in the Punjab, where on the 13th and 14th it amounted to 12° and $11\frac{1}{2}°$ respectively. Throughout nearly the whole of India the excess has been most marked in the day temperatures. This has been particularly the case in the Punjab, where the maxima have been on some occasions as much as 18° to 20° above the normal.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that rain has been much more general both in North-East India and in the Peninsula than for many weeks past, but that over the central and north-western parts of the country there has been an almost entire absence of rain. The regions within which rain has been altogether absent include the following divisions, *viz.*, Arakan, Orissa, Behar

(South), all the North-Western Provinces divisions, all the Punjab divisions except the west, all the Central Provinces divisions except the centre, Hyderabad, the Central India, and Rajputana divisions, and Guzerat, Kattiawar, and Sind. In all other parts of the country rain fell. There were thus twenty-six divisions which received rain and twenty-five which were without rain. Of the twenty-six divisions which received rainfall, seven, *viz.*, Lower Burma, Punjab (West), Khandeish, Central Provinces (Central), East Coast (North), Madras (Central), and East Coast (South), received an average of less than one-tenth of an inch of rain during the week, but all the remaining divisions had effective rain. Only eleven divisions, however, had more than the normal fall for the week, and of these eleven divisions, only seven, *viz.*, Central Burma Central Bengal, North Bengal, Coorg, Mysore, the Deccan, and Madras (South), had any considerable excess.

The largest actual deficiency was 3 inches in Assam (Surma); the largest actual excess 0·82 inch in North Bengal.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the total rainfall from February 28th to date. In several divisions [Behar (South), the North-Western Provinces (East, Central, and West), Oudh (North and South), the Punjab (Central), Berar, the Central Provinces (West), Guzerat, Kattiawar, Central India, Rajputana, and the East Coast (Central)] there has been no rain whatever for the whole of that period, and in the great majority of divisions the total actual fall has been very much less than the total normal fall.

The divisions in which the total fall has exceeded the normal are Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Central Burma, Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra), Bengal (North and Central), Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Deccan, and Madras (South).

The records of heavy amounts during the week show that the rainfall has increased considerably in heaviness as compared with previous weeks.

The following are the falls exceeding 2 inches :—

Burma	Amherst	Thatôn		3·04 inches.
	Pyinmana	Sudder		4·94 ,,
	Yamethin	Ditto		2·65 ,,
	Magwe	Ditto		2·31 ,,
	Mandalay	Ditto		2·71 ,,
	Magok	Ditto		6·28 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills	Ditto		3·02 ,,
	Kamrup	Rangiya		2·53 ,,
Bengal	Pubna	Sudder		2·12 ,,
	Rajshahi	Nattore		2·10 ,,
	Maldah	Sudder		2·33 ,,
	Bogra	Panchbibi		2·44 ,,
	Rungpur	Kurigram		4·02 ,,
	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur		3·52 ,,
	Darjeeling	Kurseong		3·66 ,,
Malabar	Calicut	Cannanore		3·73 ,,
	Travancore	Kotayam		2·85 ,,
Mysore	Tumkur	Thonnabally		2·55 ,,
Konkan	North Kanara	Yellapur		2·76 ,,
Deccan	Belgaum	Sudder		2·88 ,,
Madras	Tinnevelly	Ditto		3·65 ,,

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 16th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from February 28th to April 16th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to April 16th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·62	0·73	— 0·11	5·34	1·93	+ 177
	Lower Burma	0·06	0·42	— 0·36	1·50	0·97	+ 55
	Central Burma	0·49	0·28	+ 0·21	1·51	0·68	+ 122
	Upper Burma	1·52	?	?	1·74	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·18	— 0·18	0	0·59	— 100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·31	0·75	— 0·44	1·28	4·20	— 70
	Assam (Surma)	0·91	4·00	— 3·09	17·33	16·40	+ 6
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·95	1·38	— 0·43	8·19	6·84	+ 20
	Deltaic Bengal	0·34	0·43	— 0·09	0·85	2·74	— 69
	Central Bengal	1·09	0·32	+ 0·77	2·01	1·53	+ 31
	North Bengal	1·33	0·51	+ 0·82	3·81	2·55	+ 49
	Orissa	0	0·29	— 0·29	0·35	1·57	— 78
	Chota Nagpur	0·13	0·15	— 0·02	0·30	1·26	— 77
	Behar (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·48	— 100
	Do. (North)	0·23	0·17	+ 0·06	0·61	0·64	— 5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·35	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·39	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·56	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·36	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·51	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·16	— 0·16	0·02	1·30	— 98
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·16	— 0·16	0·05	0·73	— 93
	Do. (Central)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·71	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·28	— 0·28	0·09	1·51	— 94
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·81	— 0·81	0·17	4·40	— 96
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·52	— 0·52	0·62	2·91	— 79
	Do. (West)	0·01	0·18	— 0·17	0·03	0·96	— 97
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·28	0·64	+ 0·64	2·78	2·12	+ 31
	Madras (South Central)	0·27	0·61	— 0·34	0·91	2·30	— 60
	Coorg	0·75	0·48	+ 0·27	2·06	1·84	+ 12
	Mysore	0·48	0·17	+ 0·31	1·19	0·65	+ 83
	Konkan	0·21	0·02	+ 0·19	0·37	0·09	+ 311
	Bombay Deccan	0·46	0·12	+ 0·34	1·20	0·45	+ 167
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·04	0·03	+ 0·01	0·04	0·08	— 50
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·46	— 100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·44	— 100
	Ditto (Central)	0·03	0·10	— 0·07	0·03	0·72	— 96
	Ditto (East)	0	0·19	— 0·19	0·02	0·98	— 98
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	Kattiawar	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·20	— 100
	Sind	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·01	0·36	— 97
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·21	— 100
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·20	— 100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·17	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·05	0·10	— 0·05	0·08	0·67	— 88
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·35	?	?	0·35	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·26	— 0·26	0·10	0·98	— 90
	Madras (Central)	0·07	0·11	— 0·04	0·15	0·48	— 69
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·54	— 100
	Ditto (South)	0·03	0·31	— 0·28	0·22	1·20	— 82
	Madras (South)	0·88	0·25	+ 0·63	1·69	1·64	+ 3

SIMLA, *21st April, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 16th April.*—Good showers in Vizagapatam Agency, Southern districts, Nilgiris, and West Coast; light and scattered showers in parts of Deccan districts, Salem, and Coimbatore. Agricultural prospects unaltered. Cultivation begun on West Coast. Deficiency of water-supply and fodder in parts of affected areas severely felt. Prices nearly stationary, though easier in Southern and Central districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Deccan 41,928, East Coast 6,942, and South Central 6,085: *Total* 54,955 against 53,324 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 455, East Coast 45, and South Central 217: *Total* 717 against 959 last week. Decrease in Anantapur 78. Loans for wells—Deccan Rs. 4,09,000, East Coast Rs. 6,47,000, and South Central Rs. 4,20,000: *Total* Rs. 14,76,000 disbursed. Wells constructed or repaired—503, 2,089, and 339: under construction—3,581, 3,309, and 2,765 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 35,000, Rs. 32,000, and Rs. 64,000: *Total* Rs. 1,31,000 disbursed in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th April.*—Rain in parts of eight districts of Deccan and Karnatak, but generally slight. Standing crops slightly damaged by stormy weather in parts of Hyderabad; otherwise fair. Harvesting of late crops and preparations for next season continue in several districts. Fodder insufficient in parts of eleven and water in parts of six districts. Cattle distressed in parts of six districts. Prices generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Professional Agency—Bijapur 147, Belgaum 927, and Dharwar 1,024; Civil Agency—Belgaum 425, Dharwar 205; on relief works in Poona 287: *Total* 3,015.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Rain during the week has been fairly general over the greater part of the Province. It still holds off in Orissa and in all districts of the Patna Division except Darbhanga. The rain where received has done good to standing crops, and has facilitated ploughing and early sowings. More rain is still needed generally. In North Bengal the rainfall has been heavier and more general than elsewhere, and prospects of early rice and jute are good. Spring rice has been somewhat benefited by the rain, and is being harvested, but the general outturn will not be satisfactory. Prospects of indigo still poor, but improving, except in the Patna Division and Bhagalpur. A good crop of *mahua* is being gathered, except in places in the Bhagalpur Division. General prospects of the mango crop are fair, but it has been greatly injured in some districts by high west winds. No important change in prices of food-grains. Cattle are still generally in good condition, but fodder is diminishing, and water is reported scarce in many places throughout the Province. Plenty of rain throughout the Rajshahi Division, and prospects considerably improved. The rain in the Bhagalpur Division and Darbhanga District, though comparatively slight, has done some good. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Muzaffarpur 4,378, Darbhanga 10,052, Monghyr 17, Bhagalpur 6,392, Purneah 3,144, Dinajpur 2,080, and Jalpaiguri 37: *Total* 26,100. *Numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief*:—Monghyr 179, Bhagalpur 417, and Purneah 1,235: *Total* 1,831.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th April.*—Weather hot. Drought continues in Almora. Harvesting of *rabi* nearly completed. Threshing and winnowing in progress. Prospects generally favourable. Irrigation of summer crops going on. Supplies and fodder ample. Prices fairly steady: have slightly fallen in three Districts, risen in two others, and continue high in Almora.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th April.*—No rain except a slight fall at Peshawar. Prices unsettled in two districts, slightly falling in one, rising in another, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress everywhere. Extra *rabi* sowing going on. Rain wanted and water scarce in parts. Sowings of *kharif* crops on irrigated lands commenced in Sialkot. Sugarcane weeding commenced in Jullundur. Canals almost all dry in Mooltan; flowing in Shahpur. Condition of irrigated crops average. Unirrigated crops in Western and Central districts mostly failed. Crops in one of the Lahore tahsils withering. Large failures of *rabi* reported on the Sidhnai Canal. Outturn is said to be much below average in Shahpur. Condition of cattle is reported good in all but two districts. Fodder sufficient in three districts; scarce elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th April.*—Weather hot and generally cloudy. Slight showers of rain in two districts. Reaping of *rabi* crops in Northern districts almost completed; threshing commenced. Prospects of *rabi* harvest—Wheat and linseed crops are satisfactory in the northern parts of the Province, but below average elsewhere. Fodder and water scarce in places.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th April.*—Showers of rain fell in nearly all districts. *Mayin* cultivation progressing favourably. Prospects in Yeu improved by recent rain, but not so good in parts of Upper Chindwin. Wheat, gram, and miscellaneous crops being reaped. Price of paddy has risen largely in Thayetmyo and Yeu; considerably in Shwegyin; slightly in Amherst, Mandalay, Bhamo, and Meiktila; while there is a slight fall in Rangoon. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Shwebo 2,300, Yeu 2,053, Lower Chindwin 315, Myingyan 428, and Meiktila 90: *Total* 5,186.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th April.*—Rainfall general. Weather seasonable. Crop prospects generally good. Summer rice sowing continues. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th April.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts of two districts and slight elsewhere. Outturn of harvests generally fair. Want of water and fodder felt in parts. Prices fallen in one district and risen slightly in another. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Bangalore 288, Kolar 2,076, Tumkur 2,747, Mysore 1,715, Shimoga 355, and Chitaldroog 493: *Total* 7,674.

COORG: Rainfall slight. More rain wanted in several parts for coffee blossom. Hot-weather rice crop in good condition. Prices stationary. Forage scanty.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th April.*—BERAR: Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Land under preparation for the next season. Fodder insufficient in three taluks and water in one; both scarce in the Wun District. Prices rising in four out of six districts.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. Water scarce in all talukas; tanks and wells getting dry. Cattle emaciated for want of fodder. Prices—Wheat $9\frac{1}{4}$, coarse rice $8\frac{3}{4}$, white *juar* $13\frac{3}{4}$, yellow *juar* $16\frac{1}{4}$, and *tur* 12 seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th April.*—No material changes since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th April.*—No rain. Agricultural operations generally satisfactory. Harvesting continues. Cutting of *rabi* almost completed throughout. Standing crops generally fair, but *rabi* injured by wind in one tahsil of Bikanir. Outturn of harvest good in Marwar, fair in Ulwar, average in Kotah and Dholepur, and below average in Ajmere and elsewhere. No damage to crops in any State. Cattle suffering from want of fodder in Marwar. Agricultural stock fair, except at Ajmere and Kherwara, where it is very poor. Pasture extremely dear in Marwar, sufficient in eight States and four tahsils of Bikanir, and scarce elsewhere. No pasturage in Ajmere, but some fodder secured from *rabi* crops. Prices rising in three States, steady in Ajmere and six States, and fluctuating or falling elsewhere. Tanks and wells dry in Jhallawar. Water ample in Meywar. FAMINE RELIEF: In Ajmere 1,483 labourers on ordinary works, 27,361 on relief works, and 4,580 in receipt of gratuitous relief; in Marwar 1,154 persons on relief works, 2,188 receiving gratuitous relief; 51 emigrants, 62 immigrants, and 10 cattle in Kotah; on ordinary works in Jeypore 6,671; on relief works in Kishengarh 948; in receipt of gratuitous relief in Kishengarh 121; in Bikanir scarcity throughout whole or part of ten tahsils; 6,626 persons on relief works and 2,590 receiving gratuitous relief: *Total*—on relief works 44,243; on gratuitous relief 9,479.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th April.*—Weather stormy with hail and rain. Prospects good. Indian-corn being sown. Prices high.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of February 1892, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1890 and 1891.

Whence exported.	COTTON, RAW.									WHEAT.								
	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY TOWN.			KARACHI.			CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY TOWN.			KARACHI.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...	91	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,593	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	2	5,10,746	6,06,249	4,02,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,69,229	1,43,978	2,44,131	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,692*	45,093*	35,941	...	...	...	33,164	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	12,307	3,330	14,293	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,41,537	56,002	34,835	95,441	1,31,411	38,011	...	...	...	2,36,978	1,87,413	72,846	76,760	29,473	3,280	...	...	...
Punjab	18,479	3,695	1	29,428	13,788	15,607	28,353*	11,990*	3,062	19,305	24,074	13,914	3,65,830	3,41,183	3,60,371	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	5	237	19,305	24,069	3,58,922	...	...	...	3,65,830	3,41,183	4,733	3,125	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	1,749	3,65,830	3,41,183	...	...	...	...	3,125	...	...	1,84,553	2,21,879	93,911	...	...	...
Assam	3,125	...	4,739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	10	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	21,274	5,839	158	1,63,279	2,16,040	93,753	...	...	...	1,84,553	2,21,879	93,911	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	549	10	...	...	...	...	549	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,96,722	68,873	56,012	11,84,620	13,33,403	9,09,049	78,045	57,083	39,003	14,59,387	14,06,318	10,04,664	7,39,149	7,70,928	15,56,526	4,04,089	5,81,400	...

Whence exported	INDIGO.									LINSEED.								
	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY TOWN.			KARACHI.			CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY TOWN.			KARACHI.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	821	530	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,538	1,070	1,53,169	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	66	594	410	...	27	...	Not available.			68,224	1,77,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	304				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	887	1,124	695	...	...	453	...	1,145	...	68,734	1,77,632	1,53,169	...	...	...	...	...	...

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE,
Simla, 21st April 1892.

* Exclusive of riverborne traffic.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. 1 OF 1892-93.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	First 11 days of April 1891. Total mean mileage worked.	First 11 days of April 1891. Receipts. Total.	First 11 days of April 1891. Receipts. Per mile open.	First 9 days of April 1892. Total mean mileage worked.	First 9 days of April 1892. Receipts. Total.	First 9 days of April 1892. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 11th April 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st to 9th April 1892.	Total increase in 1892-93.	Total decrease in 1892-93.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
9th April 1892	East Indian (*a*)	531	1,577	17,22,353	1,092	1,577	13,66,207	866	17,22,353	13,66,207	...	3,56,146
9th ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	27,484	482	57	18,985	333	27,484	18,985	...	8,499
9th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	132	705	1,80,258	256	755	1,79,816	238	1,80,258	1,79,816	...	442
9th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	109	20,710	104	109	20,634	104	20,710	20,634	...	76
9th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	2,27,785	274	831	2,19,605	264	2,27,785	2,19,605	...	8,180
9th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	90	752	1,64,342	219	752	1,61,095	214	1,64,342	1,61,095	...	3,247
9th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	7,13,072	426	1,674	5,96,857	357	7,13,072	5,66,857	...	1,16,215
9th ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	1,63,505	157	1,044	1,09,571	105	1,63,505	1,09,571	...	53,934
9th ditto	South Indian	166	901	2,18,338	242	1,043	1,73,766	167	2,18,338	1,73,766	...	44,572
	TOTAL	225	7,733	34,37,847	444	7,932	28,46,536	359	34,37,847	28,46,536	...	5,91,311
	State Lines worked by the State.											
9th April 1892	North Western (*d*)	219	2,395	10,57,873	442	2,460	7,23,637	294	10,57,873	7,23,637	...	3,34,236
9th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	4,18,408	605	692	2,62,958	380	4,18,408	2,62,958	...	1,55,450
9th ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	777	3,58,763	462	777	2,17,999	281	3,58,763	2,17,999	...	1,40,764
9th ditto	Bengal Central (*e*)	103	125	25,154	201	125	18,844	151	25,154	18,841	...	6,310
9th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	657	82	8	194	24	657	194	...	463
9th ditto	Jorhát	44	28	1,473	53	28	937	33	1,473	937	...	536
9th ditto	Burma (*f*)	190	556	1,94,389	350	682	2,14,822	315	1,94,389	2,14,822	20,433	...
	TOTAL	221	4,581	20,56,717	449	4,772	14,30,391	302	20,56,717	14,30,391	...	6,17,326
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
9th April 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	497	1,492	18,84,904	1,263	1,492	14,35,638	962	18,84,904	14,35,638	...	4,49,266
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	5,30,625	1,171	461	4,53,143	983	5,39,625	4,53,143	...	86,482
9th ditto	Madras	218	840	2,73,898	326	840	2,25,484	268	2,73,898	2,25,484	...	48,414
	TOTAL	419	2,793	26,08,427	900	2,793	21,14,265	757	26,98,427	21,14,265	...	5,84,162
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	265	15,112	81,92,991	542	15,407	64,00,192	413	81,92,991	64,00,192	...	17,92,799
	Assisted Companies.											
9th April 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	162	45,538	281	162	32,799	202	45,538	32,799	...	12,739
9th ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	13,997	636	22	11,452	521	13,997	11,452	...	2,545
9th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	19,657	293	67	11,032	165	19,657	11,032	...	8,625
9th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	15,734	202	78	13,516	173	15,734	13,516	...	2,218
	TOTAL	128	329	94,926	289	329	68,799	209	94,926	68,799	...	26,127
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
9th April 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*h*)	140	354	75,602	214	354	70,960	200	75,602	70,960	...	4,642
9th ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	35,180	119	311	32,040	103	35,180	32,040	...	3,140
9th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	7,229	100	72	7,950	110	7,229	7,950	721	...
9th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	68	7,428	109	93	8,154	88	7,428	8,154	726	...
9th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	2,009	154	13	1,627	125	2,009	1,627	...	382
9th ditto	Kolhápur	...	...	...	...	29	1,663	57	...	1,664	1,664	...
	TOTAL	104	803	1,27,448	159	872	1,22,395	140	1,27,448	1,22,395	...	5,053
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
9th April 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	31,787	294	108	18,748	174	31,787	18,748	...	13,039
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
9th April 1892	Jodhpore-Bickaneer	58	124	18,820	152	292	23,957	82	18,820	23,957	5,137	...
9th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	62,066	186	334	50,564	151	62,066	50,564	...	11,502
9th ditto	Morvi	60	94	10,157	108	94	7,877	84	10,157	7,877	...	2,280
	TOTAL	78	552	91,043	165	720	82,398	114	91,043	82,398	..	8,645
	GRAND TOTAL	245	16,904	85,38,195	505	17,526	66,92,532	382	85,38,195	66,92,532	...	18,45,663

(*a*) Includes the Nalhati State Railway, now amalgamated with the East Indian Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráo State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bezváda Extension.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 21st April, 1892.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 18.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 10	11 11	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	15 7¾	11 5¾
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	10 0	9 8	...	...	9 8	10 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	135 0	140 0	18 8	18 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 14	12 12	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 13	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 1	7 12	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	‡	‡	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	18 14	18 14
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	‡	‡	...	...	8 12	8 5	9 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	‡	‡	...	...	392 0	326 0	12 4	12 4
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 8	9 13	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	20 10	20 10	9 8	8 13	68 0	68 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	‡	5 0	5 0	218 0	218 0	10 0	10 0
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	‡	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	5 13	5 13	356 4	356 4	16 0	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	20 9	24 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	28 0	28 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 11	13 12	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	27 0	27 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	20 0	18 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	10 10	10 13
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 12	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 4	10 8
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 9	8 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	10 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 2½	11 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	13 5	...	...	12 0*	12 0*	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	9 4	10 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 15	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	11 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5½	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	10 8	11 0	20 8	25 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	10 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	...	10 8	10 8
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 5	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 5	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	10 0
24-Parganas	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 8	10 12	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	11 2	11 3	15 13	17 3	8 1	8 1	11 10	11 9	16 2	15 14	13 5	13 14	...	...	11 6	12 4	15 6	15 6	16 0	15 9	15 9	15 3	95 0	95 0	11 3	11 6
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 1	12 1	20 0	22 14	10 10½	10 10½	12 1	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12½	16 6½	...	...	17 12½	17 4	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 8
Central—																										
Bankura	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	15 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	11 2	11 2
Burdwan	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	10 8	12 8	...	...	11 4	13 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pabna	13 8	11 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	...	...	17 4	16 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	8 10	8 4	...	...	10 8	9 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	9 12	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 12
Rajshahi	13 8	12 0	26 4	26 4	10 8	10 8	11 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	...	...	21 6	20 4	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 12	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Dinajpur	10 13	11 2	18 0	18 0	8 6	9 9	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	12 12	...	...	19 3	19 3	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	8 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2†	14 7†	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12†	16 6†	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	14 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 0	11 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	26 0	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 9 12	13 0	13 0	12 0	11 12	14 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 15 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 8	...	...	15 8	15 0	18 0	20 0	14 0 to 18 0	14 0 to 18 0	150 0	150 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau	10 2	12 6	16 8	20 4	12 8	13 8	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	16 8	20 4	...	...	15 6	14 1	23 0	21 15	16 0	16 14	...	...	9 0	9 1
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	10 0

* Khesari, husked. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		KANGNI OR KAKUN. ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MANDUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																												
Bihár, south—																												
Monghyr	14 2	13 10	19 15	21 0	19 15	21 0	8 6	9 7	11 0	11 11	20 0	18 14	18 3	18 14	125 0	112 8	10 0	10 0	7 4	7 8	7 4	7 8	...	...	19 15	21 0	17 9	17 0½
Gaya	13 4	12 8	19 0	22 8	18 8	18 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	13 0	18 0	17 13	18 8	18 12	160 0	160 0	10 5	10 11	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 11	11 11	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 4
Patna	15 0 to 13 8	14 0 to 13 0	22 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	21 8	22 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 11	10 11	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 13	12 8	23 0	23 0	15 12	15 13
Shahabad	12 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 8	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Bihár, north—																												
Purnea	11 0	11 0	...	18 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Bhágalpur	2 10	12 10	20 3	20 3	18 15	18 15	8 13 to 9 7	10 1 to 11 6	10 1 to 12 10	11 0 to 12 1	16 6	16 12	15 2	15 2	164 4	176 12	10 11	10 11	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Darbhanga	12 1	12 1	19 12	20 14	17 9	17 9	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Saran	12 8	11 13	24 0	25 0	20 8	20 8	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 8	22 4	22 8	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Champaran	10 4	10 8	20 8	20 8	18 8	18 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	20 4	14 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
N.-W. Provinces—																												
Eastern—																												
Mirzapur	13 0	12 8	19 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Benares	12 3	12 3	18 9	21 0	19 6	18 13½	9 5½	9 8	11 6	11 8	22 12½	23 5	19 5	18 10	130 0	154 10	9 14	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	15 13½	15 13½
Ghazipur	12 3	11 8	18 10	18 10	19 5	19 5	6 7	6 7	11 9	11 9	20 10	19 5	...	...	23 0	170 0	10 0	10 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	15 13½	15 13½
Jaunpur	13 8	12 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	20 14	20 8	97 8	97 8	9 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	15 13½	15 13½
Allahabad	12 13	12 2	22 8	22 0	25 4	23 0	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	15 13½	15 13½
Central—																												
Bánda	17 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Fatehpur	13 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	19 6	19 6	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 12	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Hamírpur	18 8	18 4	...	20 8	23 8	23 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	25 0	23 8	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	15 13½	15 13½
Jálaun	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	15 13½	15 13½
Campore	15 0	14 0	24 0	21 8	23 8	23 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	23 8	23 8	25 0	24 8	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	15 13½	15 13½
Etáwah	14 6	14 2	20 0	19 0	15 12	20 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 12	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	15 13½	15 13½
Farukhabad	13 8	13 8	21 8	20 8	18 13	18 12	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Mainpuri	15 0	15 0	21 0	19 0	19 8	19 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Etah	14 14	14 4	26 8	21 8	20 8	19 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	10 8	21 8	21 8	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Western—																												
Jhánsi	17 11	16 8½	24 4	22 14	23 5½	20 14½	8 4	8 8	12 12	13 0	20 4	20 12	18 8	18 4	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Agra	13 8	13 0	24 0	21 8	23 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	19 8	19 8	14 8	14 8	110 0	120 0	11 4	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Muttra	14 8	14 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	12 0	24 0	19 8	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Aligarh	13 12	13 8	24 0	24 0	20 8	19 8	5 8	5 8	10 0	10 4	19 0	19 0	21 4	21 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	15 13½	15 13½
Bulandshahr	15 0	14 12	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 12	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Submontane—																												
Bijnor	13 8	13 8	21 8	21 8	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	21 8	21 8	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Saháranpur	11 6	11 6	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 15	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Dehra Dún	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	15 13½	15 13½
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Oudh—																												
Southern—																												
Partabgarh	15 8	14 10	26 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Sultanpur	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Rae-Bareli	15 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	11 12	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Unao	14 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	15 13½	15 13½
Lucknow	13 4	13 4	22 4	21 6	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Hardoi	16 0	15 4	30 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Northern—																												
Fyzabad	14 0	12 4	19 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Baráitanki	13 0	12 4	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Gonda	12 10	12 14	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Bahraich	14 0	12 8	21 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 8	23 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Sítapur	16 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Kheri	15 9	15 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Rajputana—																												
Eastern—																												
Partabgarh	13 12	12 3	25 0	20 0	21 15	21 4	8 12	8 2	10 0	9 6	18 12	17 8	25 0	25 0	125 0	112 8	10 0	10 0	7 4	7 8	7 4	7 8	...	...	19 15	21 0	17 9	17 0½
Bánswara	15 0	12 8	18 12	18 12	31 4	30 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	28 12	22 8	23 12	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	23 0	23 0	16 4	16 4
Mewar (Oodeypore)	11 11½	10 23	16 0‡	14 7½	14 1	12 8	7 13	8 3‡	8 15‡	8 9½	14 13½	14 13½	17 3	16 0‡	...	...	16 5	15 12	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 11	15 12	15 13	19 14	19 14	12 8	12 8
Sirohee	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Erinpura	10 8	10 8	14 4	14 4	16 10	16 10	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Ajmere	12 0	11 13	17 11	16 10	13 12	13 8	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 12	17 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Abu	9 12	9 8	13 12	13 8	18 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Kishengarh	12 12	12 0	17 12	17 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 8	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Boondee	17 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Kotah	19 0	17 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	24 8	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Jhallawar	15 4	14 10	22 12	22 12	23 0	23 0	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	24 8	23 8	24 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Tonk	13 10	12 14	19 8	17 8	23 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Jeypore	13 8	13 8	21 12	19 12	21 4	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Kerowlee	14 11	14 11	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 4	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Dholpur	13 12½	14 2½	22 2	20 9	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	10 11	10 11	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Bhurtpore	15 8	15 6	24 4	23 8	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Ulwur	14 11	14 6	23 1	22 2	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Deoli Cantonment	13 15	13 0	16 13	14 0	17 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	16 12	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 8	11 8	17 0	16 8	17 8	17 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	14 0	12 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Balmer	10 6	10 6	...	...	14 0	15 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	260 0	260 0	11 12	11 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Anédra	10 8	10 0	15 4	14 0	15 8	14 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	17 0
Shahpoora	12 0	12 2	15 4	14 0	15 8	14 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 9	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	17 0
Western—																												
Jodhpore	10 10 to 11 12	11 0 to 11 4	14 1	13 13	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	18 8	13 12	13 12
Jeysulmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	19 10	19 10	22 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0
Bickaneer	11 0	11 3	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	22 0	22 5	24 0	24 0	170 0	170 0	11 11	11 11	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	11 15	11 15	23 0	23 0	20 11½	20 11½
Central India—																												
Indore	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	11 12	12 4	18 8	18 3	18 8	18 8	125 0	112 8	10 0	10 0	7 4	7 8	7 4	7 8	...	...	19 15	21 0	17 9	17 0½
Neemuch Cantonment	14 3	13 5	19 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Gwalior	18 0	17 6	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8
Gwalior	17 0	15 6½	18 0	18 0	7 7	7 7	8 8	8 8	11 11	11 11	22 5	21 4	15 15	14 5½	170 0	170 0	11 11	11 11	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	11 15	11 15	23 0	23 0	20 11½	20 11½

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1892 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	..	...	9 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 8
Ferozepore	14 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	14 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	11 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	†	†	9 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	90 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	14 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	17 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	15 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	†	†	18 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	12 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	90 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	110 0	90 0	12 12	13 0
Gurdáspur	17 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	‡	‡	16 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 4
Amritsar	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	12 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	11 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	14 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	95 0	95 0	13 12	13 12
Gujrát	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	110 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	*	*	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	85 0	85 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	†	†	12 0	13 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	†	†	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	13 0	13 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	108 0	110 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	13 0	13 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	23 0	26 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	102 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	13 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	13 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	20 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	23 0	23 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	15 8	16 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	10 8	16 8	16 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 8	11 8	18 11	18 12	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	14 2	14 2	17 2	17 4	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	128 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 1	11 1	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	10 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	10 10	10 8	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	6 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	12 12	12 8	13 4	13 0	8 0	8 0	70 0	70 0	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	5 8	5 8	12 0	9 8	12 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	*	*	11 0	11 0	*	*	9 12	9 8	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 8
Ratnágiri	8 9	7 15	*	*	10 0	9 4	11 5	12 0	15 10	14 5	11 0	11 0	17 10	17 10	*	*	11 14	11 14	*	*	10 3	10 3	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 1	9 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 2	12 2	12 2	10 6	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	101 0	101 0	13 3	12 8
Bombay	8 4	8 0	11 10	11 10	6 8	6 9	9 15	9 15	13 5	13 5	11 6	11 6	14 1	13 9	13 1	13 12	11 15	12 1	14 5	14 5	8 13	8 13	60 4	67 3	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	7 5	7 5	12 3	12 3	7 8	7 8	9 7½	9 7½	12 9	12 9	11 4	11 4	18 1½	18 10½	*	*	11 7	11 7	*	*	8 13	8 13	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 5	10 14	*	*	9 11	9 11	10 7	10 7	16 15	16 5	15 15	15 15	18 15	18 15	*	*	10 15	10 15	*	*	15 0	16 14	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 5
Belgaum	8 12	8 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	10 12	10 8	*	*	9 0	9 0	98 0	95 0	15 0	14 12
Sátara	8 11	8 5	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	13 5	12 10	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	10 6	10 6	15 2	15 2	8 15	8 15	120 0	120 0	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	11 10	11 4	*	*	9 2	9 12	9 12	10 5	19 3	19 7	18 12	16 14	*	*	*	*	12 3	13 14	*	*	10 10	10 10	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	*	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	15 12	15 12	14 0	14 0	*	*	9 0	9 0	12 5	12 5	*	*	10 14	10 14	80 0	80 0	9 10	9 10
Poona (City)	8 10	8 10	12 14	12 14	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	14 3	15 4	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	12 10	...	...	13 3	13 3	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 4	21 3	14 3	15 4	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	11 8	12 3	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 1	16 0	19 0	20 3	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	10 5	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	21 6	21 6	16 5	16 5	*	*	*	*	12 3	11 14	*	*	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	11 0	11 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	17 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	10 0	9 2	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	*	*	13 5	13 8	*	*	17 12	20 0	107 0	107 0	12 12	12 12
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 0	8 0	12 9	12 9	6 14	6 14	8 0	8 0	17 2	17 2	13 11½	13 11½	17 2	17 2	*	*	12 0	11 7	*	*	12 0	12 0	73 2	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	8 4	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 4	16 0	21 0	21 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	11 11	10 0	...	*	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 8	12 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	55 0	55 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	11 10	11 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 7	10 8	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	14 3	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	12 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	12 4	12 15	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 6	9 6	15 8	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	...	...	13 5	13 8	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	12 11	12 5	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 4	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	13 15	...	...	10 4	10 4	320 0	320 0	8 8	9 8
Chhindwára	12 11	12 11	...	...	8 0	7 4	10 15	10 14	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	15 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Nágpur	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 0	8 12	11 4	10 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	...	...	11 4	11 4	95 0	95 0	10 11	10 11
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 2	...	...	20 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 9	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 2	12 6	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 10	10 9	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 9	...	...	14 13	14 13	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	16 8	...	...	12 0	13 5	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 4	160 0	200 0	9 2	9 4
Jubbulpore	14 0	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	120 0	110 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	18 0	17 12	30 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	26 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	144 0	144 0	10 6	10 2
Mandla	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 7	...	...	13 9	13 9	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	8 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	200 0	210 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 6	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	14 5	...	...	14 6	14 6	320 0	320 0	10 11	10 11
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 10	13 8	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	17 14	...	...	14 4	15 4	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Raipur	13 2	14 3	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	15 5	15 5	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	14 4	...	...	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	200 0	9 6	9 6
Básim	13 8	13 13	...	...	8 5	8 6	10 5	10 8	24 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 10	...	...	14 2	13 13	80 0	80 0	9 6	9 6
Akola	11 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	12 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	19 0	128 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	12 0	10 2	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 4	10 0	20 4	20 4	14 14	14 10	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	...	...	13 8	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 2	10 0
Wún	13 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	10 6	*	*	6 10	6 15	8 1	8 4	14 13	14 7	15 15	15 12	17 12	18 13	*	*	12 3	12 11	*	*	13 13	14 13	130 0	135 0	9 4	9 4
Bolaram	11 11	11 1	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 7	7 14	15 5	15 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	13 4	12 10	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 0	8 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	17 8	18 8	18 4	*	*	*	*	13 4	13 4	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THÛR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 8	10 8	15 3	15 3	**	**	18 5	18 10	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	10 13	15 8	15 8	**	**	15 14	15 14	...	...	8 0	8 4	...	...	10 9	10 10	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	7 6	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	15 3	15 3	15 14	15 14	14 13	14 13	...	...	8 11	8 10	...	...	11 8	12 0	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 11
Nilgiris	7 13	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 13	8 6	13 2	12 5	13 5	12 10	13 0	12 11	...	...	9 10	9 13	...	...	11 5	11 5	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	8 8	6 13	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	14 3	13 11	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	12 14	12 14	221 2	221 2	15 3	15 3
Central—																										
Bellary	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 10	15 8	16 3	13 3	13 3	15 8	16 0	...	...	9 2	9 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	133 11	133 11	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 3	6 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	13 14	13 14	11 5	11 5	13 2	13 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	11 11	12 0	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 2	7 11	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	14 10	14 10	12 11	13 2	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 6	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 8	8 3	9 5	8 10	15 2	15 2	13 13	13 13	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 6	**	**	**	16 12	14 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	119 2	119 2	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 6	9 6	9 10	10 8	14 14	14 10	19 13	18 13	13 14	14 4	...	...	10 0	8 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	7 3	7 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	15 6	15 6	16 6	16 6	14 4	14 4	...	...	10 0	8 8	...	...	12 0	11 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 8	10 8	17 6	17 6	**	**	18 0	18 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	6 11	5 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	12 6	11 5	10 5	10 5	15 3	15 3	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	10 0	10 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	7 5	...	...	8 11	8 10	9 2	9 3	11 8	**	**	**	18 3	18 3	...	...	10 0	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	**	**	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 6	9 6	12 11	**	**	**	15 3	15 3	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 2	136 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 0	6 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 13	9 13	13 11	**	15 6	15 6	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	5 8	**	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 8	10 8	**	**	14 8	14 8	13 0	13 3	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	12 2	**	**	14 10	14 10	15 11	15 11	...	...	10 13	10 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	5 10	5 10	...	...	9 14	9 11	10 3	10 3	**	**	14 10	14 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	9 14	9 11	...	...	12 0	12 0	143 0	143 0	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	5 11	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 6	10 6	**	**	**	**	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	6 3	**	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	10 10	**	**	**	**	15 5	15 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	**	**	16 0	16 0	13 8	12 8	8 0	8 4	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 8
Bangalore	7 5	6 15	7 0	6 11	6 14	6 15	7 3	7 4	13 14	14 4	...	...	15 8	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	20 12	19 0	...	...	8 12	8 11	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkur	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	9 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	7 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	7 4	...	...	...	...	22 9	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	72 0	72 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	6 0	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 8	...	...	8 14	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 0
Shimoga	5 0	5 0	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 0	10 8	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	480 0	480 0	10 0	10 8
Chitaldroog	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 6	7 14	10 8	10 8	21 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	15 8	...	...	8 4	8 8	12 10	12 10	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 8	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	9 0	9 0	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RECORDED UNDER THE HEAD "CIVIL WORKS" IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR 1890-91.

No. 96 A.—G., Calcutta, the 20th April 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Note by R. G. MACDONALD, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1890-91.

RESOLUTION.—The note* above referred to exhibits in a condensed and comprehensive form the transactions of the Public Works Department and of officers of other Departments with regard to public works during the year 1890-91, and contains much useful information not readily obtainable elsewhere.

* Copy appended.

2. The chief points of interest brought forward by the Accountant General in his note are as follows;—

I.—The cost of and return from buildings occupied as residences—*vide* para. 3.

II.—The relative outlay on Civil Buildings and Communications—*vide* paras. 27, 30 to 32, 37, and 44.

III.—The proportion of Provincial and Local funds expended upon the different services—*vide* paras. 36 and 37 and 43 and 44.

IV.—The proportion of the total outlay expended on repairs—*vide* paras. 38 and 45.

V.—The percentage of establishment charges on the outlay on works and repairs—*vide* paras. 29, 30, 36, and 43.

VI.—The cost of certain Civil Engineering Colleges—*vide* paras. 11 and 25.

3. As regards the outlay on residences the total capital cost, *viz.*, Rx. 1,393,924, may be considered low when taking into account the vast extent of territory covered and the complete lack of suitable residences for Government officers in many parts of the country. It is noticeable that the capital cost of residences occupied rent-free, *viz.*, Rx. 724,234, exceeds that of the residences for which rent is charged, *viz.*, Rs. 669,690, although the cost of residences occupied by Heads of Administrations rent-free are not included in the former category.

4. The total revenue from rents, which includes miscellaneous rents of buildings besides those occupied as residences, has been steadily on the increase during the past five years, mainly owing to the more rigid enforcement of the rent rules.

5. From para. 27 of the Accountant General's note it is apparent that the outlay by Public Works agency on civil buildings has during the past five years increased considerably; while during the same period the expenditure on communications has been falling off.

There is no doubt that the extension of railways has to a certain extent reduced the necessary expenditure on roads, and there has been a considerable transfer of roads to Local Boards, the outlay by whom appears in this account under "Officers of other Departments," and is not properly classified; yet there appears to be a tendency to neglect roads in favour of buildings, and there is probably room for a considerable outlay of much practical use in providing feeder roads in connection with railways in many provinces. The Government of India desires to invite the special attention of Local Governments and Administrations to this subject.

6. As regards the percentages of establishment on works and repairs given in para. 29 of the Accountant General's note, it is satisfactory to observe that the charges are on the decrease during the past five years.

Though the figures given indicate that the fixed rate of 23 per cent. now charged in all adjustments between funds is too low, the Government of India does not propose at present to make any alteration in the percentage chargeable.

7. From paras. 11 and 25 of the note it is observed that the net direct charge to the State during 1890-91 on account of the Thomason College at Rurki was nearly Rx. 14,000, and this is exclusive of interest and depreciation upon buildings and of the outlay on apparatus and furniture. During the same year the net direct charge on account of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill amounted to £27 only; but there were certain other charges on account of salaries, etc., of passed students detained in England and passages to India of officers on appointment.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (General and Railway), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Military Works.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note referred to, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the resolution and note be forwarded to the Finance Department, and that the papers be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the Accounts of the Government of India for 1890-91.

The amount of *Revenue* and *Expenditure* exhibited in these accounts and reviewed in the following paragraphs is:—

	Collected or expended by		Collected or expended in England.	Total.
	Public Works Officers.	Officers of other Departments.		
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Revenue	189,965	380,871	34,408	605,244
Expenditure	3,583,929	1,184,926	125,109	4,893,964

REVENUE.

1. The *Revenue* credited in the accounts of the Government of India for 1890-91 under the head "Civil Works" amounts to Rx. 605,244. Of this sum—

Rx.
189,965 were realized by Public Works officers in India,
380,871 by officers of other Departments in India, and
34,408 in England.

TOTAL . 605,244

2. The sources of revenue and the amounts collected under each are:—

Sources of Revenue.	Collections: By Public Works Officers.				By Officers of other Departments.				Grand Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
India.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Rents of Buildings	7,933	29,810	145	37,888	...	3,343	685	4,028	41,916
Sales of "	3,722	34,827	173	38,722	...	1,642	866	2,508	41,230
" of Tools and Plant	402	4,052	111	4,565	...	...	...	...	4,565
" of Produce	92	5,103	903	6,098	5	2,651	10,542	13,198	19,296
" of Old Materials	261	3,588	148	3,997	...	301	1,020	1,321	5,318
Value of Materials from Old Buildings	20	503	5	528	...	...	...	...	528
Receipts from Public Works Workshops	...	9,547	...	9,547	...	...	...	...	9,547
Receipts from Civil Engineering Colleges	...	2,586	...	2,586	...	...	...	...	2,586
Tolls on Roads	...	62,979	...	62,979	...	8,198	32,571	40,769	103,748
Ferry Receipts	...	3,815	...	3,815	...	111,657	183,936	295,593	299,408
Unclaimed Deposits	23	601	9	633	...	...	...	...	633
Collections under the Highway Act	...	2,238	...	2,238	...	...	...	...	2,238
Fines, Refunds and Miscellaneous	340	15,843	186	16,369	...	3,603	11,151	14,754	31,123
Fees on Masonry Graves	...	...	...	...	17	1,314	...	1,331	1,331
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,321	6,321	6,321
Tolls on Steamers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,048	1,048	1,048
TOTAL	12,793	175,492	1,680	189,965	22	132,709	248,140	380,871	570,836
England.									
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	24,878	...	...	24,878	...	...	...	...	24,878
* Recovery in respect of fire insurance	1,056	...	...	1,056	...	...	...	...	1,056
Exchange	8,474	...	...	8,474	...	...	...	...	8,474
TOTAL	34,408	...	...	34,408	...	...	...	...	34,408
GRAND TOTAL	47,201	175,492	1,680	224,373	22	132,709	248,140	380,871	605,244
For details by Provinces, see page of account	v	vi	vi	...	v	vi	vi	...	vi

* No further particulars available.

3. *Rents of buildings, Rx. 41,916.*—The receipts from this source compare as follows with the realizations in the four preceding years :—

Years.	By Public Works Officers.	By Officers of other Departments.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886-87	29,221	3,832	33,053
1887-88	29,730	3,817	33,547
1888-89	33,245	3,691	36,936
1889-90	36,875	4,061	40,936
1890-91	37,888	4,028	41,916

There has been much attention given of late years to the levy of fair rents for buildings occupied as residences by public servants and others, and the Government of India has issued several important resolutions on this subject. The revenue from this source has grown, but the financial results are not yet satisfactory. Taking the figures from the Examiners' accounts of buildings let and available for hire, which certainly do not err on the side of overstating the amount expended on this class of buildings, the Government of India has expended, on house property now occupied or available for occupation as residences, approximately the sum of Rx. 1,393,924 as noted below :—

		Capital cost of buildings from Examiners' Accounts.				Cost of Repairs.			
		Year of the Account.	Amount. Rent-free buildings.	Other buildings.	Total.	Rents realized.	Rent-free buildings.	Other buildings.	Net return excluding repairs to rent-free buildings.	Percentage of net return on Capital cost excluding rent-free buildings.
			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
India	Central India	1890-91	...	17,690	17,690	936	...	535	401	2·27
	Rajputana	1890-91	5,965	15,099	21,064	763	54	517	246	1·63
	Coorg	1890-91	4,207	9,729	14,026	89	...	88	1	·01
	Hyderabad	1889-90	...	5,793	5,793	194	...	37	157	2·71
	Port Blair	1890-91	36,909	...	36,909	...	105	...	...	...
	Baluchistan	1889-90	1,358	42,956	44,314	1,149	82	1,286	−137	−·32
	Total India	...	48,529	91,267	139,796	3,131	191	2,463	668	·73
Central Provinces		1890-91	21,315	27,938	49,253	938	216	1,306	−368	−1·32
Upper Burma		1890-91	746	7,779	8,525	440	30	331	118	1·52
Lower Burma		1890-91	12,128	44,272	56,400	2,342	187	1,259	1,083	2·45
Assam		1890-91	11,425	22,352	33,777	1,173	444	1,209	−36	−16
Bengal		1890-91	325,481	44,908	370,389	1,824	2,486	703	1,121	2·50
North-Western Provinces and Oudh		1889-90	35,573	57,943	93,516	1,846	983	1,878	−32	−·06
Punjab		1890-91	8,065	103,882	111,947	4,454	71	1,732	2,722	2·62
Madras		1890-91	108,222	95,822	204,044	3,717	273	1,392	2,325	2·43
Bombay		1890-91	152,750	173,527	326,277	6,466	2,515	4,012	2,454	1·41
	Total		724,234	669,690	1,393,924	26,340	7,396	16,285	10,055	1·50
							23,681			

4. In many cases the cost of repairs exceeds the realizations from rent; but even excluding the cost of repairs altogether, Government has realized on its capital outlay on house property only 1·89 per cent. : excluding the capital cost of buildings allotted rent-free under the orders of the Government of India, Government has received a gross return of 3·93 per cent. only on the capital invested, and it has to pay for maintenance and repairs in addition.

The net return on capital cost of buildings excluding those allotted rent-free is 1·50 per cent.

It will be observed that the realizations of rent in other Departments are comparatively small; and that the proportionate return on the capital outlay varies considerably in different provinces.

5. *Sales of Buildings, Rx. 41,230.*—The largest recovery is under Bengal, Rx. 81,987, and is owing to the sale of certain premises and land near the custom house in Calcutta to the East Indian Railway. This was really only a transfer in the public accounts from Civil Works—Provincial to State Railway Construction—Not charged to Revenue.

6. *Sales of Tools and Plant, Rx. 4,565.*—The largest recovery was Rx. 2,114 under Madras, but Bengal followed with Rx. 1,289.

7. *Sales of Produce, Rx. 19,296.*—The amounts credited under this head consist of moneys accruing from sales of grass, fruit and other produce along lines of roads and on Government lands, and the largest contributions have been from :—

Provinces.	Public Works Officers.	Officers of other Departments.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	1,769	2,621	4,390
Punjab	2,633	...	2,633
Central Provinces	38	...	38

8. *Sales of Old Materials, Rx. 5,318.*—Madras heads the list with a recovery of Rx. 1,909, and Bombay follows with a recovery of Rx. 1,144.

9. *Value of Materials from Old Buildings, Rx. 528.*—The distinction between this and the preceding head must be artificial. The recoveries credited under this head are small, the principal item appearing under Bengal.

10. *Receipts from Departmental Workshops, Rx. 9,547.*—The sum credited under this head, Rx. 9,547, represents profits which have accrued from the workshops at Rurki.

11. *Receipts from Civil Engineering Colleges, Rx. 2,586.*—The sum credited under this head represents the income from fees, &c., of the Thomason College at Rurki. There are Civil Engineering Colleges established at Madras, and Poona, and also at Seebpore, near Calcutta; but the fees and other income from the last three are not credited in the Public Works accounts. The financial effect of the Thomason College on the Public Works accounts in 1890-91 was—

	Rx.
Income	3,060*
Outlay—	
Salaries, Office establishment, Book Depôt and Press	15,870
Repairs of buildings	1,098
Total	16,968
Net debit	13,908

* Includes Rx. 474 Rent of Buildings.

Interest and depreciation upon buildings, apparatus and furniture are excluded from the above figures.

12. *Tolls on Roads, Rx. 103,748.*—The Provinces in which tolls on the public roads are credited in the public accounts under the head "Civil Works" are Bombay, the Punjab, Coorg and the Central Provinces.

In Bombay, tolls to the amount of Rx. 62,125 were realized by Public Works officers, and to the amount of Rx. 30,215 by officers of other Departments; in all Rx. 92,340 during 1890-91. There was also a sum of Rx. 2,238 realized, which is mentioned in para. 16 below. In the Punjab, Rx. 8,125 were realized by Civil officers. In Coorg, Rx. 2,356 were similarly collected. In the Central Provinces, the entire recovery was Rx. 927 only, of which Rx. 854 were collected in the Public Works Department.

13. *Ferry Receipts, Rx. 299,408.*—This is the most important source of revenue credited under the head "Civil Works." It amounted in 1890-91 to

Rx. 299,408 against the undernoted sums in the two preceding years; prior to this period tolls on roads and ferry receipts were not accounted for separately in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India:—

Years.	By Public Works Officers.	By Civil Officers.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1888-89	3,458	307,902	311,360
1889-90	2,511	306,707	309,218
1890-91	3,815	295,593	299,408

14. The Provinces which contributed this sum of Rx. 299,408 are:—

Province.	COLLECTIONS. By Public Works Officers.	By Officers of other Departments.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Coorg	...	159	159
Central Provinces	2,182	6,430	8,612
Burma—Upper	...	3,614	3,614
Burma—Lower	...	6,360	6,360
Assam	1,166	12,118	13,284
Bengal	...	60,293	60,293
North-Western Provinces	467	63,412	63,879
Punjab	...	34,381	34,381
Madras	...	91,626	91,626
Bombay	...	17,200	17,200
TOTAL	3,815	295,593	299,408

15. *Unclaimed Deposits, Rx. 633.*—This sum consists of small amounts written off the Public Works deposit account in various provinces to the credit of Revenue. The rule is to credit Revenue with sums which have lain unclaimed for three complete account years—*vide* Civil Account Code, Volume I, Chapter 14, Rule 11.

16. *Collections under the Highway Act, Rx. 2,238.*—The Act referred to is in force in Bombay, and the whole of the recoveries are made by the city and cantonment magistrates of Poona, although accounted for under Public Works officers. This sum of Rx. 2,238 must be added to the sum of Rx. 92,340 mentioned in para. 12, to arrive at the total of Rx. 945,780 which is raised in Bombay by direct tolls on persons using the public roads.

17. *Fines, Refunds and Miscellaneous, Rx. 31,123.*—Fines from contractors and workmen are properly applicable in reduction of expenditure, as they lessen the amounts to be paid; and similarly refunds of expenditure are credits to works and heads of service. Neither of these classes of recoveries are credited to this head; but for the present fines from members of the establishment

are so exhibited. The Provinces realizing the largest amounts under this head are:—

Province.	COLLECTIONS OF FINES, REFUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS. By Public Works Officers.	By Officers of other Departments.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	7,942	3,187	11,129
North-Western Provinces	304	1,931	2,235
Punjab	235	668	903
Madras	1,458	7,109	8,567
Bombay	5,756	234	5,990

18. The following are the only items appearing in the above table of which particulars are known here:—

Province.	Particulars.	Amount.
		Rx.
	Public Works Officers.	
Bengal	Rents from strand bank and maidan	4,989
Bombay	Ground rent received from the Gaiety theatre, Bombay	Amounts not known.
	Receipts from lessees of plots of land on the esplanade.	
	Officers of other Departments.	No particulars available.

19. *Fees on Masonry Graves, Rx. 1,331.*—This amount is realized under the rule in Code, Volume I, Appendix M, Part II, Rule 1. The collections were—

	Rx.	
In Madras	282	
„ Bombay	204	
„ Punjab	118	
„ Bengal	245	
„ North-Western Provinces	319	
„ Hyderabad	15	Sale proceeds of grass of cemeteries.
„ Baluchistan	2	
„ Central Provinces	68	
„ Lower Burma	78	
TOTAL	1,331	

These collections are wholly made by officers of other departments.

20. *Arboriculture, Rx. 6,321.*—The whole of the sum of Rx. 6,321 was recovered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by civil officers. It accrued from sale of produce. Collections from this source were formerly credited in the accounts of the Civil Department.

21. *Tolls on Steamers, Rx. 1,048.*—This is an impost levied in the North-Western Provinces, but correct particulars of it are not known here.

EXPENDITURE.

22. The *Expenditure* recorded in the accounts of the Government of India for 1890-91, under the head "Civil Works," amounts to Rx. 4,893,964. Of this sum—

Rx. 3,608,801 were expended by officers of the Public Works Department;
„ 1,184,926 by officers of other Departments;
„ 4,793,727
and „ 100,237 in England including exchange; but exclusive of the value of supplies to India which are included in the outlay upon the works concerned
„ 4,893,964 in all.

This money was expended upon—

	Rx.
New works	2,160,410
Repairs	1,659,005
Tools and Plant	50,836
Increase of Stores, &c.	4,983
Miscellaneous (contributions to municipalities, &c.)	77,993
Establishment	840,500
	4,793,727
Add—	
In England	100,237
TOTAL	4,893,964

23. The following table exhibits the services on which this sum was spent and the funds out of which it came. The outlay from Excluded Local Funds, Rx. 382,550, represents money expended by the agency of the Public Works Department for local bodies and institutions:—

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Incorporated Local.	Excluded Local.	TOTAL.
INDIA.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS					
Civil Buildings—					
New works	236,244	655,576	29,132	77,621	998,573
Repairs	65,605	172,606	14,468	7,182	259,861
	301,849	828,182	43,600	84,803	1,258,434
Communications—					
New works	183,864	267,419	173,789	19,324	594,396
Repairs	51,333	449,853	201,523	11,217	713,926
	185,197	717,272	375,312	30,541	1,308,322
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—					
New works	−11,252	37,950	18,703	213,892	259,293
Repairs	1,754	17,593	9,315	31,512	60,174
	−9,498	55,543	28,018	245,404	319,467
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	477,548	1,600,997	446,930	360,748	2,886,223
Establishment	121,810	458,101	75,852	20,754	676,517
Tools and Plant	8,528	26,612	4,890	1,048	41,078
Suspense	11,705	−5,498	−1,257	...	4,950
Profit and Loss	12	21	...	...	33
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS	619,603	2,080,233	526,415	382,550	3,608,801
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS					
Civil Buildings—					
New works	2,700	4,888	24,266		31,854
Repairs	...	4,657	21,339		25,996
	2,700	9,545	45,605		57,850
Communications—					
New works	...	2,405	223,569		225,974
Repairs	503	9,978	552,720		563,201
	503	12,383	776,289		789,175
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—					
New works	...	13,285	37,035		50,320
Repairs	...	8,122	27,725		35,847
	...	21,407	64,760		86,167
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	3,203	43,335	886,654		933,192
Establishment	...	6,510	157,473		163,983
Tools and Plant	...	204	9,554		9,758
Miscellaneous	...	57,994	19,999		77,993
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	3,203	108,043	1,073,680		1,184,926
TOTAL INDIA	622,806	2,188,276	1,600,095	382,550	4,793,727
ENGLAND.					
Leave allowances of Public Works Officers					43,785
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, &c.					31,766
TOTAL ENGLAND AT PAR					75,551
EXCHANGE					24,686
GRAND TOTAL					4,893,964

24. *Outlay in England.*—The outlay in England, exclusive of the value of stores charged to works direct, compares as follows with the actuals of the previous four years:—

Details.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Salaries of President, Professors, &c., and other charges of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	23,029	26,672	28,768	25,602	24,905
Salaries, &c., of passed students detained in England	4,478	4,583	4,671	4,357	4,380
Passage to India of officers on appointment	1,517	1,254	2,780	1,576	704
Furlough pay and absentee allowances of officers of the Public Works Department	53,994	52,841	59,076	66,109	43,785
Salaries, &c., of Indian officers of the Public Works Department undergoing training in England	2,054	1,576	847	745	679
Remuneration for professional services	...	...	...	...	1,098
	85,072	86,926	96,142	98,389	75,551
Exchange	31,993	36,527	44,733	44,160	24,686
TOTAL	117,065	123,453	140,875	142,549	100,237

25. The direct charge to the State under the head "Civil Works" on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill was—

		Charge in sterling.		Income in sterling.		Net charge.
		£		£		£
In	1890-91	24,905		24,878	=	27
,,	1889-90	25,602		25,172	=	430
,,	1888-89	28,768		26,380	=	2,388
,,	1887-88	26,672		25,601	=	1,071
,,	1886-87	23,029		22,281	=	748

26. The provinces in which the outlay in India was incurred are shown in the following table:—

Provinces.		Services. Civil Buildings. Works.	Civil Buildings. Repairs.	Communications. Works.	Communications. Repairs.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Works.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Public Works Officers.												
Military Works	Imperial	15,397	4,627	...	...	...	...	4,606	300	3,766	...	28,696
	Excluded Local	143	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
		15,540	4,665	...	...	...	...	4,606	300	3,766	...	28,877
Rajputana	Imperial	1,485	1,930	2,831	4,754	...	...	5,355	488	...	...	16,843
	Local	39	45	30	1,033	...	...	115	17	...	...	1,279
	Excluded Local	60	...	...	623	2,524	39	367	49	...	...	3,662
		1,584	1,975	2,861	6,410	2,524	39	5,837	554	...	...	21,784
Central India	Imperial	822	1,759	1,428	7,353	...	...	9,793	350	507	...	22,012
	Excluded Local	1,112	733	3,839	4,067	...	...	2,434	151	...	...	12,336
		1,934	2,492	5,267	11,420	...	...	12,227	501	507	...	34,348
Coorg	Imperial	1,249	341	1,870	5,914	133	...	3,243	328	*—353*	...	12,725
	Local	...	...	1,118	770	30	42	485	29	...	...	2,474
	Excluded Local	26	67	...	...	...	...	22	1	...	...	116
		1,275	408	2,988	6,684	163	42	3,750	358	*—353*	...	15,315
Hyderabad	Imperial	893	813	...	...	...	...	330	21	6	...	2,063
	Excluded Local	5,620	1,078	2,517	2,570	9,088	3,551	2,117	203	...	...	26,744
		6,513	1,891	2,517	2,570	9,088	3,551	2,447	224	6	...	28,807
Port Blair	Imperial	*—176*	1,490	...	...	...	...	1,320	...	...	...	2,634
	Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		—176	1,490	...	...	...	...	1,320	...	...	...	2,634
Baluchistan Agency	Imperial	22,773	9,704	19,009	4,954	*-28,128*	85	10,681	1,468	1,306	...	41,852
Central Provinces	Imperial	1,772	265	...	...	374	...	468	31	...	...	2,910
	Provincial	34,700	5,696	58,423	35,604	668	140	35,711	4,023	1,200	...	176,165
	Local	28	...	20,856	2,782	18	...	2	...	...	...	23,686
	Excluded Local	1,522	83	3,050	92	17,465	15	892	154	...	...	23,273
		38,022	6,044	82,329	38,478	18,525	155	37,073	4,208	1,200	...	226,034
Upper Burma	Imperial	96,404	8,797	101,135	22,737	1,889	1,524	55,170	4,674	1,002	12	293,344
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local	...	...	4,386	659	1,409	...	1,313	94	...	...	7,861
	Excluded Local	...	...	51	...	1,053	...	232	16	...	...	1,352
		96,404	8,797	105,572	23,396	4,351	1,524	56,715	4,784	1,002	12	302,557
Lower Burma	Imperial	...	...	101	1,403	10,555	...	1,079	68	2,395	...	15,601
	Provincial	83,908	12,467	8,719	46,329	229	804	43,458	3,109	3,587	...	202,610
	Local	43	151	9,867	4,782	4,633	1,539	4,833	315	...	...	26,163
	Excluded Local	5	11	895	...	1,045	269	495	32	...	...	2,752
		83,956	12,629	19,582	52,514	16,462	2,612	49,865	3,524	5,982	...	247,126
Assam	Imperial	587	703	...	...	...	...	297	19	...	...	1,606
	Provincial	15,421	6,305	29,059	26,928	186	39	35,558	600	275	...	114,371
	Local	319	136	17,835	20,071	3,241	1,236	4,224	344	...	...	47,406
	Excluded Local	120	...	33	20	118	...	...	...	...	...	291
		16,447	7,144	46,927	47,019	3,545	1,275	40,079	963	275	...	163,674
Bengal	Imperial	59,073	12,214	...	...	3,503	...	13,742	840	3,105	...	92,477
	Provincial	111,229	35,396	47,393	62,713	16,962	7,491	72,188	4,763	*—7,532*	3	350,606
	Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Excluded Local	8,959	1,146	50	61	974	76	322	21	...	...	11,609
		179,261	48,756	47,443	62,774	21,439	7,567	86,252	5,624	*—4,427*	3	454,692
North-Western Provinces.	Imperial	5,863	4,454	56	2,887	...	...	3,051	199	...	...	16,510
	Provincial	70,532	30,369	22,308	95,484	2,555	770	77,816	2,875	2,231	6	304,426
	Local	17,919	5,013	73,268	72,461	182	1,625	39,420	1,500	...	...	211,388
	Excluded Local	10,072	67	1,474	619	1,939	548	*—13*	*—2*	...	...	14,699
		104,386	39,903	97,106	171,431	4,626	2,938	119,774	4,572	2,231	6	546,973
Punjab	Imperial	17,847	9,403	7,804	1,331	...	...	8,188	*—548*	*—29*	...	43,496
	Provincial	81,742	22,462	25,475	82,347	7,144	4,208	57,048	4,006	*—2,10 6*	...	282,326
	Local	6,647	8,896	14,715	46,074	7,144	4,430	11,570	630	...	...	100,106
	Excluded Local	19,135	3,309	813	1,215	141,769	25,633	9,924	162	...	...	201,460
		125,371	44,070	47,807	130,967	156,057	34,271	86,730	4,250	*—2,135*	...	627,388
	Carried forward	693,290	189,968	479,408	558,617	208,652	54,059	517,356	31,330	9,360	21	2,742,061

Provinces.		Services. Civil Buildings. Works.	Civil Buildings. Repairs.	Communications. Works.	Communications. Repairs.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Works.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
	Brought forward	693,290	189,968	479,408	558,617	208,652	54,059	517,356	31,330	9,360	(a)21	2,742,061
Madras	Imperial	654	1,406	...	...	...	...	474	31	...	...	2,565
	Provincial	127,944	22,156	31,842	13,095	4,275	1,403	43,623	1,534	2,148	...	248,020
	Local	674	...	1,747	3,453	61	...	2,848	696	...	...	9,479
	Excluded Local	2,372	189	*—59*	...	774	401	428	69	...	...	4,174
		131,644	23,751	33,530	16,548	5,110	1,804	47,373	2,330	2,148	...	264,238
Bombay	Imperial	11,601	7,699	130	...	422	145	4,013	259	...	...	24,269
	Provincial	130,100	37,755	44,200	37,373	5,931	2,788	93,199	5,702	*— 5,301*	12	401,709
	Local	3,463	227	29,967	49,438	2,035	443	11,042	1,265	*—1,257*	...	96,623
	Excluded Local	28,475	461	7,161	1,950	37,143	985	3,534	192	..	...	79,901
		173,639	46,142	81,458	138,761	45,531	4,311	111,788	7,418	*—6,558*	12	602,502
Total Public Works Officers		998,573	259,861	594,396	713,926	259,293	60,174	676,517	41,078	4,950	33	3,608,801
Officers of other Departments.												
Military Works	Imperial	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
Mysore	Imperial	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	503
Rajputana	Local	34	29	...	75	20	5	...	...	...	...	163
Central India	Local	7	50	...	79	488	3	23	...	...	...	645
Central Provinces	Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	6	40
	Local	114	65	1,225	10,090	553	674	3,341	103	...	803	16,968
		114	65	1,225	10,090	553	674	3,375	103	...	809	17,008
Upper Burma	Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local	78	58	2,333	827	4,318	689	225	41	...	63	8,632
		78	58	2,333	827	4,318	689	225	41	...	63	8,632
Lower Burma	Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,163	50,163
	Local	2	45	2,810	1,067	714	565	1,106	37	...	83	6,429
		2	45	2,810	1,067	714	565	1,106	37	...	50,246	56,592
Assam	Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,811	1,811
	Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	159
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,970	1,970
Bengal	Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial	3,576	...	508	5	...	208	140	...	...	2,109	6,541
	Local	65	...	124,008	227,396	...	1,132	64,160	3,146	...	7,055	426,962
		3,641	...	124,511	227,401	...	1,340	64,300	3,146	...	9,164	433,503
N.-W. P.	Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial	1,077	3,963	585	2,113	9,270	7,914	4,490	204	...	1,352	30,968
	Local	3,246	6,778	4,629	31,882	56	300	10,608	2,038	...	68	59,605
		4,323	10,741	5,214	33,995	9,326	8,214	15,098	2,242	...	1,420	90,573
Punjab	Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,841	...	...	1,507	3,348
	Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	911	...	...	10,281	11,192
		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,752	...	...	11,788	14,540
Madras	Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial	235	694	1,317	7,860	4,015	...	...	...	...	...	14,121
	Local	15,837	9,151	72,340	234,676	9,761	13,791	58,740	3,559	...	155	418,010
		16,072	9,845	73,657	242,536	13,776	13,791	58,740	3,559	...	155	432,131
Bombay	Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1,046	1,051
	Local	4,883	5,163	16,224	46,628	21,130	10,566	18,359	630	...	1,332	124,915
		4,883	5,163	16,224	46,628	21,130	10,566	18,364	630	...	2,378	125,966
Total officers of other Departments.		31,854	25,996	225,974	563,201	50,320	35,847	163,983	9,758	...	77,998	1,184,932
GRAND TOTAL		1,030,427	285,857	820,370	1,277,127	309,613	96,021	840,500	50,836	4,950	78,026	4,793,733

(a)—Profit and loss brought forward from the previous page.

27. Omitting the outlay from Excluded Local funds, in regard to which the Government is merely the executive agency employed to carry out the work, the outlay in India on Civil Works during 1890-91 compares as follows with that incurred during the four preceding years:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Public Works Officers.					
Civil Buildings	877,258	886,672	944,790	980,556	1,173,631
Communications	1,301,288	1,434,494	1,399,481	1,245,756	1,277,781
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	114,802	136,336	79,564	139,242	74,063
Tools and Plant	46,913	29,982	35,057	30,013	40,030
Suspense (Stock, &c.)	27,845	—37,604	—18,864	—44,538	4,950
Profit and Loss	38	205	57	29	33
Total, exclusive of Establishment	2,368,144	2,450,088	2,440,585	2,351,058	2,570,488
Establishment	722,614	689,777	637,410	634,025	655,763
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS	3,090,758	3,139,865	3,077,995	2,985,083	3,226,251
Officers of other Departments.					
* The expenditure by officers of other Departments was not detailed in the accounts by service heads till the year 1890-91.					
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	57,850
Communications	...	...	...	...	789,175
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	86,167
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	9,758
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	77,993
Total, exclusive of Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,020,943
Establishment	...	...	...	...	163,983
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	*932,802	*957,062	*984,286	*1,146,525	1,184,926
GRAND TOTAL	4,023,560	4,096,927	4,062,281	4,131,608	4,411,177

28. The preceding table shews that the outlay by Public Works agency on Buildings has been of late years considerably increased, while the expenditure on Roads has been allowed to fall off.

29. The expenditure on Establishment has, with respect to outlay under Public Works Officers, borne the following relation to the outlay on Works and Repairs:—

1886-87	30·51 per cent.
1887-88	28·15 ,,
1888-89	26·12 ,,
1889-90	26·97 ,,
1890-91	25·51 ,,

These figures indicate that the present rate of 23 per cent. accepted for all adjustments between funds is too low.

The circumstances under which outlay is incurred under officers of other Departments render it misleading to state the similar results obtainable from the figures of 1890-91 given above, as no sum is included under Establishment for the time of the officers supervising the outlay.

30. The following table shews the percentages of the total money expended in each province which has been allotted to the different heads of service:—

I.—By Public Works Officers.

Omitting Excluded Local.

Provinces.	Civil Buildings.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Profit and loss.	Total.
	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
Military Works	52	17	...	...	...	...	16	1	14	...	100
Rajputana	8	11	16	32	...	...	30	3	...	...	100
Central India	4	8	7	33	...	...	45	1	2	...	100
Coorg	8	2	19	45	1	...	25	2	—2	...	100
Hyderabad	43	40	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	100
Port Blair	—6	56	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	100
Baluchistan	30	13	25	6	7	...	15	2	2	...	100
Central Provinces	18	3	69	19	...	...	18	2	1	...	100
Burma, Upper	32	3	35	7	1	1	19	2	...	...	100
Do., Lower	35	5	8	22	6	1	20	1	2	...	100
Assam	10	4	29	29	2	1	24	1	...	...	100
Bengal	38	11	10	14	5	2	19	2	—1	...	100
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	18	8	18	32	...	...	23	1	...	...	100
Punjab	25	10	11	30	3	2	18	1	...	...	100
Madras	49	9	13	7	2	...	18	1	1	...	100
Bombay	28	9	15	26	2	...	20	1	—1	...	100
Percentage of all provinces	29	8	17	22	2	1	20	1	...	...	100

II.—By Officers of other Departments.

Provinces.	Civil Buildings.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Profit and loss.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.						
Muscat	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Mysore	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Rajputana	21	18	...	46	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	100
Central India	1	8	...	13	75	...	3	...	...	...	...	100
Central Provinces	...	...	7	59	4	5	19	...	...	...	6	100
Burma, Upper	...	...	27	11	50	10	2	...	...	...	...	100
Do., Lower	...	...	5	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	89	100
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
Bengal	1	...	29	52	...	...	15	1	...	...	2	100
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	5	12	6	37	10	9	16	3	...	...	2	100
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	80	100
Madras	4	2	17	56	3	3	14	1	...	...	...	100
Bombay	4	5	13	37	17	9	14	...	...	...	1	100
Percentage of all Provinces	3	2	19	48	5	3	14	...	...	...	6	100

31. Of the total outlay *under Public Works Officers*—

29 per cent. was expended on *new Buildings.*

17 ,, ,, ,, *Roads.*

2 ,, ,, ,, Works of *miscellaneous public improvement.*

8 ,, was spent in repairs of *Buildings.*

22 ,, ,, ,, *Roads.*

1 ,, ,, ,, Works of *miscellaneous public improvement.*

Establishment absorbed 20 per cent. of the total outlay, and Tools and Plant 1 per cent.

Similarly, of the total outlay under officers of other Departments—

3 per cent. was expended on *new Buildings.*

19 ,, ,, ,, *Roads.*

5 ,, ,, ,, Works of *miscellaneous public improvement.*

2 ,, ,, on repairs to *Buildings.*

48 ,, ,, ,, *Roads.*

8 ,, ,, ,, Works of *miscellaneous public improvement.*

14 per cent. of the total outlay was recorded under Establishment, and

6 ,, under Miscellaneous—the small outlay on Tools and Plant falls short of 1 per cent. of the outlay.

The head 'Miscellaneous Public Improvements' embraces water-supply of towns, works of sanitation, harbour improvements, light-houses, coal and oil prospecting operations, &c.

32. The variation from the above general results in the case of particular provinces is considerable. Of the outlay incurred by Public Works Officers, Madras shews 49 per cent. as expended on new Buildings and 13 per cent. only on new Roads. In Bengal 38 per cent. appears against new Buildings and 10 only against new Roads. In Madras and in Bengal also most of the expenditure on the construction and maintenance of roads is incurred and accounted for independently of the Public Works Department and hence it is classified in the public accounts as expenditure under Civil officers.

Attention is invited to the percentages expended on repairs of Buildings and Roads in the different provinces.

Central India shows the highest proportion of the total grant taken up by establishment and Baluchistan the lowest. Port Blair is quite an exceptional matter.

The bulk of the outlay by *officers of other Departments* has been incurred in Madras, Bengal and Bombay from local funds, and it will be seen that the largest share has been spent in repairs of Roads; but that there was considerable expenditure in Bengal (29 per cent.); Upper Burma (27 per cent.); Madras (17 per cent.), and Bombay (13 per cent.) on new Roads; also that in both of the two last named provinces 4 per cent. of the outlay has been expended on new Buildings. The percentage of outlay by this agency in other provinces and Administrations is not noteworthy as the outlay has been unimportant.

33. The *Imperial* outlay was expended in the under-noted Provinces upon the objects detailed:—

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Central Provinces.	Upper Burma.	Lower Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.																		
IMPERIAL.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																		
New Works.																		
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	...	...	...	1,220
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	700
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	2,521	2,554
Opium	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	2,012	...	...	...	2,990
Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	...	...	...	2,053	2,336
Postal	46	145	38	70	...	41	...	155	294	3,684	...	176	2,378	1,002	706	432	1,966	11,110
Telegraph	...	...	43	...	...	17	...	62	1,370	3,559	...	408	532	386	2,069	222	1,948	10,566
Viceregal Residences and Secretariat Offices of the Government of India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,669	160	9,291	...	...	63,120
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	397	...	...	...	469	...	...	...	...	105	17	...	...	576	1,564
Residences for Local Governments	...	...	43	...	...	825	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	938	...	...	1,881
Residency and Agency	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	12,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	12,725
Land Revenue	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Surveyor General's Office	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	...	...	...	...	305
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,066	...	...	...	1,066
Educational	...	60	165	124	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
Law and Justice	..	405	30	529	...	...	...	6,174	...	15,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,483
Churches and Burial grounds	15,360	43	610	...	...	6	...	2	108	5,279	...	...	833	...	...	...	...	22,241
Jails	...	655	341	8	...	...	—176	39	...	31,572	...	...	..	...	...	...	519	32,961
Police	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	1,326	...	21,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	23,943
Medical	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,022
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
Public Works	...	20	98	...	...	...	...	1,514	...	1,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,439
Miscellaneous	135	25	378	124	...	4	...	55	...	11,600	...	...	...	...	4,843	...	44	17,703
	15,541	1,545	1,934	1,275	...	893	—176	22,773	1,772	96,404	...	587	59,073	5,863	17,847	654	11,601	237,586
Deduct Contributions	144	60	1,112	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,342
	15,397	1,485	822	1,249	...	893	—176	22,773	1,772	96,404	...	587	59,073	5,863	17,847	654	11,601	236,244
Repairs.																		
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Customs	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	172	240
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,297	...	...	241	2,959	4,497
Opium	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,902	2,244	...	...	6	4,279
Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	...	...	...	595	931
Postal	43	103	220	2	...	206	...	67	182	182	...	304	2,075	1,397	1,578	797	1,189	8,345
Telegraph	91	85	77	...	...	32	...	182	83	61	...	386	1,071	409	503	368	1,773	5,113
Viceregal Residences, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,207	156	5,676	...	...	11,039
Residences for Local Governments	27	...	246	76	...	300	...	...	...	363	...	...	...	64	845	...	...	1,921
Residency and Agency	...	571	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	146	969
Land Revenue	...	41	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	...	247	5	...	...	38	1,032
Surveyor General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	267	...	...	...	...	281
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	115
Educational	...	287	379	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687
Law and Justice	9	110	14	34	...	...	...	541	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	1,865
Churches and Burial grounds	4,377	134	106	20	...	166	...	4	...	145	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4,956
Jails	39	106	179	27	...	...	1,490	94	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
Police	...	197	34	11	...	...	...	1,123	...	4,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	6,334
Medical	...	...	41	...	...	14	...	237	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	55
Public Works	1	238	474	74	...	...	...	59	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035
Miscellaneous	85	58	406	81	...	95	...	6,660	...	1,706	...	...	270	...	802	...	495	10,658
	4,665	1,930	2,492	408	...	813	1,490	9,701	265	8,797	...	703	12,819	4,454	9,403	1,406	7,699	67,048
Deduct Contributions	38	...	733	67	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	...	...	...	...	1,443
	4,627	1,930	1,759	341	...	813	1,490	9,704	265	8,797	...	703	12,214	4,454	9,403	1,406	7,699	65,605
Carried over	20,024	3,415	2,581	1,590	...	1,706	1,314	32,477	2,037	105,201	...	1,290	71,287	10,317	27,250	2,060	19,300	301,849

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Central Provinces.	Upper Burma.	Lower Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BROUGHT FORWARD	20,024	3,415	2,581	1,590	...	1,706	1,314	32,477	2,037	105,201	...	1,290	71,287	10,317	27,250	2,060	19,300	301,849
IMPERIAL—*contd.*																		
COMMUNICATIONS.																		
Works.																		
Metalled and bridged roads	...	2,795	5,268	1,766	...	...	...	...	...		101	...	...	51	4,697	...	...	
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,953	...	101,135	...	...	...	...	2,607	...	130	134,672
District roads	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Boats, bridges, and ferries	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	72	...	...	...	
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	3,050	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3,097
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...	2,831	5,268	1,870	...	...	...	19,009	...	101,135	101	...	...	128	7,304	...	130	137,778
Deduct Contributions	...	...	3,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	3,912
	...	2,831	1,428	1,870	...	...	...	19,009	...	101,135	101	...	...	56	7,304	...	130	133,864
Repairs.																		
Metalled and bridged roads	...	4,483	11,074	5,748	...	...	...	1,953	...		1,403	...	...	2,887	...	...	...	
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	894	...	35	...	...	...	2,421	...	22,737	...	...	...	...	1,331	...	...	54,966
District roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Boats, bridges, and ferries	...	...	248	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	393
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	673
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
	...	5,377	11,420	5,914	...	...	...	4,954	...	22,737	1,403	...	...	3,025	1,331	...	...	56,191
Deduct Contributions	...	623	4,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	4,828
	...	4,754	7,353	5,914	...	...	...	4,954	...	22,737	1,403	...	...	2,887	1,331	...	...	51,363
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																		
Works.																		
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,555
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,486
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Water-supply	...	778	...	133	...	...	...	−34,063	...	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	−32,203
Petroleum oil-wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,451
Coal mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374
Miscellaneous	...	1,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	3,503	...	...	...	...	6,449
	...	2,524	...	133	...	...	...	−28,126	374	1,889	10,555	...	3,503	...	...	...	422	−8,726
Deduct Contributions	...	2,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,524
	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	−28,126	374	1,889	10,555	...	3,503	...	...	...	422	−11,250
Repairs.																		
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Improvements to towns	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water-supply	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	281
Miscellaneous	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489
	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	1,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	1,793
Deduct Contributions	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	1,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	1,754
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	20,024	11,000	11,362	9,507	...	1,706	1,314	23,397	2,411	233,486	12,059	1,290	74,790	13,260	35,885	2,060	19,997	477,240
Establishment	4,606	5,355	9,793	3,243	...	330	1,320	10,681	468	55,170	1,079	297	13,742	3,051	8,148	474	4,013	121,610
Tools and Plant	360	188	350	328	...	21	...	1,468	31	4,674	68	19	840	199	−548	31	359	8,528
Suspense	3,766	...	507	−353	...	6	...	1,500	...	1,002	2,395	...	3,105	...	−29	...	...	11,705
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
TOTAL	28,996	16,843	22,012	12,725	...	2,063	2,634	41,852	2,910	293,344	15,601	1,606	92,477	16,510	43,456	2,565	24,369	619,603

OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

	Bangalore.																	
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																		
Works.																		
Residency and Agency	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
COMMUNICATIONS.																		
Repairs.																		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503
	...	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503
TOTAL	2,700	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,203
TOTAL IMPERIAL	31,696	16,843	22,012	12,725	503	2,063	2,634	41,852	2,910	293,344	15,601	1,606	92,477	16,510	43,456	2,565	24,369	622,806

4. The large outlay in Upper Burma is due to the establishment of the requirements of a settled government in that country, and the opening out of communications. The other Provinces showing considerable outlay are Bengal, Punjab and Baluchistan. The principal works on which outlay was incurred were :—

In Bengal—

The new secretariat offices of the Government of India.

A combined post and telegraph office at Krishnagar.

A new post office at Chyebassa.

In Punjab—

Upper storey, Army head-quarters offices at Simla.

Quarters for telegraph signallers at Rawal Pindi. The Dera Ghazi Khan-Loralai road; metalling the Murree-Kohala cart-road.

In Baluchistan—

Constructing houses for the superintending engineer and treasury officer at Quetta.

The political agent's rest-house at Ziarut and quarters for two native officials of the agency.

Tahsil and thana at Barkhan for the new Zhob agency.

Levy posts at Hindubagh, Ismailzai, Hyderzai, &c.

Houses for staff and office accommodation at Fort Sandeman.

The Lower Torkhan road.

The Zhob Valley road.

The Murgha-Gomal road.

Flood protections, and water-works at Quetta.

Bengal shows the largest outlay on repairs of buildings, exhibiting about a fifth of the whole sum expended. Baluchistan, the Punjab, Upper Burma, with Bombay follow. The outlay on repairs of Civil buildings under the Director General of Military Works—chiefly ecclesiastical, aggregated Rs. 4,627.

Nearly a half of the total outlay on the up-keep of roads has been incurred in Upper Burma: Central India, Coorg, Baluchistan and Rajputana absorbing most of the remainder.

The outlay by officers of other Departments from Imperial funds is insignificant.

35. The *Provincial* outlay was incurred in the under-noted Provinces upon the objects specified below:—

Provincial.	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Burma. Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Officers of the Public Works Department.																	
Civil Buildings.																	
Works.																	
Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	949	...	...	...	...	15	27	122	502	1,606
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...	4,261	...	...	...	441	5,000
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	290	310	...	616
Postal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	282
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	853	...	...	...	...	...	...	853
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,825	2,866	3,288	1,704	4,271	14,954
Residences for Local Governments, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,994	...	1,201	490	228	3,088	354	1,591	4,969	17,565
Secretariat Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	138	2,943	1,160	2,448	432	118	137	7,943
Circuit-houses not being Commissioner's Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	521
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,596	...	4,443	...	20,309	14,774	12,378	35,500	22,373	112,373
Board of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,790	643	174	499	...	3,116
Political Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	250	281
Stamps and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	177	...	286
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	5,117	1,286	1,646	388	130	8,594
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,424	...	...	4,766	34,487	9,028	6,643	37,409	9,997	106,754
Churches and Burial grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	183	186	273	5,499	1,402	1,977	709	10,529
Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,912	...	36,383	708	11,516	9,882	21,845	8,408	34,099	132,843
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,373	...	2,901	1,226	10,711	8,742	14,861	7,998	17,187	65,975
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	912	...	1,379	682	7,269	1,997	12,208	11,502	25,871	61,880
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,440	...	39	1,138	10,523	17,606	16,225	10,275	34,801	93,047
Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	...	28	4,925	313	6,465
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	21	462	164	268	922
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,444	...	1,390	895	5,283	1,229	3,675	2,460	250	19,616
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	34,061	2,387	2,056	20	876	4,724	1,188	45,409
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,850	...	83,308	15,541	119,128	79,084	96,848	130,301	156,826	717,486
Deduct Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150	...	...	120	7,899	8,552	15,106	2,357	26,726	61,910
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,700	...	83,308	15,421	111,229	70,532	81,742	127,944	130,100	655,576
Repairs.																	
Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	157
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	...	78	...	...	...	535	1,056
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	108	19	...	134
Postal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	611
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	281	891	285	683	98	2,245
Residences for Local Governments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	1,212	326	2,916	1,150	1,286	3,353	2,881	13,289
Secretariat Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	259	43	1,196	268	760	538	432	3,561
Circuit-houses not being Commissioner's Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	...	...	...	5,318	8,911	3,231	2,215	11,201	31,530
Board of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	188	326	171	...	713
Stamps and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	56	...	111
Political Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	114	31	815	1,007
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	68	221	706	1,330	378	1,406	4,144
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	...	2,195	1,055	6,232	2,268	1,357	958	3,191	18,981
Churches and Burial grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	...	728	373	1,386	1,089	1,144	1,373	2,907	9,491
Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,058	...	1,311	841	4,644	3,365	3,871	2,713	2,084	19,887
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	17	56
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	704	...	439	295	3,454	8,006	5,060	1,224	4,952	24,124
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	468	546	2,055	1,847	1,343	1,063	2,065	10,140
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	141	60	3,718	362	545	2,549	2,641	10,574
Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	9	40	81	30	222
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	155	103	122	55	450
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	...	1,412	1,158	1,445	613	1,280	2,020	1,198	10,002
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900	895	2,244	155	286	2,606	1,212	10,298
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,696	...	12,467	6,305	35,936	30,429	22,462	22,156	37,877	173,328
Deduct Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	60	...	...	122	722
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,696	...	12,467	6,305	35,396	30,369	22,462	22,156	37,755	172,606
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,396	...	96,375	21,726	146,625	100,901	104,204	150,100	167,855	828,182

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Burma. Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Officers of the Public Works Department—*continued*.																	
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,396	...	96,375	21,726	146,625	100,901	104,204	150,100	167,855	828,182
Communication.																	
Works.																	
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,371	...	8,719	4,034	33,361	19,926	4,189	31,782	32,344	260,973
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,895	...		21,507	8,669	114	20,269	...	9,990	
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1,803	
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boats, bridges, and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	...	...	110	...	264	37	...	...	688
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	3,441	413	2,165	1,127	...	63	7,344
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,678	...	8,719	29,092	47,443	22,169	25,622	31,782	44,200	289,005
Deduct Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,255	...	...	33	50	161	147	—60	...	1,586
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,423	...	8,719	29,059	47,393	22,308	25,475	31,842	44,200	287,419
Repairs.																	
Lines of telegraphic communication	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	192
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,142	...	40,329	6,255	54,692	83,469	52,942	13,095	60,510	417,403
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,307	...		15,611	7,925	6	16,421	...	20,140	
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,012	...	6	...	...	4,506	
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	6	...	...	25	
Boats, bridges, and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	996	...	...	1,474	...	9,118	9,741	...	...	21,329
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	2,401	157	3,011	3,248	...	1,138	10,117
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,058	1,058
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,604	...	46,329	26,948	62,774	95,616	82,352	13,095	87,386	450,104
Deduct Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	61	152	5	...	13	251
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,604	...	46,329	26,928	62,713	95,464	82,347	13,095	87,373	449,853
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.																	
Works.																	
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,815	19,613	122	172	21,724
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	423	520
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	96	737	759	45,413	1,084	50	48,140
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	...	...	118	2	250	5,786	14	...	6,767
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	14,506	...	...	1,016	4,157	20,594
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	343	...	...	...	...	427
Coal mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	89	2,347	137	734	1,044	1,129	5,360
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	...	229	303	17,937	2,951	71,623	4,180	5,931	103,822
Deduct Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	975	396	64,479	—95	...	65,872
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	...	229	186	16,962	2,555	7,144	4,275	5,931	37,950
Repairs.																	
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,136	836	929	...	3,401
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	34
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,866	15	38	3,919
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	30	24	...	110	6	38	...	348
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	128	225
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	3,270	...	...	276	464	4,170
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	...	171	...	...	...	96	881
Coal mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4,091	...	...	48	3,012	6,166
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	804	39	7,566	1,246	4,208	1,403	2,738	18,144
Deduct Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	476	...	...	...	551
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	804	39	7,491	770	4,208	1,403	2,738	17,593
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135,231	...	152,456	77,938	281,184	221,998	223,373	209,715	308,097	1,609,997
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,711	...	43,458	35,558	72,188	77,316	57,048	43,623	93,199	458,101
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,023	...	3,109	600	4,763	2,875	4,006	1,534	5,702	26,613
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	3,587	275	—7,532	2,231	—2,106	2,143	—5,301	—5,503
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	19	31
Total Public Works Officers carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176,165	...	202,610	114,371	350,606	304,426	282,326	246,020	401,709	2,080,233

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Mysore.	Total.
								OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.										
Total Public Works Officers brought forward	Rx. ...	Rx. ...	Rx. ...	Rx. ...	Rx. ...	Rx. ...	Rx. ...	Rx. 176,16	Rx. ...	Rx. 202,610	Rx. 111,371	Rx. 350,606	Rx. 304,126	Rx. 282,327	Rx. 248,020	Rx. 401,709	Rx. ...	Rx. 2,060,233
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																		
Works.																		
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	...	...	...	...	327
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	...	...	235
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	...	...	...	...	306
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	151
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,576	290	...	...	...	...	3,866
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,576	1,077	...	235	...	...	4,888
Deduct Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,576	1,077	...	235	...	...	4,888
Repairs.																		
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	...	...	...	...	778
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	694	...	...	694
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,324	...	...	...	...	1,324
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	46
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...	1,815
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,963	...	694	...	...	4,657
Deduct Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,963	...	694	...	...	4,657
COMMUNICATIONS.																		
Works.																		
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	962	...	...	980
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	27
Boats, bridges, and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	355	...	...	586
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	309	...	...	...	...	812
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	585	...	1,317	...	...	2,405
Deduct Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	585	...	1,317	...	...	2,405
Repairs.																		
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	...	7,185	...	...	7,546
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	930	...	...	...	...	930
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	46
Boats, bridges, and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	675	...	...	675
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	75
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	701	...	...	...	...	706
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,113	...	7,860	...	...	9,978
Deduct Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,113	...	7,860	...	...	9,978
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																		
Works.																		
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,121	...	800	...	...	2,921
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,146	...	3,215	...	...	4,361
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,703	...	...	...	...	5,703
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,270	...	4,015	...	...	13,285
Repairs.																		
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,920	...	...	...	...	5,920
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	1,065	...	...	...	...	2,173
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	7,914	...	...	...	...	8,122
Deduct Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	7,914	...	...	...	...	8,122
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,292	24,922	...	14,121	...	...	43,335
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	140	4,490	1,841	...	5	...	6,510
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	...	...	...	204
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	50,163	1,811	2,109	1,352	1,507	...	1,046	...	57,994
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	50,163	1,811	6,541	30,968	3,348	14,121	1,051	...	108,043
GRAND TOTAL PROVINCIAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176,205	...	253,772	116,182	357,147	336,894	286,674	263,141	408,760	...	2,168,276

36. The outlay from *Provincial* funds is directly administered by the Local Governments. The following table shows the proportions in which it has been allotted for Buildings, Roads, &c.:—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OUTLAY.

PROVINCES.	CIVIL BUILDINGS. Works.	CIVIL BUILDINGS. Repairs.	COMMUNICATIONS. Works.	COMMUNICATIONS. Repairs.	MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. Works.	MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Profit and Loss and Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
				OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.								
Central Provinces.	19	3	33	21	1	...	20	2	1	...	100	
Upper Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lower ,,	42	6	4	23	...	1	21	1	2	...	100	
Assam	13	5	26	23	...	...	32	1	...	...	100	
Bengal	32	10	13	18	5	2	21	1	—2	...	100	
North-Western Provinces.	23	1	7	32	1	...	25	1	1	...	100	
Punjab	29	8	9	30	2	1	20	2	—1	...	100	
Madras	51	9	13	5	2	1	18	...	1	...	100	
Bombay	32	9	11	21	2	1	23	2	—1	...	100	
	32	8	13	21	2	1	22	1	...	...	100	
				OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.								
Central Provinces.	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	15	100	The expenditure of the year amounted to Rx. 46 only.
Upper Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100*	* The whole of the outlay has been classed under Miscellaneous by the Comptroller.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100*	
Bengal	55	...	8	...	...	3	2	...	...	32	100	
North-Western Provinces.	3	12	2	7	30	25	15	1	...	5	100	
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	45	100	
Madras	2	5	9	56	28	...	...	...	...	...	100	
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	99	100	
	5	4	2	9	13	8	6	...	...	53	100	

37. The outlay by officers of the Public Works Department has been expended in the following proportions :—

32 per cent. on new *Buildings.*
13 ,, ,, ,, *Roads.*
2 ,, ,, *Miscellaneous Improvements.*
8 ,, ,, repairs to *Buildings.*
21 ,, ,, ,, to *Roads.*
1 ,, ,, ,, of *Miscellaneous Improvements.*
22 ,, of the total outlay has gone in payments to *Establishment,* and
1 ,, in *Tools and Plant.*

The percentage of outlay on these services varies considerably in the different Provinces.

On Buildings, Madras heads the list with 51 per cent. of the total outlay, whereas on Roads, the outlay has only reached 13 per cent. Lower Burma also shows abnormal outlay on Buildings, being 42 per cent., whereas Roads have only 4 per cent. Next follow Bengal, Punjab, and Bombay, with an outlay of 29 to 32 per cent. on Buildings, and only 9 to 13 per cent. on Roads. The circumstances related in para. 32 affect greatly any deductions made from the above percentages regarding Madras and Bengal.

Assam shows the highest percentage for Establishment, being 32 per cent. North-Western Provinces stands next with 25; the others are normal. It is understood that the Assam Provincial Establishment performs services for Local incorporated funds without charge.

The outlay from Provincial funds by officers of other Departments is not large. Out of over two millions of Rx. spent from these funds, only a little more than a twentieth has been administered by this agency; Lower Burma and the North-Western Provinces expending by far the largest portion. The whole

of the amount expended in Lower Burma appears under Miscellaneous, and consists of contributions to Municipalities, &c.; 30 per cent. of the outlay in the North-Western Provinces has gone upon Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and 25 per cent. on repairs of works of this class.

By far the larger portion of the outlay by officers of the Public Works Department on works of communications (in distinction to the money spent on repairs and up-keep) has been spent on 'metalled and bridged' roads and 'raised, bridged and unmetalled' roads. About 3 per cent. of the outlay under this head appears under the head Accommodation for travellers.

Under Miscellaneous Public Improvements, about 50 per cent. of the outlay by Public Works officers on works has been spent on water-supply. Sewage and drainage and harbours follow with about 20 per cent. each of the total outlay.

38. *Repairs* of Buildings and Roads have taken up the under-noted percentages of the total outlay:—

Provinces.	Percentage of total outlay expended on repairs.		
	Buildings.	Roads.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
Public Works Officers.			
Central Provinces	3	21	...
Upper Burma	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...
Lower „	6	23	1
Assam	5	23	...
Bengal	10	18	2
North-Western Provinces	10	32	...
Punjab	8	30	1
Madras	9	5	1
Bombay	9	21	1
Officers of other Departments.			
Central Provinces	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Upper Burma			
Lower „			
Assam			
Bengal			3
North-Western Provinces	12	7	25
Punjab	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...
Madras	5	56	...
Bombay	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...

39. The principal works on which outlay was incurred were—

In the Central Provinces—

The new residence for the Chief Commissioner at Nagpur.
Additions to the jail and reformatory at Jubbulpore.
A house for the manager of the reformatory.
Police stations in the Chandah and Damoh districts.
Raised, bridged, but unmetalled, roads in the Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Kanhan and Raipur divisions.

In Assam—

A new court-house at Silchar.
Cutcherry at Habigunge.
Raising and bridging the Manipur road.
Constructing bridges over the Singra, Krishnai, Deophong and Digru.
Restoring and raising roads in the Central Assam and Lakhimpur divisions and bridle-roads in the Naga Hills.

In Burma—

The new public offices, Rangoon.
Providing quarters for the assistant comptroller, Rangoon.
Jail at Insein.
Additions and extension of Shwegyin jail.
Enlarging the Henzada and Thayetmyo and improving the Ma-ubin jails.
Bridges over the Utu Chung and Kozaik Chung.
Metalling and bridging the Prome-Paukhaung road.

In Bengal—

New police office, Calcutta.
Port and shipping office, Calcutta.
Extension of the small cause court.
Extension of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
New quarters for students of the Bethune college, Calcutta.
Customs and telegraph offices, Budge-Budge.
New court-house, Doomka.
Circuit houses at Buxa and Chupra.
A house and out-offices for the district superintendent of police at Bogra.
New police station at Dacca.
Sudder police station at Pooree.
Judges court, Noakhally.
Jails at Serajgunge, Cuttack and Alipore.
Custom house, Pooree.
Light-house at Norman's Point, Chittagong coast.
Re-constructing bridges on the Darjeeling high cart-road.
Road from Darjeeling to Lebong.
Road in the Terai, Mattigurra to Nunalbari.
Widening Teesta Valley road.
Feeder road from Ranchi to Chyebassa.
The Hazareebagh and Ranchi road.
New Dâk Bungalow, Purulia.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

New tehsils at Jhansi and at Kitcha.
Distilleries at Rai Bareli and Phulpur.
Combined tehsil and thana at Unao.
Pleader's chambers in the Civil court at Meerut.
Civil court at Fyzabad.
Warders' quarters in district jail at Allahabad.
Normal school at Lucknow.
Bridge over the Hindun at Gaziabad.
New dâk bungalow at Ranikhet.
Girder bridge over the Kalsa ravine, Terai.
Extension of the road from Belwa to Katra and Lakarmundi railway stations, Basti district.

In the Punjab—

Tehsils at Pind Dadan Khan, Ludiana, and Gurshanker.
District courts, Amritsar and Jullundar.
Civil court, Delhi.

In the Punjab—contd.

New central jail at Montgomery.

Police stations at Miani, Khan Mai, Pind Dadan Khan.

New police lines at Delhi.

New technical school, Lahore.

New government college, Lahore.

Additions to the Mayo hospital, Lahore.

Improving tracks and making roads and posts in the Gomal Pass and on the Samana and Black Mountain ranges.

Improving and metalling the grand trunk and other provincial lines of roads.

Jullundar city drainage scheme.

River protective works, Dera Ghazi Khan.

Madras—

New law courts, Madras.

Victoria Institute and Connemara free library.

District munsiffs' Courts at Behrampore, at Ellore, at Bellary, at Prodatur, at Karum, at Chowghat.

Central jail, Rajahmundry.

Deputy tashildars' cutcheries at Razole and Potinghi.

Police hospital at Koraput.

Cutcheries at Salur, at Satnopalli, at Badvel, at Perintalamana, at Kudliji, at Villupuram, at Srivaikuntham, at Morkapur, at Calicut, at Coondapoor and at Tirumangalam.

Collector's office, Nellore, Bellary, Nandyal, Mangalore.

District jail, Cuddapah.

Law courts at Palghat.

Lying-in-ward, Presidency hospital.

Potinghi-Koraput road.

Calicut-Vayitri road.

In Bombay—

New revenue offices at Broach.

District judge's court, Carwar.

New court-houses at Haveri and at Shirpur.

New central jail at Gujarat.

Police lines at Bijapur.

Thana at Sukker.

Elphinstone college, Bombay.

Sir Jamsetji Jijiboy's school of arts, Bombay.

College of science, Poona.

Mahalaxmi female training college, Ahmednaggar.

New civil hospitals at Nasik and Aden.

Metalled and bridged roads in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahal, Surat, Thana, Khandesh, Ahmednaggar, Poona, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts.

Unmetalled roads in the Thana, Khandesh and the above districts generally.

Village roads in the Nasik District.

Boat bridge and ferry at Malprabha.

Dharmsallahs (rest-houses) at Gothda, Bijapur and Kunbar.

Water-supply, Ahmedabad and Janjira.

40. The money obtained from *Incorporated Local Funds* has been expended on the under-noted objects :—

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Officers of the Public Works Department.																	
Civil Buildings.																	
New Works.																	
Land Revenue	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	15	...	113	128
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	24
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18
Educational	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	45	...	...	6,216	3,421	...	2,990	12,729
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2	...	...	13,090	2,677	...	370	16,135
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	103	489	...	...	911
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	...	674
	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	43	319	...	19,439	6,647	674	3,463	30,652
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,520	...	...	...	1,520
	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	43	319	...	17,919	6,647	674	3,463	29,132
Repairs.																	
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	...	3	1,440
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	78
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	249	...	...	281
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	522	...	...	522
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	...	...	335
Educational	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	2,363	3,672	...	21	6,088
Medical	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	2,346	1,882	...	167	4,519
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	136	...	279	721	...	...	1,161
Miscellaneous	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	51
	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	136	...	5,020	8,896	...	227	14,475
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	136	...	5,013	8,896	...	227	14,468
Communications.																	
New Works.																	
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	396	...	...	...	122	...		212	...	33,991	3,399	1,302	11,912	
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads.	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	20,734	...		16,240	...	28,985	2,909	...	12,327	
District roads, unmetalled and unraised.	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,951	9,867	...	...	10,771	...	...	3,224	161,360
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	341	...	...	1,623	
Bridges and culverts	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,435	...	...	...	...	6,609	...	...	8,044
Boats, bridges and ferries	...	...	...	614	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	...	...	255	199	631	2,369
Navigable canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	246
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	200	...	...	713	...	451	1,543	...	232	3,181
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	...	30	...	1,118	...	...	...	21,056	4,386	9,867	17,835	...	74,509	14,715	1,747	29,967	175,396
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	1,241	...	...	...	1,441
	...	30	...	1,118	...	...	...	20,856	4,386	9,867	17,835	...	73,268	14,715	1,747	29,967	173,799
Repairs.																	
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	590	...	...	...	1,945	...		116	...	59,313	14,901	219	19,040	
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	...		18,253	...	11,327	25,392	...	19,141	
District roads, unmetalled and unraised.	...	1,033	...	105	...	...	...	...	194	4,782	...	...	2,018	...	2,905	9,692	192,790
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		498	...	...	394	...	54	
Bridges and culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	...	...	...	...	1,953	...	...	2,418
Boats, bridges and ferries	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	...	...	637	...	1,267	2,307
Navigable canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	...	269
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	21	...	...	831	...	132	2,804	...	235	4,064
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	...	1,033	...	770	...	...	...	2,782	659	4,782	20,071	...	72,790	46,074	3,453	49,438	201,862
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	...	...	...	329
	...	1,033	...	770	...	...	...	2,782	659	4,782	20,071	...	72,461	46,074	3,453	49,438	201,533
Carried over	...	1,147	...	1,888	...	...	...	23,666	5,045	14,649	38,361	...	166,641	76,332	5,874	83,095	418,912

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over	...	1,147	...	1,888	...	...	...	23,686	5,045	11,843	38,361	...	163,661	76,332	5,874	83,095	418,912
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																	
Works.																	
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	...	...	19
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,352	2,999	230	...	...	14	...	...	4,595
Paving and Streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	37
Water-supply	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	18	57	211	1,517	...	1,354	4,220	...	1,074	8,493
Sewerage and Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	288	1,507	61	...	1,912
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	936	936
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	−12	...	...	...	...	...	1,123	1,138	...	31	1,950	...	25	4,255
	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	18	1,409	4,333	3,241	...	1,676	7,144	61	2,035	20,247
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,544	...	...	...	1,544
	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	18	1,409	4,333	3,241	...	132	7,144	61	2,035	18,703
Repairs.																	
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,664	165	...	429	2,258
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	168	...	...	...	...	...	633
Paving and Streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,471	...	...	1,471
Water-supply	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	27	2,574	...	...	2,774
Sewerage and Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	...	64	...	...	210
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	1,074	755	...	...	156	...	...	2,021
	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	1,539	1,236	...	1,691	4,430	...	443	9,381
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	66
	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	1,539	1,236	...	1,625	4,430	...	443	9,315
Total Works and Repairs	...	1,147	...	1,960	...	...	...	23,684	6,454	21,015	42,838	...	170,418	87,906	5,935	85,573	446,930
Establishment	...	115	...	485	...	...	...	2	1,313	4,833	4,224	...	30,420	11,670	2,848	11,042	75,852
Tools and Plant	...	17	...	29	...	...	...	...	94	315	344	...	1,500	630	666	1,365	4,960
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	−1,257	−1,257
TOTAL	...	1,279	...	2,474	...	...	...	23,686	7,861	26,163	47,406	...	211,338	100,106	9,479	96,623	526,415

OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.																	
New Works.																	
Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	305
Police	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Educational	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2,369	...	3,430	4,394	10,214
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	419	...	5,882	57	6,436
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	317
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	458	...	6,322	67	6,912
	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	114	78	2	...	65	3,246	...	15,837	4,883	24,266
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	114	78	2	...	65	3,246	...	15,837	4,883	24,266
Repairs.																	
Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19
Police	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	80	37
Educational	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	6,107	...	948	4,875	11,967
Medical	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	66	27	...	...	314	...	2,557	87	3,048
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	...	5,493	182	6,050
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	218
	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	65	68	45	...	...	6,778	...	9,151	5,163	21,339
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	65	68	45	...	...	6,778	...	9,151	5,163	21,339
Carried over	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	179	136	47	...	65	10,024	...	24,988	10,046	45,605
Total carried over	...	1,279	...	2,474	...	...	...	23,686	7,861	26,163	47,406	...	211,338	100,106	9,479	96,623	526,415

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total brought over	...	1,279	...	2,474	...	...	...	23,686	7,861	26,163	47,406	...	211,338	100,106	9,479	96,623	526,415
Brought over	120							179	136	47	...	65	10,024	...	24,988	10,046	45,605
COMMUNICATION.																	
Works.																	
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	28,109	540	29,029
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	...	11,194	3,910	15,680
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	...	...	...	...	952	...	4,056	1,220	6,923
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	533	...	...	296	...	7,469	4,001	13,736
Bridges and culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	2,905	...	...	1,828	...	...	...	4,315
Boats, bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	11,349	...	11,367
Navigable canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	199	...	...	...	...	1,131	...	1,376
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	368	70	...	...	185	...	63	6,538	7,754
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,617	...	3,617
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	124,008	394	...	5,362	15	129,772
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225	2,333	2,810	...	124,008	4,629	...	72,340	16,224	223,569
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225	2,333	2,810	...	124,008	4,629	...	72,340	16,224	223,569
Repairs.																	
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	168,796	1,864	168,736
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	14,736	...	33,790	8,450	57,007
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	7,753	...	...	...	...	11,549	...	11,875	12,331	43,533
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	509	712	...	...	3,059	...	15,838	16,134	36,859
Bridges and culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	217	...	...	1,513	...	...	...	1,942
Boats, bridges and ferries	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	699	24	123	...	...	647	...	34	5,757	7,358
Navigable canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	937	...	940
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979	...	...	...	...	...	...	989	...	1,968
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	8	...	227,396	271	...	2	...	227,706
	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	10,090	827	1,067	...	227,396	31,882	...	234,676	46,628	552,720
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	10,090	827	1,067	...	227,396	31,882	...	234,676	46,628	552,720
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																	
New Works.																	
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	855	...	928
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,962	196	...	...	...	...	5,120	...	9,278
Water-supply	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	480	40	15	...	...	...	...	1,498	21,027	23,080
Sewerage and Drainage	...	...	...	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	186	12	687
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616	503	...	...	56	...	2,152	91	3,418
	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	553	4,318	714	...	...	56	...	9,761	21,130	37,033
Repairs.																	
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	115	...	73	...	266
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	156	...	...	...	...	706	...	1,046
Water-supply	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	596	40	2	...	...	...	...	5,026	10,341	16,011
Sewerage and Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	18	42	103
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	465	407	...	...	1,132	142	...	183	10,300
	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	674	689	565	...	...	1,132	300	...	183	27,725
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	674	689	565	...	...	1,132	300	...	183	27,725
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	...	785	...	...	...	12,721	8,303	5,203	...	352,601	46,891	...	355,556	104,594	886,654
Establishment	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	3,311	225	1,106	...	61,160	10,908	911	58,740	18,359	157,473
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	41	37	...	3,148	2,038	...	3,559	630	9,554
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803	63	83	150	7,055	68	10,291	155	1,332	19,999
TOTAL	...	...	...	808	...	...	...	16,968	8,632	6,429	150	426,962	59,635	11,192	418,010	124,915	1,073,890
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	4,501	...	...	...	40,654	16,493	32,592	47,556	426,962	270,943	111,298	427,489	221,538	1,600,085

41. The outlay on new buildings by Public Works Officers from funds of this class is small; Rajputana and Central Provinces expending small sums on educational buildings, and the North-Western Provinces and Punjab and Bombay larger amounts on medical and educational buildings.

Under Works of Communication the major portion of the outlay has been spent on raised, bridged and unmetalled roads in the Central Provinces, Assam, North-Western Provinces and Bombay. The last two Provinces have also expended considerable sums on metalled and bridged roads; the North-Western Provinces on district roads, and the Punjab on accommodation for travellers.

The greater portion of the outlay on Miscellaneous Public Improvements has been spent on water-supply and markets. The latter class of expenditure appears mainly in Upper and Lower Burma, and the former principally in the Punjab, followed by Assam, the North-Western Provinces, and Bombay. There was also some little outlay in the Punjab on sewage and drainage.

About two-thirds of the total outlay from Incorporated Local Funds has been expended by officers of other Departments. The Departments of the Administration receiving the largest share of the outlay on new buildings were—

Provinces.	Departments.
North-Western Provinces	Educational and Miscellaneous.
Madras	Medical and Educational.
Bombay	Administration and Educational.

The classes of communications on which the largest outlay was incurred were:—

Provinces.	Classes of Communications.
Central Provinces	District roads and accommodation for travellers.
Upper and Lower Burma	Village roads, bridges and culverts, and accommodation for travellers.
Bengal	Miscellaneous (Rx. 124,008 have been so classified for want of details).
North-Western Provinces	Bridges and culverts and district roads.
Madras	Metalled and bridged roads; raised, bridged and unmetalled roads; district and village roads, boat bridges and ferries.
Bombay	Raised, bridged and metalled roads; accommodation for travellers and village roads.

On works of miscellaneous public improvements the outlay was distributed as under:—

Central Provinces . . . Water-supply.
Upper Burma . . . Markets, and miscellaneous.
Lower ,, . . . Ditto ditto.
Madras . . . Markets; miscellaneous; water-supply and improvements to towns.
Bombay . . . Water-supply.

42. With reference to paras. 40 and 41 above it will be seen that the outlay on repairs to communications under officers of other Departments amounted to—

Rx. 234,676 in Madras, and
Rx. 227,396 in Bengal.

One result of the arrangements in force is that Rx. 227,396 entered in the public accounts as outlay on repairs to communications in Bengal is not classified.

43. The money available for public works from Incorporated Local Funds was expended in the following proportions upon Buildings and Communications and other works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements:—

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL OUTLAY.

	Civil Buildings.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Profit and Loss and Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
Officers of the Public Works Department.											
Rajputana	3	4	2	80	...	...	10	1	..	...	100
Coorg	...	...	47	31	1	2	19	...	...	...	100
Central Provinces	...	...	87	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Burma, Upper	...	...	56	8	18	...	17	1	...	...	100
,, Lower	...	...	39	19	18	6	18	...	...	...	100
Assam	...	...	38	43	6	3	9	1	...	...	100
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	8	2	35	34	...	1	19	1	...	...	100
Punjab	7	9	15	46	7	4	11	1	...	...	100
Madras	7	...	19	36	1	...	30	17	...	...	100
Bombay	4	...	30	51	3	1	11	1	—1	...	100
Total	6	3	33	38	4	2	14	1	—1	...	100
Officers of other Departments.											
Central Provinces	...	...	6	59	4	3	23	...	...	5	100
Burma, Upper	...	...	28	11	50	8	3	...	...	...	100
,, Lower	...	1	44	17	11	9	17	...	...	1	100
Bengal	...	...	29	52	...	...	16	1	2	...	100
North-Western Provinces	5	11	8	54	...	...	18	4	...	...	100
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	91	100
Madras	4	2	17	56	2	4	14	1	...	...	100
Bombay	4	5	13	37	17	8	15	...	...	1	100
Total	2	2	22	51	4	3	15	...	...	1	100

44. The money available for outlay by *officers of the Public Works Department* has been expended in the following proportions:—

6 per cent. on new *Buildings*.
33 ,, ,, ,, ,, *Roads*.
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, *Miscellaneous Improvements*.
3 ,, ,, ,, repairs to *Buildings*.
38 ,, ,, ,, ,, to *Roads*.
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, *Miscellaneous Improvements*.

Establishment has absorbed 14 per cent.; Tools and Plant one; and the balances under Suspense have been reduced by about one per cent. of the total outlay from this source.

The following are the percentages with respect to outlay by *officers of other Departments*:—

New Buildings	2 per cent.
,, Roads	22 ,,
Miscellaneous Improvements	4 ,,
Repairs to Buildings	2 ,,
,, to Roads	51 ,,
,, to Miscellaneous Improvements	3 ,,
Establishment	15 ,,
Miscellaneous	1 ,,

The percentages under provinces differ considerably from these figures.

45. Repairs have taken up the under-noted percentages of the total outlay :—

Provinces.	Percentage expended on repairs.		
	Buildings.	Roads.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
By Public Works Officers.			
Rajputana	4	80	...
Coorg	...	31	2
Central Provinces	*Nil.*	13	...
Upper Burma	*Nil.*	8	...
Lower ,,	...	19	6
Assam	...	43	3
North-Western Provinces	2	34	1
Punjab	9	46	4
Madras	*Nil.*	36	...
Bombay	...	51	1
The percentage of the total outlay on repairs is	·3	38	2
By Officers of other Departments.			
Central Provinces	...	59	3
Upper Burma	...	11	8
Lower ,,	...	17	9
Assam	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...
Bengal	*Nil.*	52	...
North-Western Provinces	11	54	...
Punjab	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...
Madras	2	56	4
Bombay	5	37	8
And the percentage of the total	2	51	3

46. The principal works in progress were :—

In the Central Provinces—

Roads from Drag to Dhamda, Simgah to Tilda, Akaltarah to Pamgarh, Bhatapara to Loan and Narsinghpur to Luknadown.

In Assam—

Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads in the North Sylhet, Habigunj, South Sylhet, Karimgunj; Dhubri; Gauhatti and Dibrugarh Districts.

In North-Western Provinces—

The new dispensary at Bahraich.
Re-building the Haidramai bridge.
Metalling the Shamli and Khairna road.

North-Western Provinces—contd.

Iron bridge over the Sendhli nadi.
Powell's bridge, Saharanpur.
The Senghar nadi bridge.
Iron girder bridge at Madanpur.
Metalling the Bari and Biswan and the Unao and Rae Bareli roads.
Raising the Hardoi and Kanauj road.
Feeder road from Chaika to Puranpur.
Deoria and Padrauna road.

In the Punjab—

School at Tarn Taran.
Dispensary at Gujrat.
Bridge over Sakhi nulla.
Bunds in the Gujrat district.
River Protective Works, Gurdaspur District.

In Bombay—

School at Umreth, Khaira Collectorate.
,, at Chiplun, Ratnagiri ,,
,, Bhoj, Belgaum ,,
Dispensary at Kalol and at Mirajgoan.
Metalled and bridged and raised, bridged and unmetalled, and district roads in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahal, Broach, Surat, Thana, Khandesh, Bijapur and Belgaum, Poona, Dharwar, Nasik Districts.
The Hasteh Bareh village road.

47. The names of works and localities on which outlay by *officers of other Departments* has been expended cannot be given as accounts are not received in such detail

48. The works carried out by the Public Works Department from money assigned from Excluded Local Funds were of the following classes :—

	Hyderabad.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Civil Buildings.								
Works.								
Educational	...	...	1,060	...	1,694	15	1,068	3,837
Medical	595	...	...	...	1,205	...	323	2,123
Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	79
Police	...	...	...	...	1,031	...	89	1,120
Miscellaneous	3,064	...	...	...	...	...	190	3,254
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9
Public Works	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	90
	3,659	...	1,060	...	4,029	15	1,749	10,512
Repairs.								
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	123
Educational	...	...	...	...	1,090	140	...	1,230
Medical	20	...	...	...	1,123	...	245	1,388
Police	...	...	...	...	678	...	2	680
Miscellaneous	968	...	...	...	...	26	82	1,076
Minor Works	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
Custom	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	198
Excise	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20
Public Works	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	77
	988	...	...	...	3,309	189	339	4,825
Communications.								
Works.								
Metalled and bridged roads	1,878	...	...	...	39	...	3,545	5,462
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,159	1,159
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	69
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	19	...	717	736
District roads	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,671	1,671
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	108
	1,878	...	...	...	166	...	7,161	9,205
Repairs.								
Metalled and bridged roads	2,421	...	...	...	125	...	1,894	4,440
Accommodation for travellers	73	...	...	...	171	...	...	244
Raised, bridged, etc., etc.	...	...	...	...	16	...	43	59
Arboriculture	76	...	...	...	898	...	...	974
	2,570	...	...	...	1,210	...	1,937	5,717
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.								
Works.								
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	5,774	...	...	5,774
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	12	867	7	886
Town buildings	...	...	...	...	4,038	...	621	4,659
Water-supply	2,262	...	...	...	45,735	...	32,179	80,176
Sewerage and Drainage	...	...	...	...	11,520	2	971	12,493
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,341	3,341
Miscellaneous	2,459	...	...	...	902	...	24	3,385
Markets	1,851	...	...	...	2,556	...	...	4,407
Paving and Streets	...	...	...	...	6,752	...	...	6,752
Pounds	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	274
	6,846	...	...	...	77,289	869	37,143	122,147
Carried over	15,941	...	1,060	...	86,003	1,073	48,329	152,406

	Hyderabad.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought over	15,941	...	1,060	...	86,003	1,074	48,329	1,52,406
Repairs.								
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	527	...	...	527
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	27	271	119	417
Pounds	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Town buildings	...	...	...	...	2,509	...	...	2,509
Water-supply	502	...	...	...	2,536	...	185	3,223
Sewerage and Drainage	...	...	...	...	3,186	130	...	3,316
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	681
Miscellaneous	1,373	...	...	...	175	...	...	1,548
Markets	1,078	...	...	...	434	...	...	1,512
Paving and Streets	...	...	...	...	16,239	...	...	16,239
	3,229	...	...	...	25,633	401	985	30,248
Total Works and Repairs	19,170	...	1,060	...	111,636	1,474	49,314	182,654
Establishment	2,117	...	74	...	4,902	339	3,533	10,965
Tools and Plant	203	...	5	...	129	22	192	551
Total	21,490	...	1,139	...	116,667	1,835	53,039	194,170

Calcutta;
The 5th February 1892.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Acctt. Genl., P. W. Dept. endorsement No. 170 G., dated 19th February 1892.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads and agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head CIVIL WORKS *during 1890-91, compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the Actuals of the year 1889-90.*

Revenue. Actuals, 1889-90.	Revenue. Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revenue. Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Revenue. Actuals, 1890-91.	Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details see page	Expenditure. Actuals, 1890-91.	Expenditure. Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Expenditure. Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Expenditure. Actuals, 1889-90.
						Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
				IMPERIAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—	vii				
				Departmental		358,856	381,600	362,000	405,835
				Civil		2,700	2,700	6,200	...
						361,556	384,300	368,200	...
				REPAIRS—	vii				
				Departmental		118,692	120,500	119,800	116,912
				Civil		503	500	500	...
						119,195	121,000	120,300	...
				ESTABLISHMENT—	vii				
				Departmental		121,810	118,900	121,200	116,402
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						121,810	118,900	121,200	...
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental		8,528	8,500	7,600	4,908
				Civil		...	...	...	...
					vii	8,528	8,500	7,600	...
				SUSPENSE—	vii				
				Departmental		11,705	...	...	—1,077
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						11,705	...	...	...
				PROFIT AND LOSS—	vii				
				Departmental		12	...	...	3
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						12	...	...	...
				RESERVE—	vii				
				Departmental		...	...	24,500	...
						...	...	24,500	...
				TOTAL—					
50,266	11,700	20,700	12,793	Departmental		619,603	629,500	635,100	642,983
29	...	...	22	Civil	vii	3,203	3,200	6,700	6,555
50,295	11,700	20,700	12,815	Carried over		622,806	632,700	641,800	649,538

"Departmental" implies that the transactions have been controlled by officers of the Public Works Department. "Civil" means that the agency has been outside the Public Works Department generally officers of the Revenue, Police or Judicial services.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads and agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head CIVIL WORKS *during 1890-91, compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the Actuals of the year 1889-90*—continued.

Revenue. Actuals, 1889-90.	Revenue. Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revenue. Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Revenue. Actuals, 1890-91.	Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details see page	Expenditure. Actuals, 1890-91.	Expenditure. Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Expenditure. Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Expenditure. Actuals, 1889-90.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
50,295	11,700	20,700	12,815	Brought forward		622,806	632,700	641,800	649,538
				DEDUCT—					
				Outlay in England—	vii				
				At 2 shillings per rupee		18,745	25,300	11,400	14,164
				Exchange		6,127	8,200	5,100	6,349(*b*)
						24,872	33,500	16,500	20,513
50,295	11,700	20,700	12,815	Net receipts and outlay in India	vii	597,934	599,200	625,300	629,025
				ADD—					
				Receipts and outlay in England—	vii				
26,172	24,000	24,000	25,934	At 2 shillings per rupee		94,297	102,000	103,600	112,553
11,745	10,800	7,800	8,474	Exchange on above		30,812	33,100	46,600	50,509
88,212	46,500	52,500	47,223	TOTAL IMPERIAL	vii	(*a*) 723,043	734,300	775,500	(*a*) 792,087
				PROVINCIAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental		960,945	984,600	955,300	811,037
				Civil		20,578	27,200	15,900	... (*b*)
						981,523	1,011,800	971,200	...
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		640,052	654,000	662,300	605,766
				Civil		22,757	20,800	20,100	... (*b*)
						662,809	674,800	682,400	...
				ESTABLISHMENT—	vii				
				Departmental		458,101	458,100	447,900	448,643
				Civil		6,510	6,400	6,200	... (*b*)
						464,611	464,500	454,100	...
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental		26,612	30,000	22,800	21,333
				Civil		204	200	300	... (*b*)
						26,816	30,200	23,100	... (*b*)
...	...	...	...	Carried over Provincial Departmental		2,085,710	2,126,700	2,088,300	1,886,779
				Carried over Provincial Civil		50,049	54,600	42,500	... (*b*)
88,212	46,500	52,500	47,223	Carried over Imperial		723,043	734,300	775,500	792,087

(*a*) These figures include expenditure incurred by Bombay on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for works and repairs.
(*b*) Details by Departmental Heads of outlay cannot be given as the Finance and Revenue accounts of 1889-90 were not prepared in such detail.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads and agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head CIVIL WORKS *during 1890-91, compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the Actuals of the year 1889-90*—continued.

REVENUE. Actuals, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details see page	EXPENDITURE. Actuals, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1889-90.
88,212	46,500	52,500	47,223			Rx. 723,043	Rx. 734,300	Rx. 775,500	Rx. 792,087
...	...	...	...	Brought forward { Imperial . . .					
				{ Provincial { Departmental .		2,085,710	2,126,700	2,088,300	1,886,779
				{ Civil .		50,049	54,600	42,500	...
				SUSPENSE— Departmental . . .		—5,498	—15,400	6,600	—41,100
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						—5,498	—15,400	6,600	...
				PROFIT AND LOSS— Departmental . . .		21	...	...	26
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						21	...	...	...
				MISCELLANEOUS— Departmental . . .		...	...	...	...
				Civil		57,994	54,900	84,500	...
						57,994	54,900	84,500	...
145,371	134,900	166,700	175,492	TOTAL— Departmental . . .		2,080,233	2,111,300	2,094,900	1,845,705
140,263	130,000	130,400	132,709	Civil		108,043	109,500	127,000	99,921
					vii				
285,634	264,900	297,100	308,201	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .		2,188,276	2,220,800	2,221,900	1,945,626
				INCORPORATED LOCAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS— Departmental . . .		221,624	258,900	234,800	206,402
				Civil		284,870	292,800	312,200	...
						506,494	551,700	547,000	...
				REPAIRS— Departmental . . .		225,306	223,700	223,700	219,602
				Civil		601,784	601,300	557,000	...
						827,090	825,000	780,700	...
				ESTABLISHMENT— Departmental . . .		75,852	75,300	74,300	68,980
				Civil		157,473	162,100	141,600	...
						233,325	237,400	215,900	...
				TOOLS AND PLANT— Departmental . . .		4,890	4,700	5,800	3,772
				Civil		9,554	10,100	8,000	...
						14,444	14,800	13,800	...
...	...	...	...	Carried over { Incorporated Local { Departmental .		527,672	562,600	538,600	498,756
				{ Civil .		1,053,681	1,066,300	1,018,800	...
373,846	311,400	349,600	355,424	{ Others		2,911,319	2,955,100	2,997,400	2,737,713

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads and agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head CIVIL WORKS *during 1890-91, compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the Actuals of the year 1889-90*—concluded.

REVENUE. Actuals, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details see page.	EXPENDITURE. Actuals, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1889-90.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
373,846	311,400	349,600	355,424	Brought over { Others		2,911,319	2,955,100	2,997,400	2,737,713
				{ Local . { Departmental .		527,672	562,600	538,600	498,756
				{ Civil . .		1,053,681	1,066,300	1,018,800	...
				SUSPENSE— Departmental . . .	viii	—1,257	...	...	—2,361
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						—1,257	...	...	...
				MISCELLANEOUS— Departmental . . .	viii	...	...	...	...
				Civil		19,999	17,600	1,800	...
				TOTAL .		19,999	17,600	1,800	...
1,986	1,800	1,600	1,680	Departmental . . .	vii	526,415	562,600	538,600	496,395
231,047	238,200	242,900	248,140	Civil		1,073,680	1,083,900	1,020,600	1,040,049
233,033	240,000	244,500	249,820	TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL .		1,600,095	1,646,500	1,559,200	1,536,444
				EXCLUDED LOCAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS— Departmental . .		141,864	163,300	209,100	72,120
				REPAIRS— Departmental . . .		40,790	50,200	48,300	39,660
				ESTABLISHMENT — Departmental . . .	ix	10,964	11,400	12,400	8,587
				TOOLS AND PLANT — Departmental . . .		552	1,100	800	738
				SUSPENSE— Departmental . . .		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL .	42	194,170	226,000	270,600	121,105
				CONTRIBUTIONS.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS— Departmental . . .		168,973	155,500	64,800	128,697
				REPAIRS— Departmental . . .		9,121	10,600	2,700	12,823
				ESTABLISHMENT— Departmental . . .	x	9,790	3,900	1,500	8,926
				TOOLS AND PLANT— Departmental . . .		496	300	200	474
				SUSPENSE— Departmental . . .		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS .	43	188,380	170,300	69,200	150,320
				GRAND TOTAL— Departmental . . .	43	3,709,038	3,801,300	3,742,100	3,399,057
235,540	183,200	220,800	224,373	Civil		1,184,926	1,196,600	1,154,300	1,146,525
371,339	368,200	373,300	380,871	TOTAL CIVIL WORKS	43	4,893,964	4,997,900	4,896,400	4,545,582
606,	551,400	594,100	605,244						

CALCUTTA;
Dated 5th February 1892.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF REVENUE DURING 1890-91.

	England.	India.							Burma.		Bengal.	Punjab.	Total.
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Baluchistan Agency.	Total.	Upper Burma.	Lower Burma.			
IMPERIAL.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
DEPARTMENTAL.													
Rents of buildings	...	134	884	976	89	14	1,318	3,415	1,217	600	40	2,661	7,933
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25	147	2,000	...	1,550	3,722
„ tools and plant	...	5	...	188	17	...	35	245	157	...	...	...	402
„ produce	...	6	82	4	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	92
„ old materials	...	...	3	11	36	...	...	50	137	74	...	...	261
Value of materials from old buildings	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	18	...	..	...	20
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	...	47	3	...	—41	9	14	...	...	...	23
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	73	8	25	11	...	40	157	138	...	...	45	340
	...	218	977	1,278	156	14	1,352	3,995	1,828	2,674	40	4,256	12,793
Add England	25,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,934	...	...	...	...	25,934
Exchange	8,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,474	...	...	...	...	8,474
TOTAL P. W. OFFICERS	34,408	218	977	1,278	156	14	1,352	38,403	1,828	2,674	40	4,256	47,201
Officers of other Departments.													
Sales of produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Sale proceeds of grass of cemeteries	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	17	...	...	...	...	17
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	17	5	...	...	...	22
TOTAL IMPERIAL CARRIED OVER	34,408	218	977	1,278	156	29	1,354	38,420	1,833	2,674	40	4,256	47,223

	England.	India.							Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Baluchistan Agency.	Total India.		Upper.	Lower.							
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Imperial brought over	34,408	218	977	1,278	156	29	1,354	38,420	...	1,833	2,674	...	40	...	4,256	...	...	47,223
PROVINCIAL.																		
DEPARTMENTAL.																		
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,184	...	5,999	1,305	4,982	2,003	1,101	4,730	8,506	29,810
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	...	9	31,987	2,084	15	112	430	34,827
„ tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	28	38	1,289	108	172	2,114	148	4,062
„ produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	5	3	181	1,257	2,633	153	833	5,103
„ old materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	40	31	464	241	506	1,050	1,144	3,588
Value of materials from old buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	67	1	271	46	10	29	19	503
Receipts from P. W. Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,547	...	...	...	9,547
Receipts from Thomason C. E. College, Roorkee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,586	...	...	...	2,586
Tolls on roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	864	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,126	62,979
Ferry receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,182	...	...	1,166	...	467	...	...	...	3,815
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	129	1	129	88	28	161	53	601
Collections under Highway Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2,238	2,238
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	216	—54	7,942	292	169	1,423	5,756	15,843
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,896	...	6,484	2,495	47,245	18,719	4,634	9,772	81,247	175,492
CIVIL																		
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,343	...	...	3,343
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,642	...	...	1,642
„ produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	2,621	...	...	30	2,651
„ old materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	301	...	...	301
Tolls on roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	8,125	...	...	8,198
Ferry receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	1,950	26,158	63,412	19,237	...	...	111,657
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	53	611	2,819	73	3,603
Fees on masonry graves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	78	...	245	319	118	282	204	1,314
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,041	...	78	1,950	26,445	66,410	33,377	3,101	307	132,709
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,937	...	6,562	4,445	73,690	85,129	38,011	12,873	81,554	308,201
INCORPORATED LOCAL.																		
DEPARTMENTAL.																		
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	114	...	...	...	145
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	170	...	...	...	173
„ tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	108	...	...	...	111
„ produce	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	18	3	...	...	1	...	512	...	369	...	903
„ old materials	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	...	53	78	...	...	148
Value of materials from old buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	5
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	9
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	69	...	12	66	35	...	186
TOTAL	...	...	18	...	8	...	...	26	3	...	...	122	...	981	144	404	...	1,680
CIVIL.																		
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	71	...	408	...	190	685
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	3	...	472	116	256	866
„ old materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	87	859	...	1,020
„ produce, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	9,873	...	658	10,542
Tolls on roads	...	...	...	...	2,356	...	...	2,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,215	32,571
Canal and Ferry receipts	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	159	5,530	3,614	6,360	10,168	34,135	...	15,141	91,626	17,200	183,936
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1,370	...	244	8	3,145	1,873	57	4,290	161	11,151
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	945	...	...	...	...	5,376	...	...	...	6,321
Toll on steamers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,048	...	...	...	1,048
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	2,518	...	...	2,518	7,954	3,625	6,604	10,176	37,354	8,297	26,011	96,891	48,680	248,140
TOTAL LOCAL	...	...	18	...	2,526	...	...	2,544	7,957	3,625	6,604	10,298	37,354	9,278	26,155	97,295	48,680	249,820
GRAND TOTAL	34,408	218	995	1,278	2,682	29	1,354	40,964	13,894	5,458	15,940	14,743	111,044	94,407	68,462	110,168	130,234	606,244

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE DURING 1890-91.

	England.	India.								Total India.	Central Provinces.	Upper Burma.	Lower Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Totals.
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.											
IMPERIAL—																				
DEPARTMENTAL.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	15,397	1,485	822	1,249	...	893	−176	22,773	42,443	1,772	90,401	...	587	59,073	5,863	17,847	654	11,601	236,244
Repairs	...	4,627	1,930	1,759	341	...	813	1,490	9,704	20,664	265	8,797	...	703	12,214	4,454	9,403	1,406	7,699	65,605
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	2,631	1,428	1,870	...	...	...	19,009	25,138	...	101,135	101	...	...	56	7,304	...	130	133,864
Repairs	...	...	4,754	7,353	5,914	...	...	...	4,954	22,975	...	22,737	1,403	...	...	2,887	1,331	...	...	51,333
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	−98,198	−97,998	374	1,889	10,555	...	3,503	...	...	...	422	−11 259
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	85	...	1,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	1,754
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	20,024	11,000	11,362	9,507	...	1,706	1,314	28,397	83,310	2,411	232,486	12,059	1,290	74,790	13,260	35,885	2,060	19,997	477,548
Establishment	...	4,606	5,355	9,793	3,243	...	330	1,320	10,081	35,328	468	55,170	1,079	207	13,742	3,051	8,188	474	4,013	121,810
Tools and Plant	...	300	488	350	328	...	21	...	1,466	2,955	31	4,674	68	19	840	199	−848	31	259	9,528
Suspense	...	3,766	...	507	−853	...	6	...	1,304	5,232	...	1,002	2,396	...	3,105	...	−29	...	...	11,705
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	28,696	16,843	22,012	12,725	...	2,063	2,634	41,852	126,825	2,910	293,344	15,601	1,606	92,477	16,510	43,496	2,565	24,269	619,603
Deduct—Outlay in England—																				
At 2s. per rupee	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	*1,194*	*1,285*	...	479	7,318	...	*8,279*	...	*1,457*	...	...	*18,748*
Loss by Exchange	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	*368*	*398*	...	*166*	*2,891*	...	*2,706*	...	*476*	...	...	*6,127*
NET INDIA	...	28,696	16,843	22,012	12,604	...	2,063	2,634	40,360	125,212	2,910	292,700	5,395	1,606	81,492	16,510	41,563	2,565	24,269	594,7 1
Add—																				
England	94,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	94,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,297
Exchange	30,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,812	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	30,812
TOTAL	125,109	28,696	16,843	22,012	12,604	...	2,063	2,634	40,360	250,321	2,910	292,709	5,395	1,606	81,492	16,510	41,563	2,565	24,269	719,840*
CIVIL—																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	503
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	2,700	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	3,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,203
TOTAL CIVIL	...	2,700	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	3,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,203
TOTAL IMPERIAL CARRIED OVER	125,109	31,396	16,843	22,012	12,604	503	2,063	2,634	40,360	253,524	2,910	292,709	5,395	1,606	81,492	16,510	41,563	2,565	24,269*	723,043*

* Inclusive of Rx. 1,188 expenditure on Works and Repairs of the Indo-European Telegraph Department executed by Bombay, and charged in the Finance and Revenue accounts to the Telegraph Department.

	England.	India.									Burma.								
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Total India.	Central Provinces.	Upper.	Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Imperial brought over	125,109	31,396	16,843	22,012	12,604	503	2,063	2,634	40,360	253,524	2,910	292,709	5,895	1,606	81,492	16,510	41,563	2,565	24,269	723,043
PROVINCIAL.																				
CIVIL WORKS.																				
Departmental.																				
Civil Building—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,700	...	83,808	15,421	111,229	70,532	81,742	127,944	130,100	655,576
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,696	...	12,467	6,305	35,396	30,369	22,462	22,156	37,755	172,606
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,423	...	8,719	29,059	47,393	22,308	25,475	31,842	44,200	267,419
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,604	...	46,329	26,928	62,713	95,464	82,347	13,095	87,373	449,853
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	...	229	186	16,962	2,555	7,144	4,275	5,931	37,950
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	804	39	7,491	770	4,208	1,403	2,738	17,593
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135,231	...	152,456	77,938	281,184	221,998	223,378	200,715	308,097	1,600,997
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,711	...	43,468	35,558	72,188	77,316	57,048	43,623	93,199	458,101
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,023	...	3,109	606	4,763	2,875	4,006	1,534	5,702	26,612
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	12	21
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	3,587	275	—7,532	2,231	—2,106	2,148	—5,301	—5,498
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176,165	...	202,610	114,371	350,606	304,426	282,326	248,020	401,709	2,080,233
Civil.																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,576	1,077	...	235	...	4,888
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,963	...	694	...	4,657
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	503	585	...	1,317	...	2,405
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,113	...	7,860	...	9,978
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	9,270	...	4,015	...	13,285
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	7,914	...	...	...	8,122
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,292	24,922	...	14,181	...	43,885
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	140	4,490	1,841	...	5	6,510
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	...	...	204
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	50,163	1,811	2,109	1,352	1,607	...	1,046	57,994
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	50,163	1,811	6,541	30,968	3,348	14,121	1,051	108,043
Total Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176,205	...	252,773	116,182	357,147	335,394	285,674	262,141	402,760	2,188,276
INCORPORATED LOCAL.																				
CIVIL WORKS.																				
Departmental.																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	28	...	43	319	...	17,919	6,647	674	3,463	29,182
Repairs	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	151	136	...	5,013	8,896	...	227	14,468
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	30	...	1,118	...	...	...	...	1,148	20,856	4,386	9,867	17,935	...	73,268	14,715	1,747	29,967	173,789
Repairs	...	...	1,033	...	770	...	...	...	...	1,803	2,782	659	4,782	20,071	...	72,461	46,074	3,453	49,438	201,533
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	30	18	1,409	4,633	3,241	...	132	7,144	61	2,035	18,703
Repairs	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	1,539	1,236	...	1,625	4,430	...	443	9,315
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	1,147	...	1,960	...	...	...	...	3,107	23,684	6,454	21,015	42,838	...	170,418	87,906	5,935	85,573	446,990
Establishment	...	...	115	...	485	...	...	...	...	600	2	1,313	4,833	4,224	...	39,420	11,570	2,848	11,042	75,853
Tools and Plant	...	...	17	...	29	...	...	...	...	46	...	94	315	344	...	1,500	630	696	1,265	4,990
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—1,987	—1,987
Total	...	...	1,279	...	2,474	...	...	...	...	3,753	23,686	7,861	26,163	47,406	...	211,338	108,106	9,479	96,623	526,415
Civil.																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	...	34	7	...	...	...	...	...	41	114	78	2	...	65	3,246	...	15,837	4,883	24,266
Repairs	...	...	29	50	...	...	...	...	...	79	65	58	45	...	...	6,778	...	9,151	6,163	21,339
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225	2,333	2,810	...	124,008	4,629	...	72,340	16,224	223,569
Repairs	..	...	75	79	...	...	...	...	...	154	10,090	827	1,067	...	227,396	31,882	...	234,676	46,928	552,720
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	20	483	...	...	...	...	...	503	553	4,318	714	...	...	56	...	9,761	21,130	37,035
Repairs	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	674	689	565	...	1,132	300	...	13,791	10,566	27,725
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	163	622	...	...	...	...	...	785	12,721	8,303	5,203	...	352,601	46,891	...	355,556	104,594	886,654
Establishment	..	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	3,341	225	1,106	...	64,160	10,698	911	58,740	18,359	157,473
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	41	37	...	3,146	2,038	...	3,559	130	9,554
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803	63	83	159	7,055	68	10,281	155	1,332	19,999
Total	...	...	163	645	...	...	...	...	...	808	16,968	8,632	6,429	159	426,962	59,605	11,192	418,010	124,415	1,073,680
Total Incorporated Local	...	...	1,442	645	2,474	...	...	...	...	4,561	40,654	16,493	32,592	47,565	426,962	270,943	111,298	427,489	221,538	1,520,095
Total carried over	125,109	31,396	18,285	22,657	15,078	503	2,063	2,634	40,360	258,085	219,769	309,202	291,260	165,353	865,601	622,847	438,536	692,195	646,507	

	India.										Burma.								
	England.	Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Total India.	Central Provinces.	Upper.	Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total brought over	125,109	31,396	18,285	22,657	15,078	503	2,063	2,634	40,360	258,085	219,769	309,202	291,260	165,353	865,601	622,847	438,535	692,195	648,567	4,511,414
EXCLUDED LOCAL.																				
DEPARTMENTAL.*																				
Civil Works.																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,659	...	...	3,659	...	...	...	...	1,060	...	4,029	15	1,749	10,513
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	...	...	988	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,309	189	339	4,825
	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,647	...	...	4,647	...	...	...	...	1,060	...	7,338	204	2,088	15,337
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,878	...	...	1,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	7,161	9,205
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,570	...	...	2,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,210	...	1,937	5,717
	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,448	...	...	4,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,376	...	9,098	14,922
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,846	...	...	6,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,289	869	37,143	122,147
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,229	...	...	3,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,633	401	985	30,248
	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,075	...	...	10,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,922	1,270	38,128	152,395
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,170	...	...	19,170	...	...	...	...	1,060	...	111,636	1,474	49,314	182,654
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,117	...	...	2,117	...	...	...	...	74	...	1,902	339	3,533	10,965
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	...	203	...	...	...	...	5	...	129	22	192	551
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,490	...	...	21,490	...	...	...	...	1,139	...	116,667	1,835	53,039	194,170
Total carried over	125,109	31,396	18,285	22,657	15,078	503	23,553	2,634	40,360	279,575	219,769	309,202	291,260	165,353	866,740	622,847	555,202	694,030	701,606	4,705,584

	India.										Burma.								
	England.	Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Total India.	Central Provinces.	Upper.	Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total brought over	125,109	31,396	18,285	22,657	15,078	503	23,553	2,634	40,360	279,575	219,769	309,202	291,260	165,353	866,740	622,847	555,202	694,030	701,606	4,705,584
CONTRIBUTION.																				
DEPARTMENTAL.*																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	143	60	1,112	26	...	1,961	...	...	3,302	1,522	...	5	120	7,899	10,072	15,106	2,357	26,726	67,109
Repairs	...	38	...	733	67	...	90	...	...	928	83	...	11	...	1,146	67	...	...	122	2,357
	...	181	60	1,845	93	...	2,051	...	...	4,230	1,605	...	16	120	9,045	10,139	15,106	2,357	26,848	69,466
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	...	3,839	...	...	639	...	...	4,478	3,050	51	895	33	50	1,474	147	−59	...	10,119
Repairs	...	...	623	4,067	...	...	...	...	...	4,690	92	...	...	20	61	619	5	...	13	5,500
	...	...	623	7,906	...	...	639	...	...	9,168	3,142	51	895	53	111	2,093	152	−59	13	15,619
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	..	2,524	...	...	...	2,242	..	...	4,766	17,465	1,053	1,045	118	974	1,939	64,480	−95	...	91,745
Repairs	...	...	39	...	...	...	322	...	...	361	15	...	269	...	76	543	...	...	...	1,264
	...	...	2,563	...	...	...	2,564	...	...	5,127	17,480	1,053	1,314	118	1,050	2,482	64,480	−95	...	93,009
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	181	3,246	9,751	93	...	5,254	...	...	18,525	22,227	1,104	2,225	291	10,206	14,714	79,738	2,203	26,861	178,094
Establishment	...	...	367	2,434	22	...	...	...	...	2,823	892	232	495	...	248	−13	5,022	90	1	9,799
Tools and Plant	...	...	49	151	1	...	...	...	...	201	154	16	32	...	16	−2	33	46	...	496
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CIVIL WORKS	...	181	3,662	12,336	116	...	5,254	...	...	21,549	23,273	1,352	2,752	291	10,170	14,699	84,793	2,339	26,862	188,380
GRAND TOTAL	125,109	31,577	21,947	34,993	15,194	503	28,807	2,634	40,360	301,124	243,042	310,554	294,012	165,644	877,210	637,546	639,995	696,369	728,468	4,893,964

* The outlay by Civil Officers from this source is not known.

* Outlay from this source by officers of other Departments is not known.

CALCUTTA;

R. G. MACDONALD,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 23rd April 1892.

The weather during the present week has been unsettled in a greater or less degree over nearly the whole country. In North-West India a well-marked depression existed during most of the week, and gave squally winds and duststorms to the north-west stations; in North-East India steep gradients have prevailed, accompanied with strong winds blowing from the Bay inland, and moderately heavy scattered showers occurred almost daily; in the central parts the weather was fine and more settled than in other places; in the Peninsula, though pressure was high, showers were very general in the south and west. At the close of the week a depression commenced to form in the extreme south and heavy rain fell over Ceylon.

The chart of the 17th showed low pressures over the Punjab and Gangetic plain and high pressures over Assam and Burma, and relatively high pressures over the Bay and the greater part of the Peninsula. A slight depression was, however, shown off the Malabar Coast. Except in Bengal, the pressure differences were small. Easterly winds prevailed over North Bengal and to a certain distance up the Gangetic plain, and north-easterly breezes were reported from the West Coast. Elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. The force at the head of the Bay was high. Showers of rain had fallen over Upper Burma, Assam, North and East Bengal, and the south and west of the Peninsula. Except at Cochin and Wellington, the amounts in no case equalled one inch. On the 18th pressure was decreasing in parts of North-West and of North-East India, and was generally increasing elsewhere. The depression over the Punjab had become better defined and the surrounding gradients steeper, while the low pressure area off the Malabar Coast had disappeared. In other respects there had been no important change in the distribution. The easterly current up the Gangetic plain had extended north-westward as far as the Central Punjab. In other respects the wind directions were little altered. General showers were reported from Malabar and scattered showers from North-East India, while very slight falls of rain had occurred at Raipur and Gopalpur. Sibsagar, Mymensing, and Jessore received one inch and the other stations small amounts. On the 19th the barometer was falling almost everywhere, but the general conditions were very little changed, and the winds maintained the same general directions. Light showers of rain were reported from the West Coast stations from Karwar to Trivandrum, and scattered showers of moderate amount from North-East India. On the 20th pressure was giving way, except on the West Coast and in Assam and Arakan, but the changes were moderate or slight, except in the Punjab, where the fall had been brisk and the depression had undergone development. The winds were stronger over a large part of the country, but the directions were little changed. Westerly winds prevailed over the central parts of the country, southerly winds over the north of the Bay, and easterly winds in North Bengal and along the Himalayas as far north-west as Sialkot. On the 21st the Punjab depression began to move eastward. Consequently the barometer had fallen over the eastern, while it had risen over the western, half of India. The winds were little changed. Rain had nearly ceased over the Peninsula, but showers were general over Bengal, and rain had also occurred at Silchar, Moulmein, Simla, and Mussoorie. The chart of the 22nd showed that pressure was generally decreasing, the fall in Bengal and adjacent region being large. Gradients had consequently increased between Bengal and Lower Burma, but in other respects the distribution remained generally similar to that of the previous day. Rain had fallen in North Bengal, Assam, Burma, and the south of the Peninsula. The chart of the 23rd showed

that the Punjab depression was still moving slowly eastward. Pressure was consequently falling in the west of the North-West Provinces and rising in most other places. A small depression was apparently forming in the south of the Peninsula, and the barometer was falling in Malabar. Squally cyclonic winds prevailed in North-West India and in the extreme south. The rainfall was light and confined to scattered showers in North-East India and the south-west of the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The fairly steady daily rainfall which occurred in Bengal and Assam depressed the temperature in that region, and the heat was hardly so great as is usual; but the rainfall elsewhere was too light to materially affect the weather, and in the north-west the heat remained very great.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·1	—0·2	—0·2	+0·2	+0·7	+1·1	+0·9	+0·3
Bengal and Assam	—0·6	—2·0	—2·6	—0·4	—0·4	+0·3	+2·7	—0·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+3·5	+5·2	+2·6	+4·6	+3·4	+3·5	+2·9	+3·7
Punjab	+8·5	+8·3	+8·3	+9·5	+7·4	+5·8	+8·5	+8·0
Bombay	+2·9	+2·7	+1·9	+1·5	+1·1	+0·6	+1·1	+1·7
Berar and Central Provinces	+6·6	+5·8	+4·4	+4·1	+3·9	+2·9	+3·4	+4·4
Guzerat and Central India	+6·0	+4·9	+4·7	+3·5	+2·3	+3·2	+3·2	+4·0
Sind and Rajputana	+7·9	+6·3	+6·0	+6·7	+4·9	+5·1	+6·0	+6·1
Madras	—0·1	+0·4	+1·2	+1·9	+2·8	+2·2	+2·4	+1·5
Mean for whole India	+3·8	+3·5	+2·9	+3·5	+2·9	+2·7	+3·5	+3·3

The above table shows that for the whole of India the mean temperature for the week has exhibited a mean diurnal excess of 3·3°. The warmest day was the 17th with a mean temperature 3·8° higher than usual, and the coolest day was the 22nd with a mean temperature 2·7° higher than usual. The mean temperature of Bengal and Assam for the week was half a degree lower than usual, but in all the other Provinces there was an excess. This excess ranged from 0·3° in Burma and 1½° over the Peninsula to about 4° in the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Guzerat to 6° in Sind and Rajputana and to 8° in the Punjab.

All over North-West and Central India the maxima generally ranged between about 100° and about 112°, and in the Punjab in the early part of the week the day temperatures were from 10° to 15° above the normal average.

Rain has been practically confined to North-East India and to the south and west of the Peninsula. Light showers have also occurred over the east of the Peninsula, over the centre and east of the Central Provinces, over the north-west of the Punjab and the submontane part of the North-West Provinces; but practically rain was confined to the two regions mentioned above.

In all thirty-two out of the fifty-one rainfall divisions received rain, but of these thirty-two nine divisions received an average fall for the district of less than one-tenth of an inch of rain during the week, and hence cannot be said to have received effective rain. The regions where actually no rain fell during the week included all the North-West Provinces divisions (except the Submontane), all the Punjab divisions (except the north-west), Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces (West), Guzerat, Kattiawar, Sind, Central India, and Rajputana, while the divisions which received rain, but where the average for the division for the whole week was less than one-tenth of an inch, were Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Behar (North and South), the North-West Provinces (Submontane), the Punjab (North-West), the Central Provinces (Central and East), and Hyderabad (South). Of the divisions which received rain, seventeen had more than the normal fall of the week, twelve had less, and in three cases there was either no rain or no comparison was possible. The greatest actual excess was in Assam (Surma), where eleven inches more than the usual amount was recorded. This was followed by an excess of 2·73 inches in Assam (Brahmaputra), of 1·83 inch in Malabar, and of 1·69 inch in North Bengal.

The last three columns of the rainfall table shew the total actual and total normal rainfall for the two months February 28th to April 23rd, and the difference of the actual from the normal.

In the Burma divisions except Arakan, in the Assam divisions, in the north and central divisions of Bengal, in Malabar, in Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, and in Madras (South) the average actual rainfall has been in excess, while, on the contrary, in all the other divisions the actual has been in defect of the normal. The greatest excess relatively to the normal has been in the west of the Peninsula, where from three to four times the usual amount of rain has fallen during the period under review.

The following are the falls of rain exceeding three inches during the week, which, it will be observed, were nearly all recorded in North-East India. In—

Burma	Mogok	Sudder	received	3·56 inches.
Bengal	Chittagong	Ditto	ditto	3·89 ,,
	Noakhali	Ditto	ditto	4·51 ,,
	Dacca	Munshiganj	ditto	3·09 ,,
	Mymensingh	Netrakona	ditto	4·14 ,,
Assam	Sylhet	Sudder	ditto	8·05 ,,
	Cachar	Ditto	ditto	11·73 ,,
	Khasia Hills	Cherrapunji	ditto	43·60 ,,
	Sibsagar	Sudder	ditto	3·27 ,,
	Lakhimpur	Sadiya	ditto	7·74 ,,
	Darrang	Mangaldai	ditto	3·46 ,,
	Kamrup	Rangiya	ditto	6·56 ,,
	Dhubri	Goalpara	ditto	7·80 ,,
Bengal	Jessore	Narail	ditto	3·36 ,,
	Rungpur	Kurigram	ditto	4·93 ,,
	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	ditto	8·63 ,,
	Darjeeling	Kurseong	ditto	4·31 ,,
Malabar	Calicut	Badagara	ditto	8·65 ,,
	South Kanara	Hosdrug	ditto	8·36 ,,
	Travancore	Kottayam	ditto	5·33 ,,
Madras	Nilgiris	Kotagiri	ditto	4·19 ,,
Mysore	Mysore	Mandya	ditto	3·08 ,,

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 23rd, 1892.			Rainfall data from February 28th to April 23rd.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to April 23rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·62	1·26	— 0·64	5·96	3·19	+ 87
	Lower Burma	0·39	0·36	+ 0·03	1·89	1·33	+ 42
	Central Burma	0·66	0·36	+ 0·30	2·17	1·04	+ 109
	Upper Burma	0·68	?	?	2·34	?	?
	Arakan	0·61	0·55	+ 0·06	0·61	1·46	— 58
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·30	0·87	+ 1·43	3·58	5·07	— 29
	Assam (Surma)	14·64	2·75	+11·89	31·96	10·15	+ 67
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·24	1·51	+ 2·73	12·43	8·35	+ 49
	Deltaic Bengal	0·99	0·54	+ 0·45	1·84	3·28	— 44
	Central Bengal	0·58	0·27	+ 0·31	2·58	1·80	+ 43
	North Bengal	2·36	0·67	+ 1·69	6·17	3·23	+ 91
	Orissa	0·03	0·34	— 0·31	1·88	1·91	— 1
	Chota Nagpur	0·04	0·13	— 0·09	0·34	1·39	— 76
	Behar (South)	0·09	0·06	+ 0·03	0·24	0·54	— 56
	Do. (North)	0·04	0·11	— 0·07	0·65	0·75	— 13
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·37	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·41	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·57	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·39	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·53	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·02	0·04	— 0·02	0·04	1·34	— 97
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·05	0·78	— 94
	Do. (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·76	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·09	1·60	— 96
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·29	— 0·29	0·17	4·69	— 96
	Do. (North-West)	0·01	0·23	— 0·22	0·62	3·14	— 80
	Do. (West)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·03	1·05	— 97
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·46	0·63	+ 1·83	5·24	2·74	+ 91
	Madras (South Central)	1·04	0·70	+ 0·34	1·05	3·00	— 35
	Coorg	0·94	0·40	+ 0·54	3·00	2·24	+ 34
	Mysore	1·01	0·36	+ 0·65	2·20	1·01	+ 118
	Konkan	0·19	0·05	+ 0·14	0·55	0·14	+ 293
	Bombay Deccan	0·13	0·11	+ 0·02	1·37	0·56	+ 145
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·04	0·11	— 64
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·51	— 100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·48	— 100
	Ditto (Central)	0·03	0·04	— 0·01	0·06	0·76	— 92
	Ditto (East)	0·01	0·07	— 0·06	0·03	1·05	— 97
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	Kattiawar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·24	— 100
	Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·01	0·39	— 97
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·23	— 100
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·22	— 100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·18	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·10	0·26	— 0·16	0·18	0·94	— 81
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0·10	?	?	0·45	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·01	0·13	— 0·12	0·11	1·10	— 90
	Madras (Central)	0·17	0·21	— 0·04	0·31	0·69	— 55
	East Coast (Central)	0·12	0·03	+ 0·09	0·12	0·57	— 79
	Ditto (South)	0·12	0·37	— 0·25	0·34	1·57	— 78
	Madras (South)	1·08	0·57	+ 0·51	2·77	2·20	+ 26

SIMLA, *28th April, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd April.*—Rainfall heavy on West Coast and Nilgiris; good to fair in parts of Southern districts, Coimbatore, Salem, Ganjam, Agency tracts, and Vizagapatam; showers in parts of Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. Rain since 23rd in parts of Chingleput and Central districts. Agricultural outlook in affected area unaltered. Rain has improved water-supply in places; otherwise water very scanty in affected parts. Scarcity of fodder increases, especially in Bellary. Prices stationary. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Deccan 50,670, Karnatic 5,749, and Central 5,284: *Total* 61,703 against 54,904 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 566 and Central 266: *Total* 832 against 917 last week. Decrease in Markapur, Kurnool. Loans for wells:—Deccan Rs. 4,20,000, Karnatic Rs. 3,73,000, and Central Rs. 7,19,000: *Total* Rs. 15,12,000 disbursed. Wells constructed or repaired—511, 1,679, and 786: under construction—3,869, 1,744, and 4,668 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 36,000 disbursed in Deccan; elsewhere figures unchanged. Deccan districts as before. Karnatic includes Nellore and Chingleput; Central—North Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th April.*—Slight rain in parts of seven districts. Harvesting of late crops almost completed. Preparations for next season continue generally. Fodder insufficient in parts of ten and water in parts of seven districts. Cattle distressed in parts of six districts. Prices generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Professional Agency—Bijapur 232, Belgaum 1,545, and Dharwar 1,177; Civil Agency—Bijapur 690, Belgaum 572, and Dharwar 81; on relief works in Poona 435: *Total* 4,732.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Rain has fallen over the greater part of the Province, and general agricultural prospects have *pro tanto* improved. Cultivation much stimulated, except in South Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, which have had only a few scanty showers. More rain is also wanted in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and in parts of the Dacca and Bhagalpur Divisions. In the Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions there has been copious rain, and prospects of early rice and jute are favourable. All standing crops have been benefited by the rain, but the spring rice, which has already suffered from previous drought, is not expected to yield a good outturn. Indigo much benefited in the Saran, Champaran, and Midnapur Districts. Sugarcane promises well. Mango has also suffered in the Bhagalpur Division and in parts of Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions, but the general prospects are still fair. *Mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) is yielding a good outturn, except in places in the Bhagalpur Division. Prices continue steady with a slight tendency to rise throughout the Patna Division. Condition of cattle is generally fair. Fodder supply is improving, but insufficiency of water is still reported from many places. In the Rajshahi Division generally the prospect of the early (autumn) crop has greatly improved: this has induced the grainsellers to open their stores, and enables the cultivators to give employment to labourers; but the effect on prices has not been great. In

the Bhagalpur Division and parts of the Patna Division the rain has done some good, and stimulated the cultivation of the early (autumn) crops. Want of work is now acutely felt in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, but there is no lack of food. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Muzaffarpur 4,992, Darbhanga 17,828, Monghyr 56 (including 13 dependants), Bhagalpur 7,056, Purneah 1,404, and Dinajpur 1,977: *Total* 33,313. *Numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief*:—Darbhanga 24, Monghyr 213, Bhagalpur 654, and Purneah 1,073: *Total* 1,964.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th April.*—Weather seasonable and heat increasing. Light local showers in Gorakhpur, Almora, and Garhwal; more rain urgently wanted in the last two districts. Threshing of spring crops in progress. Indigo, sugarcane, and extra crops are being irrigated. Prospects fair. Supplies ample, except in Garhwal, where food stocks are low. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices generally steady: have slightly risen in Jhansi, and continue high in Almora.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th April.*—Rainfall *nil*. Prices unsettled in one district, falling in one, rising in another, and stationary elsewhere. Reaping of spring crops nearly over. Threshing operations in progress. Sowings for autumn crops on irrigated lands going on. Sugarcane weeding in progress; rain wanted. Water scarce in trans-Indus and part of Dera Ismail Khan. Crops on the Sidhnai Canal bad; damaged by gales in Peshawar. Outturn poor in one district and below average in another. Winged locusts passed through the Dera tahsil from north-east to south-west. Young locusts appeared in the Tank tahsil, but have gone towards the hills. Condition of cattle is good in all but three districts. Fodder sufficient in three districts; scarce elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th April.*—Weather hot and generally cloudy. Threshing of spring crops in Northern districts in progress. Prospects of spring harvest unchanged. Land being prepared for autumn sowings in Southern districts. Prospects of the sugarcane crop are good in two districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 23rd April.*—Rain in varying quantity fell in a few districts of Lower Burma and in most districts of Upper Burma, including all scarcity districts, except Magwe. Paddy cultivation progressing, and in Kyaukse the crop is being reaped. Wheat, gram, and miscellaneous crops being reaped. Price of paddy has risen largely in Magwe, considerably in Lower Chindwin and Mandalay, and slightly in Toungoo, Thayetmyo, Prome, and Rangoon, while in Akyab there is a slight fall. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Shwebo 2,296, Yeu 1,910, Lower Chindwin 753, Myingyan 315, Magwe 12: *Total* 5,286.

Assam.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall sufficient. Sowing of early rice continues. Prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th April.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good in parts of Mysore, Bangalore, and Hassan Districts. Crops benefited by rain. Sugarcane planted in parts. No material change in prices. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on relief works*:—Bangalore 252, Kolar 1,369, Tumkur 1,969, Mysore 323, Chitaldroog 559, and Shimoga 439: *Total* 4,911.

COORG: Rainfall good. Hot-weather rice crop thriving. Sufficient rain fell in all parts for coffee blossom. Slight rise in prices. Forage scanty. Water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th April.*—BERAR: Weather warm. Harvesting of spring crops completed. Preparation of land for ensuing crops progressing. Fodder insufficient in one district. Water insufficient in Wun. Prices stationary in three districts out of four.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good during week. Scarcity of water and fodder increasing in all talukas and cattle getting weaker. Prices—Wheat 9, coarse rice 8½, white *juar* 13½, yellow *juar* 16, and *tur* 11½ seers per current rupee. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works* (*for week ending 26th March*):—Lingsagur District 9,260, Raichur District 5,791, and Nalgunda District 2,670: *Total* 17,721.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th April.*—No rain during the week. Agricultural operations completed in Gwalior, Western Malwa, and Neemuch; in progress in other Agencies. Threshing of wheat almost finished in Bhopawar, and land being prepared for autumn crops. Condition of standing crops generally good; probable outturn average. Condition of agricultural stock good. Pasturage good, but water scarce in parts of Bhopawar and Indore. Prices of foodgrains steady in five Agencies and Neemuch; high in two other Agencies. Condition of opium indifferent in Baghelkhand, fair in Western Malwa, and good in Goona. Rajputana emigrants returning through Malwa to their homes.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th April.*—No rain. Agricultural operations generally satisfactory. Standing crops good. Spring crop gathered in Marwar and Meywar. Sugarcane sowing in progress in Kerowli. Outturn of harvest good in Marwar, fair in Ulwar, average in Kotah and Dholepur, and below average in Ajmere and elsewhere. No damage done to crops in any State. Cattle suffering from want of fodder and water in Marwar. Agricultural stock good in Sirohi, Jhallawar, Kotah, and Harowti; fair in Jeypore, Dholepur, and Ulwar; partly fair in Meywar and Bikanir; and poor in Ajmere and elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder very scarce, and dear in Ajmere and seven States; sufficient in four tahsils of Bikanir and elsewhere. Prices rising in Serohi, steady in five States, fluctuating in three, and falling, or partly falling, in others. Tanks and wells dry in Pertabgarh; wells low in Jhallawar; water ample in Meywar. FAMINE RELIEF: Fifty immigrants employed on deepening tanks in Jhallawar; in Ajmere 1,504 labourers on ordinary works, 27,637 on relief works, and 4,928 in receipt of gratuitous relief; in Marwar 2,021 persons on relief works and 2,081 receiving gratuitous relief; Kishengarh—948 on relief works and 121 in receipt of gratuitous relief; in Bikanir scarcity throughout whole or part of ten tehsils; 6,084 persons on relief works and 2,520 receiving gratuitous relief; 98 immigrants and three cattle in Kotah: *Total*—on relief works 38,244; on gratuitous relief 9,650.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st April.*—Heavy showers with occasional hail. Prospects good. Prices continue high. Weather very cool and pleasant.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1892.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				Natal.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	12	12	24	38·39	4	2	6	42·85	16	14	30
From 2 to 10 years	36	28	64		15	21	36		51	49	100
„ 10 „ 20 „	97	43	140		25	18	43		122	61	183
„ 20 „ 30 „	513	195	708		158	67	225		671	262	933
„ 30 „ 40 „	47	15	62		27	5	32		74	20	94
„ 40 „ 50 „	2	...	2		...	...	...		2	...	2
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	707	293	1,000		229	113	342		936	406	1,342

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	82	28	110	26	7	33	108	35	143
North-Western Provinces	388	213	601	151	94	245	539	307	846
Oudh	198	50	248	46	11	57	244	61	305
Central India	3	...	3	1	...	1	4	...	4
Punjab	4	1	5	1	...	1	5	1	6
Nepal and Native States	28	1	29	4	1	5	32	2	34
Mixed Bombay and Madras	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Grand Total	707	293	1,000	229	113	342	936	406	1,342

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	101	32	133	24	8	32	125	40	165
Agriculturists	273	101	374	114	46	160	387	147	534
Artisans	35	16	51	16	11	27	51	27	78
Low castes	204	103	307	73	45	118	277	148	425
Musalmans	94	41	135	2	3	5	96	44	140
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	707	293	1,000	229	113	342	936	406	1,342

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	840	362	1,202
2. Musalmans	96	44	140
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	936	406	1,342

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BALUCHISTAN FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

No. 77-I., dated Simla, the 22nd April, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Baluchistan for the year 1890-91 forwarded with letter No. 3533, dated 10th November 1891, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

OBSERVATIONS.—This is the first report of the kind submitted to the Government of India. The number of minor works in Baluchistan dealt with in the present report, and of which both Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, is two. There are no major works in Baluchistan.

2. The Capital outlay on the two works during and up to the end of 1890-91 was as follows:

	Number of Works.	During the year 1890-91.								Total direct and indirect to end of 1890-91.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Minor Works and Navigation.										
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43)	2	15,337	8,964	...	...	1,846	26,147	1,255	27,402	15,40,609

The total outlay on the Shebo Canal during 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 10,027, of which Rs. 3,743 represented the establishment charges; that on the Khushdil Khan Reservoir amounted to Rs. 17,375, of which Rs. 5,221 was on account of establishment. The high establishment charges on the former work are said to be due to exceptional circumstances, but what those circumstances were should have been explained. On the latter work the proportion of establishment charges to works outlay was also high.

The Shebo Canal has been in operation three years. During the year under review tank No. 4 was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,914.

3. The Khushdil Khan Reservoir was completed in March 1890, and the scheme as sanctioned is now finished. The first 11 feet of water in the reservoir were filled by ordinary rainfall over the catchment area, and water was first let in through the Barshor feeder cut on the 14th January 1891. By the 24th February 1891 the reservoir was filled to a total depth of 26 feet, which is 12 feet below the crest level of the dam and 5 feet below the proposed level of the full supply of the reservoir. On March 10th the water level rose to 27½ feet due to heavy rainfall, but the dam has stood well, only slight leakage due to springs being observed.

4. The following statement shows the actual financial results of the year under review:

Works.	Total Capital outlay to end of year, including indirect charges.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital at end of year.
		Irrigation Revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Minor Works and Navigation.									
Shebo Canal	6,55,170	16,181	18	16,199	14,480	1,279	15,759	440	0·07
Khushdil Khan Reservoir . . .	8,85,439	10	...	10	6,889	121	7,010	—7,000	...
Total .	15,40,609	16,191	18	16,209	21,369	1,400	22,769	—6,560	...

On the Shebo Canal the revenue is collected on the *batai* system, *i.e.*, in kind, and was assessed at one-fourth of the produce, except in the case of the Shadezai people, who pay only an one-eighth share because of their claims to a part of the water in the river. The yield of wheat and barley per acre during the year was—wheat 8 maunds 34 seers and barley 12 maunds 5 seers. Calculating at the rates at which wheat and barley were sold during the year under review, *viz.*, Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2-0-0 per maund, the revenue per acre of wheat amounted to Rs. 4-9-3, and of barley to Rs. 5-7-4.

The kharif crop consists of millet, Indian-corn, and melons. Taking the rates at which the first two of these were sold during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 2-0-0 per maund respectively, the revenue realized was Rs. 1-4-6 per acre of millet and Rs. 2-7-0 per acre of maize, the rate per acre of melon being Rs. 3-5-0.

5. The area irrigated by the Shebo Canal during the year amounted to 2,656 acres, of which 313 acres were kharif and 2,343 acres rabi.

The area shown under Khushdil Khan Reservoir, *viz.*, 1·5 acres, was irrigated from the Surkhab karez—a karez excavated close to Khushdil Khan to bring water from the Surkhab river to culturable ground. The cost of this karez has been included in the Capital cost of the Khushdil Khan scheme.

6. The following table shows the details of the working expenses exhibited in the statement in para. 4:

	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.	Indirect charges.	Total working expenses.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Shebo Canal	5,116	9,136	228	14,480	1,279	15,759
Khushdil Khan Reservoir .	6,025	864	...	6,889	121	7,010
Total .	11,141	10,000	228	21,369	1,400	22,769

The establishment charges form a large proportion of the total expenditure. It is said that they will be reduced in succeeding years by putting both the Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Reservoir scheme under the same establishment. The large expenditure on repairs on the Shebo Canal was due to the construction of a catch-water drain which was found necessary to intercept the drainage from higher lands, and to the planting of trees to protect the slopes of the channels.

The outlay for repairs on the Khushdil Khan Reservoir so soon after the completion of the works was due to the damage done by the heavy rainfall.

7. The months of greatest rainfall in Baluchistan are November to March. The rainfall at Quetta and Pishin respectively during 1890-91 was

18·26 and 20·54 inches as compared with 7·17 and 5·31 inches in the previous year. The rainfall of the year under review was of an abnormal character.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan for information.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Also that the Review be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW ON THE REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

No. 84-I., dated Simla, the 28th April, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Rajputana for the year 1890-91 forwarded with letter No. 2864 S., dated 12th December 1891, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS.—The year 1890-91 was not a favourable one for the crops in Rajputana owing to the insufficient supply of water in the tanks due to the scanty rainfall. The average rainfall in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts was 12·04 and 13·56 inches, or less than that of the previous year by 9·40 and 3·27 inches respectively.

2. The Capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 21,223, of which Rs. 16,326 was on works. The total Capital expenditure on the three groups of tanks to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 16,67,904.

3. The following statement shows the actual financial results of the year under review as given in the Revenue Accounts :

Tanks in	Total Capital outlay to end of year, including indirect charges.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital at end of year.
		Irrigation revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	8,97,471	57,170	1,467	58,637	27,958	714	28,672	29,965	3·34
Beawar ,, ...	6,31,668	41,798	1,336	43,134	13,677	342	14,019	29,115	4·61
Todgurh ,, ...	1,38,765	22,858	116	22,974	16,500	426	16,926	6,048	4·36
TOTAL ...	16,67,904	1,21,826	2,919	1,24,745	58,135	1,482	59,617	65,128	3·90
Figures for 1889-90 ...	16,46,681	1,24,016	3,535	1,27,551	55,550	2,557	58,107	69,444	4·22

The irrigation revenue collected was made up as follows :

	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Water rates directly paid	9,243	12,879
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,12,583	1,11,137
	1,21,826	1,24,016

The share of enhanced revenue is made up of water rates, share of well assessments, and the difference between dry and wet rates which are collected with the land revenue.

4. The revenue assessed for the year is compared in the following table with the area irrigated. The decrease in the assessment is ascribed chiefly to the deficient rainfall, which failed to fill the tanks to the normal extent :

Sub-Collectorate.	Irrigation revenue assessed.	Area.			Assessment per acre.
		Irrigated.	Protected.	Total.	
	Rs.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*
Ajmere	49,395	7,931	4,721	12,652	3·90
Beawar	43,901	7,235	5,947	13,182	3·33
Todgurh	21,933	1,893	790	2,683	8·17
TOTAL FOR 1890-91 ...	1,15,229	17,059	11,458	28,517	4·04
TOTAL FOR 1889-90 ...	1,24,535	23,191	12,579	35,770	3·48

In the last clause of para. 4 of the Review on the Revenue Report for 1889-90, it was desired that, in submitting the report under review, it should be explained whether the irrigation revenue assessed relates to the area actually irrigated only, or if it includes the area protected as given in Statement I. E.; but no explanation is offered on this point, except that in para. 3 of Superintending Engineer's note, in which it is stated that, so far as he is aware, the irrigation revenue assessed includes all assessments due on protected as well as on irrigated areas. The question should have been answered by the Revenue authorities by whom the assessment is made, and the attention of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, is invited to the subject.

Of the irrigated area, 12,429 acres were cultivated under kharif and 4,630 acres under rabi crop. There was less irrigation in the rabi crops of 1891 than in the preceding year owing to deficiency of water. No remissions were, however, given.

5. The following table shows the distribution of the working expenses :

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
New Works, Maintenance and Repairs ...	30,821	39,549	+8,728
Establishment	24,832	16,819	—8,013
Tools and Plant	—103	1,767	+1,870
Leave and Pension allowances	2,557	1,482	—1,075
TOTAL ...	58,107	59,617	+1,510

There is an increase in the working expenses of Rs. 1,510 as compared with the figures of the previous year. The cost of working expenses per acre

irrigated was Rs. 2·09 as compared with Rs. 1·62 per acre in the preceding year.

The establishment charges were divided as follows:

	Rs.
Direction	3,954
Executive	5,864
Civil Officers	7,001
	16,819

The outlay on new works and repairs was Rs. 3,260 and Rs. 36,289 respectively. The increased expenditure on the maintenance of irrigation works is due to the fact that some of the work was especially undertaken during the year as famine relief measures.

6. Some information as regards the experimental cutting of crops is furnished in statement No. VI appended to this Report. The highest produce per acre for barley crop was 28 maunds of grain and 44 maunds of straw. The value of these were respectively Rs. 56 and Rs. 66, and the expenditure is put down at Rs. 75 per acre, leaving a profit to the cultivator of Rs. 47. The statement need not be submitted with future reports, but the average results for each kind of crop would be interesting, and might be exhibited and commented on. The total value of the irrigated and unirrigated crops is estimated at nearly 5 lakhs, barley, maize, and cotton being the principal crops.

7. Table VII attached to the Report gives some details regarding the measurement of the depth of water in wells. It will be sufficient in future reports if information of this nature is summarised without submitting the detailed figures.

8. The Report has been correctly prepared, but the sketch map referred to in para. 7 of the Reviews on the two preceding years' Reports has not been submitted. The omission has been noticed by the Superintending Engineer in para. 2 of his note on the present Report, but the attention of the Agent to the Governor General and the Chief Commissioner is again invited to this.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information and guidance.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Also that the Review be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. II OF 1892-93.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	Week ending 18th April 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 16th April 1892. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 18th April 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st to 16th April 1892.	Total increase in 1892-93.	Total decrease in 1892-93.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16th April 1892	East Indian (*a*)	531	1,577	10,38,205	658	1,577	11,12,421	705	27,60,558	24,78,628	...	2,81,930
16th ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	12,080	212	57	11,862	208	39,564	30,847	...	8,717
16th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	132	712	1,28,935	181	755	1,34,759	178	3,09,193	3,14,575	5,382	...
16th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	199	10,245	51	199	12,981	65	30,955	33,615	2,660	...
16th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	1,71,414	206	831	1,64,495	198	3,99,199	3,84,100	...	15,099
16th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	90	752	1,06,420	142	752	1,15,000	153	2,70,762	2,76,095	5,333	...
16th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	4,38,545	262	1,674	4,87,000	291	11,51,617	10,83,857	...	67,760
16th ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	1,04,660	100	1,044	94,843	91	2,68,165	2,04,414	...	63,751
16th ditto	South Indian	166	901	1,56,359	174	1,043	1,36,093	130	3,74,697	3,09,859	...	64,838
	TOTAL	225	7,745	21,66,863	280	7,932	22,69,454	286	56,04,710	51,15,990	...	4,88,720
	State Lines worked by the State.											
16th April 1892	North Western (*d*)	219	2,395	6,58,318	275	2,460	5,23,788	213	17,16,191	12,47,425	...	4,68,766
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	3,17,983	460	692	2,05,410	297	7,36,391	4,68,368	...	2,68,023
16th ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	777	2,08,869	269	777	1,58,980	205	5,67,632	3,76,979	...	1,90,653
16th ditto	Bengal Central (*e*)	103	125	14,219	114	125	11,320	91	39,373	30,164	...	9,209
16th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	330	41	8	277	35	987	471	...	516
16th ditto	Jorhát	44	28	845	30	28	910	31	2,318	1,847	...	471
16th ditto	Burma (*f*)	190	556	1,12,423	202	715	1,29,080	181	3,06,812	3,43,902	37,090	...
	TOTAL	221	4,581	13,12,987	287	4,805	10,29,765	214	33,69,704	24,69,156	...	9,00,548
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
16th April 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	497	1,492	13,25,245	888	1,492	11,77,188	789	32,10,149	26,12,826	...	5,97,323
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	3,36,590	730	461	3,94,000	855	8,76,215	8,47,143	...	29,072
16th ditto	Madras	218	840	1,72,456	205	840	1,90,122	226	4,46,354	4,15,606	...	30,748
	TOTAL	419	2,793	18,34,291	657	2,793	17,61,310	631	45,32,718	38,75,575	...	6,57,143
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	265	15,119	53,14,141	351	15,530	50,60,529	326	1,35,07,132	1,14,60,721	...	20,46,411
	Assisted Companies.											
16th April 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	162	24,485	151	162	21,978	136	70,023	54,777	...	15,246
16th ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	11,017	501	22	10,623	483	25,014	22,075	...	2,939
16th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	9,750	146	67	12,179	182	29,407	23,211	...	6,196
16th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	8,582	110	78	11,525	148	24,316	25,041	725	...
	TOTAL	128	329	53,834	164	329	56,305	171	1,48,760	1,25,104	...	23,656
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
16th April 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*h*)	140	354	48,879	138	354	55,760	158	1,24,481	1,26,720	2,239	...
16th ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	21,614	73	311	23,800	77	56,794	55,840	...	954
16th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	4,752	66	72	11,250	156	11,981	19,200	7,219	...
16th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	68	4,441	65	93	7,430	80	11,869	15,584	3,715	...
16th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	1,410	108	13	2,010	155	3,419	3,637	218	...
16th ditto	Kolhápur	...	...	...	...	29	1,982	68	...	3,646	3,646	...
	TOTAL	104	803	81,096	101	872	1,02,232	117	2,08,544	2,24,627	16,083	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
16th April 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	13,216	122	108	12,506	116	45,003	31,254	...	13,749
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
16th April 1892	Jodhpore-Bickaneer	58	124	9,236	74	292	17,800	61	28,056	41,757	13,701	...
16th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	39,087	117	334	45,932	138	1,01,153	96,496	...	4,657
16th ditto	Morvi	60	94	7,009	75	94	5,831	62	17,166	13,708	...	3,458
	TOTAL	78	552	55,332	100	720	69,563	97	1,46,375	1,51,961	5,586	...
	GRAND TOTAL	245	16,911	55,17,619	326	17,559	53,01,135	302	1,40,55,814	1,19,93,667	...	20,62,147

(*a*) Includes the Nalháti State Railway, now amalgamated with the East Indian Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bezváda Extension.

SIMLA, *the 28th April, 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 15	11 13	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 3	15 7¾
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 S	20 S	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	9 8	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	18 8	18 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 10	12 5	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 5	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 8	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 5	9 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	‡	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	18 14	18 14
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 6	10 10	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	320 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	‡	...	...	8 4	8 12	9 4	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 2	‡	‡	...	...	392 0	392 0	12 4	12 4
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	10 5	20 10	20 10	9 8	9 8	68 0	68 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	8 3	9 12	9 11	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 10	‡	...	5 10	5 0	218 0	218 0	7 3	10 0
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 3	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	14 4	‡	14 4	5 13	5 13	356 4	356 4	16 0	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	28 0	28 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	13 10	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	30 0	27 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	20 0	20 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	13 14	15 3	16 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	10 10	10 10
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 8	8 12	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 4	10 4
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 9
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	7 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 3½	10 0	10 0	11 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	12 0*	12 0*	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	10 0
Chittagong	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 15	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	11 0	10 8	...	20 8	11 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	9 8	...	...	10 12	10 8
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 12	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 4	10 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	11 5	11 2	15 5	15 13	8 3	8 1	11 6	11 10	15 9	16 2	14 8	13 5	...	...	11 6	11 6	15 4	15 6	16 0	16 0	15 12	15 9	92 8	95 0	11 0	11 3
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 3	12 1	17 12½	20 0	10 10½	10 10½	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13½	17 12½	...	...	18 13	17 12½	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	10 8	10 0	...	...	10 8	11 8	13 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	20 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	15 0	...	...	11 8	13 0	...	...	10 12	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	11 4	11 4	17 0	16 0	12 12	12 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 8	18 8	19 0	15 0	17 0	220 0	240 0	11 0	11 2
Burdwan	11 8	11 8	19 0	...	11 10	11 10	13 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 7	11 4
Birbhum	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 4	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	8 7	8 10	...	...	9 12	10 8	13 2	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 14	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 9
Rajshahi	12 12	13 8	22 8	26 4	10 8	10 8	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	20 0	21 6	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 8	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	9 1	9 0	...	...	9 1	9 0	10 10	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0
Dinajpur	12 0	10 13	18 0	18 0	9 8	8 6	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	15 13	...	...	16 0	19 3	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 8	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	9 3	...	...	11 13	9 6	13 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0†	15 2†	...	...	14 0	15 12	80 0	80 0	12 0	11 13
Cuttack	10 8	9 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	14 0	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12†	15 12†	...	...	17 1	18 6	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	15 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	...	20 0	18 0	16 0	200 0	160 0	10 10	9 0
Manbhum	11 0	11 0	24 0	...	12 8	13 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	26 0	...	18 0	...	200 0	9 0	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 to 11 0	7 8 to 10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	16 0	15 8	20 0	18 0	14 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 18 0	150 0	150 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau	14 10	10 2	20 4	16 8	12 6	12 8	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	17 7	15 6	10 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	...	9 0	9 0
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Khesari, husked. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1892—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Baira or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Baira or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 14	14 2	18 14	19 15	8 14	8 6	10 8	11 0	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	14 11	13 14	18 14	19 15	18 6	19 6	18 6	17 13	168 0	189 0	10 12	10 8
Gaya	13 0	13 4	19 0	19 0	10 4	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 4	17 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 8 to 15 0	13 8 to 15 0	22 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	22 0	21 8	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	12 8	12 8	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	18 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	90 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 4	12 10	18 15	20 3	8 13 to 10 1	8 13 to 10 1	10 1 to 11 6	10 1 to 11 6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	18 15	17 10	16 6	15 12	15 2	164 0	164 4	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	12 1	19 12	17 12	9 14	11 8	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	18 11	17 9	19 12	19 0	17 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	13 0	12 8	20 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 4	20 8	21 0	22 4	22 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Champaran	10 8 to 12 0	10 4	20 0 to 21 0	20 8	9 0	8 8	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	18 0 to 19 0	18 8	20 4	21 0	14 8 to 21 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	20 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	13 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Benares	11 15	12 3	18 13½	18 9	9 1	9 5½	10 7	11 6	20 1	20 10	18 4½	18 13½	‡	‡	11 2	11 4	18 9	19 6	21 11	22 12½	18 0	18 11	130 0	130 0	9 12	9 14
Ghazipur	12 3	12 3	18 10	18 10	6 7	6 7	11 9	11 9	19 5	17 6	17 6	17 6	25 12	25 12	10 5	10 5	20 0	20 0	20 10	20 10	18 10	18 10	154 10	154 10	9 0	9 0
Jaunpur	14 0	13 8	22 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	...	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	160 0	170 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	12 4	12 13	21 8	22 8	8 8	8 8	13 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	24 0	25 4	...	...	23 0	20 14	97 8	97 8	9 8	9 8
Central—																										
Bánda	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	26 0	...	...	29 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	14 4	13 8	24 0	21 0	10 12	10 0	12 12	12 12	29 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	...	...	26 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 0
Hamirpur	18 0	18 8	22 7	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	27 0	25 0	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	26 6	28 10	...	...	33 0	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	15 0	15 0	24 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	24 8	22 0	22 4	14 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 8	25 0	24 8	23 0	25 8	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 14	14 6	20 12	20 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	24 8	20 7	22 8	20 7	18 0	15 8	10 0	8 3	21 6	16 13	23 0	20 6	27 0	22 9	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farrukhabad	14 12	13 8	21 0	21 8	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 14	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 14	21 0	20 0	22 8	21 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 4
Mainpuri	15 8	15 0	21 8	21 0	4 8	4 8	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	18 0	18 0	25 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 4	14 14	27 8	26 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	11 8	...	21 8	...	19 8	19 8	19 8	10 4	10 4	19 8	19 8	...	21 8	15 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	11 8	10 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	19 11½	17 11	24 4	24 4	8 4	8 4	12 12	12 12	24 2	23 4	20 8	21 11½	...	...	...	...	25 7½	23 5½	...	20 4	22 12	19 4	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 0	13 8	23 8	24 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	23 8	22 4	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	14 12	14 8	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 4
Muttra	14 0	14 8	25 0	26 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	27 8	26 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	24 0	23 0	...	...	14 12	14 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	14 0	13 12	22 0	24 0	5 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	22 0	19 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	16 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	21 8	21 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 12
															12 0	12 0	23 8	22 8	16 0	21 0	21 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Submontane—																										
Ballia	14 12	13 8	21 4	21 8	9 4	10 0	12 0	13 8	20 8	19 4	...	18 0	...	...	12 14	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	21 8	19 4	19 4	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	13 4	11 6	19 3	17 0	8 14	8 14	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 12	22 0	22 0	16 4	14 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 12
Gorakhpur	12 15	12 8	20 10	18 14	9 0	9 0	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	21 9	14 6	14 6	22 8	22 0	21 10	20 10	21 10	16 10	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 10
Basti	16 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	21 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	14 12	15 4	25 0	25 0	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	21 8	20 12	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 6
Budaun	16 12	16 8	26 0	24 0	12 0	6 0	...	12 0	23 0	20 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	24 8	21 0	23 8	21 0	30	25 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	10 8
Pilibhit	15 10	13 13	20 0	20 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	23 0	21 4	16 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 12	17 8	22 0	21 4	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 14	11 4
Bareilly	13 8	13 9	22 4	19 15	7 10½	7 0½	11 11½	11 12	20 7½	19 6	18 3	17 9	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 1	19 1	20 9	19 15	21 1½	19 15	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	15 10	14 12	20 0	19 8	7 8	8 0	12 4	12 4	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	20 8	19 8	24 0	21 0	18 8	18 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Naini Tal	16 4	15 0	25 0	20 0	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	27 8	22 8	17 18	16 4	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 12	18 12	23 12	19 6	25 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 5
Almora	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 0†	8 0†	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	14 10	13 8	22 8	23 4	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	...	...	21 6	20 8	18 0	18 0	16 14	16 14	135 0	135 0	10 11	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	15 6	14 4	24 3	22 0	6 0	6 9	11 8	11 8	19 4	18 11	19 14	19 4	9 14	10 0	6 9	6 9	22 8	22 0	20 14	20 14	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	10 12
Meerut	14 0	13 12	24 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	17 8	18 8	18 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	23 8	21 8	22 0	19 0	25 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	10 12
Sahéranpur	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	12 12	12 12	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 12	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Garhwál	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 0	15 8	24 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	27 0	22 0	23 8	23 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	10 8
Sultanpur	16 0	14 0	28 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 4	15 0	22 8	24 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	29 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	31 8	27 0	17 0	12 0	25 0	23 0†	16 0	16 0	21 8	23 0†	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Lucknow	14 4	13 4	23 0	22 4	6 0	6 0	11 12	11 12	25 8	24 0	22 4	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 4	19 0	23 0	22 0	22 4	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Hardoi	16 0	16 0	27 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	...	24 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 0	14 0	25 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	23 8	23 4	19 0	19 0	21 8	21 8	13 0	13 0	23 8	23 8	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	12 12	12 10	18 8	18 8	11 3	12 0	13 4	13 8	23 8	23 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	21 12	22 4	26 0	26 12	20 0	20 4	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	26 0	27 0	16 8	16 8	31 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	26 8	27 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	16 0	26 8	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	29 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 8	15 9	28 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	29 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	21 0	150 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 6	13 12	25 0	25 0	7 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 15	20 10	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	17 11
Bánswara	16 4	15 0	20 0	18 12	10 0	10 0	13 8	15 0	25 0	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 4	30 0	28 9	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 10	10 15
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5½	11 11½	15 10	16 0½	7 13	8 3½	8 9½	8 15½	17 3	17 3	10 15	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	13 10½	14 13½	14 1	17 3	16 6½	8 9½	9 12½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 12½
Sirohee	10 12	10 8	15 0	14 0	6 8	6 0	7 8	7 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	12 8	12 4	14 0	13 0	11 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	11 0	10 8	15 4	14 4	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 11	14 14	14 11	12 12	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	12 11	12 0	18 8	17 11	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	18 3	18 0	17 0	16 2	...	...	...	...	20 11	19 8	20 0	17 8	..	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	11 0
Abu	9 12	9 12	13 12	13 12	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	14 0	14 0	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 12	12 12	17 8	17 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 12	17 8	15 0	14 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	17 4	17 0	27 0	25 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	27 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	20 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 8
Jhallawar	16 9	15 4	22 12	22 12	7 13½	7 13½	11 12	10 3	24 3	22 8	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	23 3½	23 3½	21 0	20 3	25 3	24 5	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	10 0	10 3
Tonk	15 12	13 10	21 0	19 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	27 4	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	95 0	100 0	11 12	11 8
Jeypore	13 8	13 8	21 0	21 12	5 0	5 0	7 12	7 12	21 8	21 0	18 8	19 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	19-0 to 22 0	19-8 to 20 8	25 0	23 8	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Kerowlee	15 10	14 11	22 8	20 0	11 4	10 10	11 12	11 4	24 6	21 4	20 0	18 12	...	...	15 0	13 12	23 12	20 0	...	...	31 4	22 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	10 15
Dholpur	14 8½	14 2§	23 7½	22 2	9 0	10 11	10 11	22 11½	20 10½	21 3½	19 11½	...	...	...	12 6	14 10	24 12½	22 7½	...	...	30 13	24 7½	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhurtpore	15 12½	15 8	25 5	24 4	6 8	6 14	7 13½	8 0	27 13	25 10	24 5	22 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	24 10½	23 5	22 0	18 4	22 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	15 6	14 11	23 9	23 1	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	25 2	23 13	22 13	22 6	...	...	12 12	12 12	24 9	23 5	26 0	23 14	21 12	22 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 9
Deoli Cantonment	14 14	13 15	19 6	16 13½	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	21 7	19 13	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 7	17 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 8	11 8	17 5½	17 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 16	14¾	16 12	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	17 12¾	16 14⅜	16 12	10 8	10 8	110 0	110 0	12 6¾	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 8	11 0
Balmer	10 9	10 6	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 13	11 12	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 12	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 0	12 0	15 11	15 4	8 8	8 8	8 13	9 8	17 10	16 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 0	16 12	16 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	11 0 to 11 14	10 10 to 11 12	17 8	14 1	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 10	15 0	14 6	13 12	...	...	...	...	16 9	15 10	15 10	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 14	13 2
Jeysulmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	10 10	10 10	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 8	11 0	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 3	11 14	...	...	...	...	16 11	16 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	15 0	14 3	20 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	19 2	21 6	21 8	22 8	22 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	11 0
Sirsa	19 4	18 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 8
Gwalior	16 14	17 0	19 14½	18 11	6 10½	7 7	9 8	8 8½	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	...	...	14 14	14 14	16 6½	15 15	24 7	22 5	16 6½	15 15	170 0	170 0	11 15	11 11

• Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	14 0	23 0	19 0	..	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	26 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 12
Ferozepore	16 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	13 4	13 0
Montgomery	15 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	8 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	100 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	10 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnál	15 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	14 0	13 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	16 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	16 0	15 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	17 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	110 0	110 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	17 0	17 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	15 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	14 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	110 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	95 0	95 0	13 12	13 12
Gujrát	16 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	10 6	10 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	16 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	*	*	23 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	‡	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	85 0	85 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	‡	‡	12 6	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	14 0	13 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	108 0	108 0	43 0	42 0
Kohát	13 0	13 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	†	‡	23 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	102 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	15 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	14 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	80 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	16 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	13 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	23 0	23 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	18 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 8	11 8	18 11	18 11	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	14 2	14 2	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 12	...	...	9 8	9 8	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 0	11 1	16 0	16 0	8 4	8 0	12 4	12 4	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 2	16 8	...	...	8 4	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 8	10 10	18 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 2	12 12	14 4	13 4	8 0	8 0	64 0	70 0	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	11 0	11 0	*	*	9 12	9 12	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 8
Ratnágiri	8 9	8 9	*	*	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 5	16 4	15 10	11 0	11 0	17 10	17 10	*	*	12 10	11 14	*	*	10 3	10 3	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 1	...	...	8 4	9 0	11 2	12 2	11 2	12 2	10 5	10 6	...	...	...	...	10 1	8 3	...	...	9 3	10 0	112 0	101 0	13 4	13 3
Bombay	8 10	8 4	12 8	11 10	6 12	6 8	10 4	9 15	13 10	13 5	11 14	11 6	14 1	14 1	13 5	13 1	12 7	11 15	15 2	14 5	8 13	8 13	58 4	60 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	7 5	*	12 3	8 3	7 8	9 0	9 7½	*	12 9	11 4	11 4	21 0	18 1½	*	*	11 7	11 7	*	*	9 12	8 13	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 5	9 5	*	*	9 11	9 11	10 7	10 7	16 15	16 15	15 15	15 15	18 15	18 15	*	*	10 15	10 15	*	*	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 15
Belgaum	8 8	8 12	20 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	10 8	10 12	*	*	9 0	9 0	98 0	98 0	14 8	15 0
Sátara	8 11	8 11	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	13 5	13 5	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	10 6	10 6	15 2	15 2	8 15	8 15	120 0	120 0	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	11 4	11 10	*	*	9 4	9 2	9 13	9 12	18 8	19 3	17 5	18 12	*	*	*	*	11 5	12 3	*	*	10 3	10 10	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	8 12	*	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	15 12	15 12	14 0	14 0	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 5	12 5	*	*	10 14	10 14	80 0	80 0	9 10	9 10
Poona (City)	8 10	8 10	12 14	12 14	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	14 3	14 3	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	..	...	13 3	13 3	67 7	67 7	12 12	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 0	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 3	16 4	14 0	14 3	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 4	...	...	14 2	15 0	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	12 3	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 3	15 1	19 0	19 0	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	12 15	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 1	12 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	21 6	21 6	17 0	16 5	‡	‡	‡	‡	12 3	12 3	*	*	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	11 0	11 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	17 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	13 0	10 0	22 0	*	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	13 5	13 5	*	*	18 0	17 12	107 0	107 0	12 12	12 12
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	8 0	12 9	12 9	6 14	6 14	8 0	8 0	17 2	17 2	14 14	13 11½	17 2	17 2	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	10 0	8 4	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 4	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 4	21 0	21 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	12 8	11 11	19 0	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	*	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 4	12 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	80 2	80 0	55 0	55 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	11 10	11 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 7	11 7	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	11 2	12 4	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 6	9 6	16 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	18 0	...	...	10 5	10 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	12 0	12 11	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	10 4	10 4	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	12 11	12 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 15	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	16 14	...	...	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	9 2
Nágpur	11 14	11 4	...	...	9 6	10 0	11 14	11 4	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	...	...	12 8	11 4	95 0	95 0	10 11	10 11
Wardha	13 5	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 9	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 2	13 2	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 10	10 10	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 8	...	...	14 13	14 13	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 13	17 2	...	...	12 5	12 0	12 10	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 0	14 0	...	...	11 4	11 8	13 12	13 8	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	18 8	18 0	31 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	25 8	26 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	22 8	21 0	144 0	144 0	10 6	8 4
Mandla	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 6
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	19 8	...	...	13 9	13 9	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Balaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	8 0
Bhandára	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	18 12	...	...	12 8	11 12	210 0	200 0	10 0	9 0
Chanda	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	14 6	14 6	320 0	320 0	10 11	10 11
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	16 11	14 7	...	...	14 10	14 10	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	14 4	14 4	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Raipur	13 2	13 2	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	21 4	...	...	15 5	15 5	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	14 10	13 8	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 5	10 5	23 8	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 0	...	...	14 2	14 2	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 6
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Ellichpur	11 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 8
Amraoti	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	9 11	10 4	18 2	20 4	15 3	14 14	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 2
Wún	11 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	21 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 9	9 13	*	*	6 10	6 10	7 14	8 1	14 7	14 13	15 15	15 15	20 11	17 12	*	*	11 8	12 3	*	*	15 2	13 13	130 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Boláram	11 6	11 11	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 5	8 7	15 3	15 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 9	13 4	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chinnaghat	8 0	8 0	*	*	8 4	8 0	9 8	9 8	18 8	18 0	18 8	18 8	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 4	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorgnum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoiaeum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THÛR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 8	10 8	*	*	*	*	18 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	15 3	15 3	15 14	15 14	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	8 6	8 6	8 13	11 14	13 2	12 10	12 10	12 3	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	11 0
Salem	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	14 3	14 3	15 6	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 2	221 2	15 3	15 3
Central—																										
Bellary	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 10	14 6	15 8	12 3	13 3	14 10	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 3	6 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	13 14	13 14	11 5	11 5	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	7 11	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	13 13	14 10	12 11	12 11	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 14	8 8	9 5	9 5	15 2	15 2	13 13	13 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	19 2	15 6	*	*	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	119 2	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 13	8 6	9 10	9 10	14 14	14 14	17 13	19 13	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 14	9 6	10 8	10 0	15 6	15 0	10 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 14	7 8	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 8	10 8	16 13	17 6	*	*	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	6 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	11 5	10 5	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 10	8 11	9 2	9 2	12 6	11 8	*	*	13 14	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 6	9 6	*	*	*	*	12 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	130 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 0	6 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 13	9 13	13 11	13 11	11 14	11 10	13 11	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	5 8	5 8	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 2	10 8	*	*	15 0	15 6	14 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	*	*	14 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	5 10	5 10	...	...	9 11	9 14	10 0	10 3	*	*	14 10	14 10	15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 0	13 6	13 6
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	5 11	5 11	...	...	10 5	9 8	10 6	10 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	6 10	6 3	...	...	10 8	10 2	11 0	10 10	*	*	14 11	14 11	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 12	7 0	7 12	8 0	17 8	16 12	15 8	14 8	17 0	16 0	17 0	13 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	11 0	10 12	132 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	7 0	7 5	6 14	7 0	6 4	6 14	7 0	7 3	14 2	13 14	...	...	16 0	15 10	...	...	8 15	8 0	...	...	10 5	10 9	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	11 8	130 0	130 0	9 8	10 0
Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	9 8	8 12	...	...	11 0	11 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 12	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	6 13	7 6	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 0	10 0	18 14	18 14	...	...	22 1	22 9	...	...	9 7	10 0	...	...	...	12 10	480 0	480 0	10 0	10 0
Chitaldroog	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE KHARIF SEASON OF 1891-92.

No. I.—Kharif Statement.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE KHARIF SEASON 1891-92.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of Bengal.

DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		1891-92 AS COMPARED WITH 1890-91.		RAINFALL FOR FOUR MONTHS—										REMARKS.
							July.		August.		September.		October.		TOTAL.		
			1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Cuttack	Information not available.		137,016	137,203	187	...	13·54	9·93	7·80	16·90	14·82	20·06	8·65	1·08	44·80	47·97	Average rainfall of 11 stations in the Cuttack district.
Balasore			39,033	36,125	...	2,908	7·26	12·59	6·39	17·43	12·12	16·13	8·54	1·70	34·32	47·85	Average rainfall of Bhadrak and Acquapadda stations.
Midnapore			81,626	81,822	196	...	6·08	8·22	5·41	23·27	9·05	10·44	5·14	0·58	25·68	42·51	Rainfall at Midnapore.
Hooghly			376	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No rain-gauge stations on the Tidal Reaches of the Midnapore Canal.
Gaya	3,015,680	2,356,000	29,146	37,150	8,004	...	16·15	4·20	12·30	8·00	3·30	2·60	0·35	0·40	32·10	15·29	Rainfall at Daudnugger station.
Patna	1,329,920	1,039,000	27,454	37,011	9,557	...	17·41	7·23	17·38	5·77	4·94	3·45	1·02	1·72	40·75	18·17	Rainfall at Patna station.
Shahabad	2,806,400	2,192,100	183,021	198,786	15,765	...	28·44	5·15	12·93	5·91	8·92	6·40	3·29	1·21	53·58	18·67	Rainfall at Arrah station.
Saran	1,680,000	1,312,500	990	3,645	2,655	...	17·75	3·21	15·47	8·47	11·61	6·46	0·81	0·79	45·64	18 93	Rainfall at Sewan station.
TOTAL	...	...	498,662	532,118	36,364	2,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

CALCUTTA:
The 28th March, 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

No. II.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1891-92.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of crops.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Gaya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Total.
Garden and orchards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugarcane	86	199	...	...	534	1,637	13,270	...	15,726
Cereals — Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cereals — Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cereals — Rice	137,117	35,926	81,822	376	36,464	35,203	171,842	3,645	502,295
Cereals — Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	152	171	308	...	631
Pulse — Gram, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse — Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres — Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes — Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes — Turmeric, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs — Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs — Tobacco, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds — Mustard, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds — Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hot-weather	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,366	...	13,366
Total Kharif, 1891-92	137,203	36,125	81,822	376	37,150	37,011	198,786	3,645	532,118
Total Kharif, 1890-91	137,016	39,033	81,626	376	29,146	27,454	183,021	990	498,662

Calcutta :
The 28th March, 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

No. III.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1891-92.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of crops.	Taldanda Canal.	Kendrapara Canal.	High Level Canal, Ranges I, II, and III.	Midnapore Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Sarun Canal.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mahanuddy.	Brahminee-Byturnee.	Acquapadda-Jajpur.	Cossye.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gunduck.		
Garden and orchards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugarcane	25	50	210	...	2,171	8,933	4,337	...	15,726	
Cereals — Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cereals — Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cereals — Rice	41,543	70,813	60,687	82,198	71,667	108,336	63,506	3,645	502,395	
Cereals — Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	323	198	110	...	631	
Pulse — Gram, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pulse — Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fibres — Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dyes — Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dyes — Turmeric, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drugs — Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drugs — Tobacco, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds — Mustard, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds — Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hot-weather	...	...	...	...	...	10,418	2,948	...	13,366	
Total Kharif, 1891-92	41,568	70,863	60,897	82,198	74,161	127,885	70,901	3,645	532,118	
Total Kharif, 1890-91	41,247	71,403	63,399	82,002	56,600	120,150	62,871	990	498,662	

Calcutta :
The 28th March, 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 30th April 1892.

The unsettled weather which prevailed with greater or less intensity over the greater part of India during last week continued uninterruptedly during the week under review. At first the centre of disturbed conditions lay off the West Coast, but on Wednesday the principal area of disturbance was shown in the north-west of the Punjab, while by the close of the week North-East India experienced the most disturbed weather. Thus in all parts of India, but less in Madras and the central parts of the country than elsewhere, the weather has at some time during the week been unsettled, and over the greater part of the country this disturbance has been accompanied with rain.

The chart of Sunday, the 24th, showed a barometric fall over Burma and on the south-west coast of the Peninsula and a rise elsewhere. A large shallow area of low pressure existed over Northern India and a cyclonic storm apparently lay off the Malabar Coast, while readings were highest over the Andaman Sea. Gradients were steep over the north of the Bay, and strong southerly winds were blowing there and in Bengal. Westerly winds prevailed over the central parts of the country, but elsewhere the directions were variable. The force was fresh on the West Coast, but the directions gave very little evidence of cyclonic movement in that region. Moderate to light rain was general over the south of the Peninsula, while showers had occurred over North-East India and on and near the North-West Himalayas. On the 25th a well marked depression existed off the West Coast, and the winds there had shifted to cyclonic directions, and increased in Malabar to the force of a gale. A second low pressure area lay over West Bengal and Oudh, and gradients had still further increased over Bengal, so that very strong south-westerly winds were experienced in that region. Elsewhere the directions were rather variable. The weather had cleared in the north-west, but moderate rain continued to fall in the south of the Peninsula and scattered showers in North-East India. On the 26th the barometer was rising on the West Coast, and the depression there had ceased to affect the weather. A low pressure area lay over the Punjab and along the line of the hills in the north-west, but gradients were somewhat less steep. Rain was falling in Malabar and also at the stations of Belgaum, Poona, and Ahmednagar, while scattered showers continued in the north-east. On the 27th the barometer was rising, except at Peshawar and in the Karnatic. A deep depression had appeared near Peshawar, and steep gradients, with strong squally cyclonic winds, prevailed in the north-west. Dusthaze was reported all over North-West India, and the weather was unsettled, hot, and sultry. The only rainfall reported throughout India fell at Hyderabad (Deccan) and around the north-east angle of the Bay, and the amounts were small. The chart of the 28th showed that the depression in the north of the Punjab had moved very slowly eastward, and had its centre close to Rawalpindi. Owing to the barometric changes, the intensity of the depression had increased, and the gradients throughout India, but particularly in the north-west, were very steep. Strong squally winds consequently

continued to prevail, and duststorms and dusthaze were very generally reported. Rain had fallen in the south of the Peninsula, at Sholapur, at Rajahmundry, at Masulipatam, at Mussoorie, and at several places in Burma and Bengal. In East Bengal the amounts were moderately heavy. On the 29th there was no practical change in the distribution of pressure or the winds. Rain was, however, rather more widely distributed, having fallen fairly generally over the west of the Peninsula and over North-East India, while light showers had occurred over the North-West Himalayas. The chart of the 30th showed that the depression over the Punjab had largely filled up and that gradients were less steep, but the barometer was falling briskly very generally, and the weather was in an unsettled state. Strongish winds were reported from the greater part of India, and the rainfall area had still further extended. Moderate showers were reported very generally from North-East India and from the west and south of the Peninsula, and light showers from the east of the Central Provinces.

Temperature.—The unsettled weather resulting in much dusthaze in the north-west, and in fairly general rain in the north-east and south of India, has brought about a decrease in the heat over a large part of India. In all Provinces the heat remains excessive, the mean temperature being above the normal; but in Madras and Burma the excess is very small and in the other Provinces only moderate, and much below the excess recorded in some Provinces last week. Thus in the Punjab the mean temperature last week was 8° above the normal, and this week it has been only 4°; in Sind and Rajputana last week's excess amounted to 6°, and this week's only to 3°.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·7	+1·5	+2·0	—0·1	—1·2	—0·9	—1·7	+0·2
Bengal and Assam . .	+3·6	+3·5	+3·8	+1·6	+2·2	+0·3	+0·6	+2·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+5·4	+4·8	+4·6	+4·8	+6·5	+4·1	+2·7	+4·7
Punjab	+4·4	+1·8	+3·4	+9·3	+6·8	+3·4	—0·2	+4·1
Bombay	+2·9	+3·0	+3·2	+0·5	—0·1	+0·4	—0·6	+1·3
Berar and Central Provinces	+2·8	+3·7	+2·9	+3·4	+4·1	+4·5	+1·1	+3·2
Guzerat and Central India .	+3·1	+3·2	+3·2	+4·3	+3·3	+3·4	+1·0	+3·1
Sind and Rajputana . .	+3·7	+1·4	+2·2	+6·4	+4·9	+3·1	—1·0	+3·0
Madras	+0·3	—2·9	—0·8	+0·8	+2·1	+1·7	+1·3	+0·4
Mean for whole India . .	+3·1	+2·2	+2·7	+3·4	+3·2	+2·2	+0·4	+2·5

The mean diurnal excess for the whole of India was 2½°. The warmest day was the 27th with an excess of 3·4°; the coolest the 30th with an excess of 0·4° only. In most Provinces the mean temperature was steadily excessive throughout the week, but in Burma on four days, in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana on one day, and in Bombay and Madras on two days the mean temperature was lower than usual.

Rain.—The earlier paragraphs of this summary have shown that showers of rain were received over a large part of the country, and the table at the close shows that of the fifty-one divisions into which India is divided, thirty-two had more or less rainfall during the week.

The regions which received absolutely no rain included the following divisions, *viz.*: Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces divisions except the Submontane, the Central and West Punjab, Berar, the Central Provinces (West and East), Guzerat, Kattiawar, Sind, and the Central India and Rajputana divisions. In all other parts of India rain was received. The heaviest fall was 10½ inches in Assam (Surma), followed by 4½ inches in Tenasserim, by 4 inches in East Bengal, by 3 inches in Assam (Brahmaputra), by 2⅓ inches in Malabar, and by 2 inches in Central Burma and Madras (South). The lightest falls were registered in Behar (South), the North-Western Provinces (Submontane), the Punjab (South, Submontane, and North-West), the Konkan, Khandeish, and the East Coast (North and Central), where the average fall for the division for the whole week did not equal one-tenth of an inch. Of the divisions which received rain, seventeen had more and thirteen had less than the normal fall of the week. In the case of Upper Burma no comparison is possible, and in the East Coast (Central) the fall exactly equalled the average. The greatest actual excess was 7 inches in Assam (Surma), but very much more rain than the normal was also received in Tenasserim, in East Bengal, and in South Madras.

The three concluding columns of the table show that for the period February 28th to date the total rainfall has been heavier than usual in Burma (except Arakan), in Assam, in East, Central, and North Bengal, in Malabar, in Coorg, in Mysore, in the Konkan, in the Deccan, and in Madras (South), while in Arakan, in South-Central Madras, and in Khandeish there has been no departure from the normal. The excess in parts of Burma and of the west of the Peninsula has been large. In a large part of the North-Western Provinces, of the Punjab, of the Central Provinces, of Central India, of Rajputana, and of Sind, Kattiawar, and Guzerat there has been absolutely or practically no rain throughout the two months noticed above.

Several heavy falls during the past week are recorded. Of these the following are the more important. In—

Burma . .	Amherst . .	Thatôn	received	9·46	inches.
Bengal . .	Chittagong .	Sudder	,,	7·38	,,
	Noakhali . .	Fenny	,,	5·19	,,
	Mymensingh .	Netrakona	,,	4·52	,,
	Rangamati .	Sudder	,,	7·07	,,
Assam . .	Sylhet . .	South Sylhet	,,	8·01	,,
	Cachar . .	Sudder	,,	9·10	,,
	Khasia Hills .	Cherra	,,	31·14	,,
	Lakhimpur .	Sudder	,,	8·49	,,
Bengal . .	Pubna . .	Serajganj	,,	4·86	,,
	Jalpaiguri . .	Bhagatpur	,,	10·25	,,
Malabar . .	Travancore .	Sudder	,,	9·60	,,
Madras . .	Nilgiris . .	Kotanad	,,	5·26	,,
	Tinnevelly .	Radhapuram	,,	6·95	,,

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 30th, 1892.			Rainfall data from February 28th to April 30th.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to April 30th.	Excess or defect (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	4·42	0·78	+ 3·64	10·38	3·96	+ 162
	Lower Burma	0·54	0·26	+ 0·28	2·43	1·58	+ 54
	Central Burma	2·01	0·53	+ 1·48	4·90	1·57	+ 212
	Upper Burma	0·31	?	?	2·64	?	?
	Arakan	1·34	0·52	+ 0·82	1·95	1·98	— 2
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	4·17	1·34	+ 2·83	8·35	6·07	+ 38
	Assam (Surma)	10·69	3·40	+ 7·29	42·05	22·56	+ 89
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·98	2·27	+ 0·71	15·41	10·62	+ 45
	Deltaic Bengal	0·64	1·00	— 0·36	2·48	4·29	— 42
	Central Bengal	0·63	0·57	+ 0·06	3·22	2·37	+ 36
	North Bengal	1·45	1·68	— 0·23	7·62	4·91	+ 55
	Orissa	0	0·35	— 0·35	1·88	2·26	— 17
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·34	1·50	— 77
	Behar (South)	0·03	0·06	— 0·03	0·27	0·60	— 55
	Do. (North)	0·11	0·33	— 0·22	0·76	1·09	— 30
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·39	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·44	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·62	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·41	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·56	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·02	0·07	— 0·05	0·06	1·41	— 96
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·02	0·05	— 0·03	0·07	0·83	— 92
	Do. (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·81	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0·02	0·07	— 0·05	0·11	1·67	— 95
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·18	0·25	— 0·07	0·35	4·04	— 93
	Do. (North-West)	0·02	0·19	— 0·17	0·65	3·33	— 80
	Do. (West)	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·03	1·16	— 97
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·36	0·71	+ 1·65	7·60	3·45	+ 120
	Madras (South Central)	1·40	0·49	+ 0·91	3·35	3·40	— 4
	Coorg	0·31	0·73	— 0·42	3·31	2·97	+ 12
	Mysore	0·67	0·42	+ 0·25	2·87	1·43	+ 100
	Konkan	0·07	0·08	— 0·01	0·62	0·22	+ 182
	Bombay Deccan	0·33	0·34	— 0·01	1·65	0·90	+ 83
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·09	0·04	+ 0·05	0·13	0·14	— 4
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·55	— 100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·51	— 100
	Ditto (Central)	0·10	0·05	+ 0·05	0·16	0·81	— 80
	Ditto (East)	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·03	1·19	— 97
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0·24	— 100
	Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·01	0·41	— 98
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·26	— 100
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·25	— 100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·20	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·09	0·24	— 0·15	0·27	1·18	— 77
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	?	?	0·45	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·14	0·09	+ 0·05	0·25	1·19	— 79
	Madras (Central)	0·22	0·18	+ 0·04	0·54	0·87	— 38
	East Coast (Central)	0·03	0·03	0	0·15	0·59	— 75
	Ditto (South)	0·39	0·32	+ 0·07	0·74	1·89	— 60
	Madras (South)	2·18	0·34	+ 1·84	4·94	2·54	+ 94

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *5th May, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 30th April.*—Good rain in south, west, and parts of Central districts and light showers in parts of Karnatic, Deccan, and Circars. Showers reported subsequently in parts of Central districts. April rainfall greatly exceeded average in west and south and slightly in Central districts; normal elsewhere. Agricultural prospects improving in Coimbatore and Salem; elsewhere unaltered. Water-supply slightly improved in parts of Salem; elsewhere in affected area scanty. Fodder very scarce in affected parts and cattle suffering. Prices almost stationary, but slightly easier, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 51,047, Karnatic 7,542, and Central 5,876: *Total* 64,465 against 61,408 last week (revised figures). *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 665 and Central 251: *Total* 916 against 832 last week; increase in Kurnool. Loans for wells:—Deccan Rs. 4,40,000, Karnatic Rs. 3,77,000, and Central Rs. 7,59,000: *Total* Rs. 15,76,000 disbursed. Wells constructed or repaired—511, 1,716, and 791: under construction or repair—4,176, 1,759, and 4,935 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Deccan Rs. 42,000, Karnatic Rs. 30,000, and Central Rs. 65,000: *Total* Rs. 1,37,000 disbursed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th May.*—Rain in parts of fifteen districts, generally slight. Harvesting of late crops completed, except in four districts. Preparations for next season continue generally. Fodder insufficient in parts of eleven and water in parts of seven Deccan districts. Cattle distressed in parts of six Deccan districts. Prices generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Professional Agency—Bijapur 294, Belgaum 2,352, Dharwar 100, and Kolhapur 9,196; Civil Agency—Satara 365, Bijapur 369, Belgaum 703, Dharwar 360, Kolhapur 1,322, and Poona 370: *Total* 15,431 against 4,732, not including Kolhapur, last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—Plenty of rain has fallen in Eastern and sufficient in Northern Bengal, where prospects are fair and early rice, jute, and sugarcane already sown are coming on well. Some rain has also fallen in other parts of the Province, but more is wanted. Rain still holds off in the Patna Division, with the exception of Darbhanga, and also in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Spring rice is being harvested. Sugarcane and millets in the Patna Division are being irrigated and doing well. Indigo is also doing well, but rain is wanted. Mungo prospects are fair, but the crop has been injured in some parts by high winds and excessive heat. *Mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) has been gathered; outturn good, except in Sonthal Parganas. Prices have slightly risen in the districts of the Patna Division; elsewhere no change has been reported. Cattle are healthy, and fodder supply is generally sufficient, having been improved by recent rain. Want

of good drinking water still reported from several places. The late rain has improved prospects of the Rajshahi Division generally and of the Bhagalpur Division and the Darbhanga District to some extent. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Muzaffarpur 3,844, Darbhanga 17,713, Monghyr 76, Bhagalpur 8,342, Purneah 1,040, and Dinajpur 1,927: *Total* 32,942 against 33,313 last week. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Darbhanga 323, Monghyr 237, Bhagalpur 2,005, and Purneah 874: *Total* 3,439 against 1,964 last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th May.*—Weather cooler; occasionally cloudy in some districts, with light rain in Almora, Garhwal, and Jhansi. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops almost finished. Summer crops are being irrigated, and are doing well. Fodder sufficient, except in Almora, where it is scarce. Prices have slightly fallen in three and risen in two districts. Flight of locusts in Meerut District, but no damage is reported. From Almora and Garhwal light local rain is reported. Good rain is urgently required. Spring crops being harvested; outturn in Garhwal estimated at four annas.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th May.*—Rain has fallen in Jullundur, Amritsar, and Lahore Districts. Prices stationary in all districts except Peshawar, where they are rising. Reaping of spring crops nearly over. Threshing in progress. Sugarcane weeding going on. Rain much wanted for autumn ploughings and sowings. Water scarce in parts of two districts. Canals flowing feebly in Mooltan. In Peshawar water deficient in Bara Canal. Crops on the Sidhnai Canal bad; standing crops in Peshawar injured by heavy westerly gales. Prospects below average in Lahore and average in Mooltan, except on Sidhnai Canal. Flights of locusts passed through two tehsils of Mooltan without damage to crops, and have also appeared in one tehsil of Shahpur. Condition of cattle fair in all districts except two. Fodder sufficient in five districts only; scarce elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th May.*—Weather generally hot and cloudy, with slight showers of rain in seven districts. Threshing of winter crops in northern districts in progress. Prospects of winter crops are satisfactory in the northern districts, but below average elsewhere. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 30th April.*—Heavy showers all over Lower Burma; light showers in Upper Burma, except in Minbu and Magwe, where no rain fell. *Mayin* (paddy) and wheat harvests begun. *Mayin* (paddy) thriving. Ploughing for new crops and sowing of early paddy also started in parts. Price of paddy risen largely in Meiktila and slightly in Rangoon; in Mandalay and two other districts there is a considerable fall. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 2,144, Yeu 1,173, Lower Chindwin 982, Myingyan 295, Meiktila 3,860, Yamethin 803: *Total* 9,257 against 7,451 last week.

Numbers on relief works, Meiktila.—In report for week ending 16th April, *for* "9" *read* "943," and for week ending 23rd April 2,165.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th May.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of early rice continues. Crop prospects good. Fodder plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th May.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts of Kolar and Mysore Districts. Crops and prospects improving in parts where there was rainfall. Ploughing operations commenced in parts. No change in prices. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 288, Kolar 1,241, Mysore 1,120, Shimoga 509, Chitaldroog 1,032, and Tumkur 1,257: *Total* 5,447 against 4,911 last week.

COORG: Rainfall good. Hot-weather rice crop being reaped. Prospects generally good. Prices stationary. Forage and water-supply for cattle improving after the late heavy showers.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th May.*—BERAR: Weather warm. Preparation of land for ensuing crops progressing. Fodder insufficient in parts of four districts. Water insufficient in two. Prices of food-grains stationary in two districts out of five.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. Scarcity of fodder and water increasing and cattle becoming emaciated. Prices high.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th May.*—Slight and partial rain in four States. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Probable outturn of spring crops and condition of stock good to fair in States from which reports have been received. Water scarce in parts of Bhopawar. Prices of food-grains high in Bhopal and Western Malwa; elsewhere steady. Condition of opium, except in Baghelkhand, good to fair, though somewhat injured in places by hail and heat.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th May.*—Rainfall over 2 inches at Abu and nearly half an inch in Ajmere. Agricultural operations generally satisfactory. *Jowar* (*sorghum vulgare*) being sown in Ajmere, where wells have retained sufficient water. Standing crops good generally. No change in Jeypore. Outturn of harvest below average in Ajmere. Slight damage was caused by recent rains to spring grain not removed from threshing floors. Agricultural stock good, except in Marwar and Ajmere. Cattle suffering from want of fodder and water in Marwar. Pasturage or fodder practically *nil* at Ajmere; scarce in Sirohi, Marwar, Meywar, Dholepur, and parts of Bikanir; sufficient elsewhere. Prices rising in six States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere. FAMINE RELIEF: Twenty-four immigrants and eleven cattle in Kotah; famine people in Kotah returning to their homes in Marwar in expectation of monsoon rainfall. In Ajmere-Merwara 1,534 labourers on ordinary works, 27,916 on relief works, and about 5,000 receiving gratuitous relief; on relief works in Marwar 1,818 and in receipt of gratuitous relief 2,453; Kishengarh—relief works 948 and receiving gratuitous relief 129; in Bikanir scarcity throughout whole or parts of ten tehsils; 6,033 persons on relief works and 2,550 receiving gratuitous relief; 350 immigrants employed in deepening wells in Jhallawar: *Total*—on works 38,599 and on gratuitous relief 10,132 against 38,244 and 9,650 respectively last week.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th April.*—Weather showery. Prospects good, but prices rising.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. III OF 1892-93.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	Week ending 25th April 1891. Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 23rd April 1892. Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 25th April 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st to 23rd April 1892.	Total increase in 1892-93.	Total decrease in 1892-93.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
23rd April 1892	East Indian (*a*)	531	1,577	11,07,382	702	1,577	11,49,569	729	38,67,940	36,28,197	...	2,39,743
23rd ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	11,356	199	57	10,505	184	50,920	41,352	...	9,568
23rd ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	132	712	1,30,819	184	755	1,40,850	187	4,40,012	4,55,425	15,413	...
23rd ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	199	10,875	55	199	13,320	67	41,830	46,935	5,105	...
23rd ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	1,65,700	199	831	1,69,833	204	5,64,899	5,53,933	...	10,966
23rd ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	90	752	1,24,859	166	752	1,20,402	172	3,95,021	4,05,497	9,876	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	4,36,578	261	1,674	4,83,000	289	15,88,195	15,66,857	...	21,338
23rd ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	1,15,610	111	1,044	87,066	83	3,83,775	2,91,480	...	92,295
23rd ditto	South Indian	166	901	1,57,031	174	1,043	1,34,999	130	5,31,728	4,44,858	...	86,870
	TOTAL	225	7,745	22,00,210	292	7,932	23,18,544	292	78,64,920	74,34,534	...	4,30,386
	State Lines worked by the State.											
23rd April 1892	North Western (*d*)	219	2,395	5,30,545	225	2,460	5,27,327	214	22,55,739	17,74,752	...	4,80,984
23rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	2,35,712	341	692	2,30,196	346	9,72,103	7,07,564	...	2,64,539
23rd ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	777	2,04,817	264	777	1,65,370	213	7,72,449	5,42,349	...	2,30,100
23rd ditto	Bengal Central (*e*)	103	125	15,808	126	125	13,170	105	55,181	43,334	...	11,847
23rd ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	424	53	8	304	38	1,411	775	...	636
23rd ditto	Jorhát	44	25	951	38	25	1,188	48	3,269	3,035	...	234
23rd ditto	Burma (*f*)	190	556	1,39,368	251	715	1,59,062	222	4,46,180	5,02,964	56,784	...
	TOTAL	221	4,578	11,36,625	248	4,802	11,05,617	230	45,06,329	35,74,773	...	9,31,556
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
23rd April 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	497	1,492	13,74,048	921	1,492	11,95,606	801	45,84,197	38,08,432	...	7,75,765
23rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	3,26,502	708	461	3,00,000	846	12,02,717	12,37,143	34,426	...
23rd ditto	Madras	218	840	1,83,806	219	840	1,70,478	203	6,30,160	5,86,084	...	44,076
	TOTAL	419	2,793	18,84,356	675	2,793	17,56,084	629	64,17,074	56,31,659	...	7,85,415
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	265	15,116	52,81,191	349	15,527	51,80,245	334	1,87,88,323	1,66,40,966	...	21,47,357
	Assisted Companies.											
33rd April 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	162	18,678	115	162	18,404	114	88,701	73,181	...	15,520
23rd ditto	Túrakeshwar	248	22	6,125	278	22	6,380	290	31,139	28,455	...	2,684
23rd ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section).	90	67	9,433	141	67	8,669	134	38,840	32,180	...	6,660
23rd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	10,426	134	78	10,237	131	34,742	35,278	536	...
	TOTAL	128	329	44,662	136	329	43,990	134	1,93,422	1,69,094	...	24,328
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
23rd April 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*h*)	140	354	54,058	153	354	54,242	153	1,78,539	1,80,962	2,423	...
23rd ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	24,033	81	311	22,741	73	80,837	78,581	...	2,256
23rd ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	8,866	123	72	6,030	84	20,847	25,230	4,383	...
23rd ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	68	5,417	80	93	6,820	73	17,286	22,404	5,118	...
23rd ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	1,857	143	13	1,310	101	5,226	4,947	...	329
23rd ditto	Kolhápur	...	21	(*i*) 1,307	62	29	1,577	54	(*i*) 1,307	5,223	3,916	...
	TOTAL	104	824	95,538	116	872	92,720	106	3,04,092	3,17,347	13,255	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
23rd April 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	13,216	122	108	12,506	116	58,219	43,760	...	14,459
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
23rd April 1892	Jodhpore-Bickaneer	58	188	12,302	65	282	17,200	61	40,358	58,957	18,599	...
23rd ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	41,011	123	334	47,222	141	1,42,164	1,43,718	1,554	...
23rd ditto	Morvi	60	94	7,247	77	94	6,568	70	21,113	20,276	...	4,137
	TOTAL	78	616	60,560	98	710	70,990	100	2,03,635	2,22,951	16,016	...
	GRAND TOTAL	245	16,993	54,95,177	323	17,546	54,00,451	308	1,95,50,991	1,73,94,118	...	21,56,873

(*a*) Includes the Nalháti State Railway, now amalgamated with the East Indian Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(*i*) Receipts for five days ending 25th April 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 5th May, 1892.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON THE INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE KHARIF CROP OF 1891.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1891 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area irrigated.		Comparison with last crop.		Rainfall in Kharif Months.													
							April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
			Kharff, 1891.	Kharff, 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	15,001	17,368	...	2,367	0·20	0·20	0·10	...	0·20	2·80	3·80	7·00	0·50	2·40	0·90	...	5·70	13·30
Montgomery	3.567,750	357,622	59,311	50,959	8,352	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·90	1·20	5·90	4·60	0·60	2·70	1·30	...	8·80	8·50
Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal).	Given above.		26,361	18,948	7,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	*177,062	†196,288	...	19,226	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·14	1·98	0·29	2·89	0·15	...	0·83	5·09
Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal)	Given above		‡63,087	§61,657	1,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	2.007.819	397.529	113,207	132,75	...	19,543	0·26	0·23	0·90	...	...	...	0·02	2·57	1·24	1·26	0·71	...	4·03	4·06
Déra Gházi Khan	2,801.280	1,008,000	132,752	154,525	...	21,773	0·62	0·20	0·71	...	...	...	0·05	0·50	0·46	0·88	0·32	...	2·16	1·58
Shahpur	3.052,395	631 382	13,035	12,045	990	...	0·70	0·70	0·20	0·30	0·30	1·80	2·60	1·10	2·20	2·40	0·10	...	6·10	6·30
Total Inundation Canals	17,526,996	4,358,814	599,816	644,540	18,185	62,909	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Area irrigated in 1890	644,540
,, ,, 1891	599,816
Net decrease	44,724

	Acres.
* Includes area dried up	28,410
† Ditto ditto	28,482
‡ Ditto ditto	8,585
§ Ditto ditto	7,899

LAHORE:
The 4th April 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1891 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal).	Mooltan.	Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal).	Muzaffargarh.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Shahpur.	Total.
Sugarcane	14	45	29	1,660	209	3,950	35	43	5,985
Rice	5,067	10,164	620	14,395	3,731	34,048	25,173	51	92,749
Cotton	1,371	15,627	7,981	30,628	17,179	19,631	24,454	5,166	122,037
Indigo	...	...	...	28,743	471	12,634	7,076	...	48,924
Maize	1,370	1,890	2,448	584	893	22	...	14	7,221
Jowár and Bájra	12	857	1,764	57,950	21,154	28,880	45,098	1,808	157,523
Others	7,167	30,728	13,519	*43,102	†19,950	14,042	30,916	5,953	165,377
Total Kharif, 1891	15,001	59,311	26,361	177,062	63,087	113,207	132,752	13,035	599,816
Total Kharif, 1890	17,368	50,959	18,948	196,288	61,657	132,750	154,525	12,045	644,540

	Acres.
* Includes area dried up	28,410
† Ditto ditto	8,585

LAHORE:
The 4th April 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROPS OF 1891 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.	Sidhnai Canal.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Total.
Sugarcane	59	1,660	29	209	3,950	35	43	5,985
Rice	15,231	14,395	620	3,231	34,048	25,173	51	92,749
Cotton	16,998	30,628	7,981	17,179	19,631	24,454	5,166	122,037
Indigo	...	28,743	...	471	12,634	7,076	...	48,924
Maize	3,260	584	2,448	893	22	...	14	7,221
Jowár and Bájra	869	57,950	1,764	21,154	28,880	45,098	1,808	157,523
Others	37,895	*43,102	13,519	†19,950	14,042	30,916	5,953	165,377
TOTAL KHARIF OF 1891	74,312	177,062	26,361	63,087	113,207	132,752	13,035	599,816
TOTAL KHARIF OF 1890	68,327	196,288	18,948	61,657	132,750	154,525	12,045	644,540

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.*,
Joint-Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

LAHORE:
The 4th April, 1892.

	Acres.
Includes area dried up	28,410
† Ditto ditto	8,585

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 7th May 1892.

Very unsettled, stormy weather prevailed over North-West India early in the week: this subsequently cleared away, and conditions remained fairly quiet in this region till the close of the week; but in North-East India showery weather continued throughout the week, and off the west of the Peninsula conditions on several occasions were unsettled, and apparently between the 4th and 7th a small depression advanced up the West Coast of the Peninsula, but at such a distance as only slightly to affect the weather on the coast.

The chart of 1st May showed that a very rapid and sudden barometric fall had occurred in Kattiawar and Sind, and a deepish cyclonic storm had advanced very suddenly from the north of the Arabian Sea to the entrance of the Gulf of Cutch. Strong cyclonic winds prevailed around the storm, and rain was falling along the Konkan Coast. In other parts of India conditions were fairly normal, pressure decreasing from a high pressure area in the extreme south to a low pressure area in the extreme north. The winds were westerly to southerly over the Bay area, westerly over the central parts of the country, and variable on the West Coast and in North-West India. Heavyish rain had fallen at Chittagong, moderate rain at Akyab, and showers in other parts of North-East India and over a large part of the Peninsula. The chart of the 2nd May showed that the storm which had struck the Kattiawar Coast on the previous morning had advanced very quickly north-north-eastward, and the centre lay between Sirsa and Ludhiana. The barometer had fallen over the greater part of the Punjab, and had risen with great rapidity in Guzerat. Steep gradients still surrounded the storm, and strong cyclonic gales prevailed over North-West India. The highest pressures were reported from Guzerat, and, in addition to the low pressure area due to the storm in the north-west, a large shallow low pressure area overlay West Bengal and the east of the Peninsula. Rain had to a large extent ceased in North-East India, but over the greater part of the Peninsula, of the Central Provinces, of Central India, of Guzerat, and of Rajputana light to moderate showers were reported. By the morning of the 3rd the cyclonic storm in the north-west had disappeared, and a very rapid barometric rise had taken place in the north-west, where the highest readings were reported. The winds had fallen lighter, and the directions over a large part of the country were very variable. Moderate showers were reported from North-West India, from North-East India, and from the south of the Peninsula. On the 4th pressure was relatively uniform. Readings were relatively high over Guzerat and Sind and over the Bay; relatively low over the north of the Punjab, on the mid-West coast, and in North Behar and Oudh. The winds had recovered their normal directions, and practically the only rainfall was in North-East India. On the 5th pressure was high in North-East India and over Sind and Guzerat and low over the Punjab and the central parts of the country. Southerly winds were reported from the South Konkan Coast, and the weather was probably disturbed off that Coast. Elsewhere the wind directions were generally fairly normal. Rain was confined to Burma, Assam, and the south-west of the Peninsula, but the amounts were nowhere considerable. On the 6th the general distribution was unaltered, but gradients were slightly steeper. The southerly winds on the West Coast had

advanced further northward, but otherwise there was but little change. Rain was reported from Burma, Assam, North Bengal, and the south-west of the Peninsula, the amounts in some cases exceeding 1 inch. On the 7th, owing to a continued fall of pressure in the north and rise in the south, gradients had still further steepened. The lowest pressures lay over the central Punjab; the highest over the south of the Bay and of the Peninsula. The wind was southerly over the Bay area, easterly in Bengal, and generally westerly elsewhere. The force was rising. Very light showers had fallen at the hill stations in the North-West Himalayas and fairly general moderate rain in Bengal, Assam, Burma, and the south-west of the Peninsula.

Temperature.—It will be remembered that the unsettled weather which prevailed last week had produced an appreciable reduction of temperature. This unsettledness having continued and intensified during the week under review, a further fall of temperature resulted, and the average temperature for the whole of India for the first time since the week ending March 12th has now fallen below the normal. The fall was most marked in Central and North-West India, where the mean temperature as compared with the normal was about 5° lower than it was last week.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·0	—0·1	—0·4	—1·0	—1·4	—1·6	—1·6	—1·0
Bengal and Assam	+2·0	+3·5	+3·8	+3·7	+3·6	+5·0	+3·8	+3·6
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—0·1	+2·2	—2·5	—4·0	—1·4	+1·5	+2·9	—0·3
Punjab	—0·1	+3·7	—6·4	—7·7	—1·2	+5·0	+6·6	0
Bombay	—0·7	—2·1	—1·4	+1·4	+2·4	+2·6	+2·4	+0·7
Berar and Central Provinces	—0·3	—2·2	—3·9	—4·1	—1·7	—0·3	+3·0	—1·4
Guzerat and Central India	—0·5	—6·1	—6·7	—3·7	—1·7	—0·5	+0·7	—2·6
Sind and Rajputana	0	—4·9	—7·8	—2·6	—1·6	+0·2	+1·6	—2·1
Madras	+1·6	+0·6	+0·9	+0·5	+0·4	+0·2	+0·1	+0·6
Mean for whole India	+0·1	—0·6	—2·7	—1·9	—0·3	+1·3	+2·2	—0·3

The mean diurnal variation for the whole of India was thus —0·3°, the coolest day being the 3rd and the warmest the 7th, when the effects of the disturbed weather were beginning to disappear. In Bengal there was a mean diurnal excess of 3½° and in Madras and Bombay of ½°. In all the other Provinces there was a deficiency, which exceeded 2° in Central India, Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana. On the 3rd in Central India and Rajputana the maxima were from 15° to 17° below the normal of the day, and on the 4th in the east of the Punjab were between 10° and 27° below the normal.

Rain.—The table with which the summary concludes shows that rain has been more general than for many weeks past. In many parts of the country

only showers have been received, but the cyclonic storm which passed into North-West India, the depressions which have passed along the West Coast, and the strong southerly winds from the Bay which have passed into Bengal have given good rain in each of those regions.

Of the fifty-one divisions into which India is divided, only thirteen had absolutely no rain during the week, eight more had a total average fall of less than one-tenth of an inch, while the remaining thirty divisions received effective rainfall. The rainfall was heaviest in Assam (Surma), which received an average fall for the division of 4·78 inches: this was followed by 2·59 inches in Coorg, by 2·21 inches in Assam (Brahmaputra), and by 2 inches in North Bengal. The regions which received absolutely no rain or an average fall of less than one-tenth of an inch include the following divisions, *viz.*: Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Behar divisions, the North-West Provinces divisions, the west of the Punjab, Berar, the Central Provinces divisions, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Sind, Central India (East), Hyderabad (South), and the East Coast (Central). Of the thirty-eight divisions which received rain, only fifteen had more than the average fall for the week. These fifteen were North Bengal, all the Punjab divisions except the west, Malabar, Coorg, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Guzerat, Central India, and Rajputana. The greatest actual excess was in Coorg, where the average fall of the division was nearly two inches heavier than usual, but the greatest excess relatively to the normal was in Rajputana (West), where the rainfall of the week was nearly twenty times as heavy as usual. In the Punjab also, but particularly in the hill and submontane districts, the rainfall was much heavier than usual. The greatest actual deficiency was in East and Deltaic Bengal, where the fall was about 1½ inches less than usual.

The concluding columns of the table show some improvement in the state of the reasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the total rainfall from the 28th of February to the 7th of May. Last week fourteen divisions exhibited an excess of rain for this period, and in three other divisions the rainfall practically equalled the average. In the present week seventeen divisions have had an excess of rain, and in two others the rainfall equals the average. These nineteen divisions are the Burma divisions, the Assam divisions, East, Central, and North Bengal, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Guzerat, Western Rajputana, and South Madras. In the North-West Provinces, Berar, the Central Provinces, Kattiawar, and Sind there has actually or practically been no rain from the end of February to the present date.

The following is the record of the more important amounts received in the different Provinces during the week:

Burma	Tavoy	Sudder	2·36 inches.	
	Pyinmana	Ditto	2·32	"
Assam	Sylhet	Ditto	11·46	"
Bengal	Cooch Behar	Ditto	7·20	"
Punjab	Gurdaspur	Pathankot	2·14	"
	Kangra	Nurpur	2·56	"
Malabar	South Kanara	Beltangadi	4·41	"
Mysore	Tumkur	?	4·00	"
Deccan	Dharwar	?	9·31	"
Madras	North Arcot	Venkatagirikota	2·09	"
	Tinnevelly	Sudder	2·55	"

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 7th, 1892.			Rainfall data from February 28th to May 7th.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to May 7th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	1·59	1·61	— 0·02	10·56	5·58	+ 89
	Lower Burma	0·53	0·68	— 0·15	2·96	2·26	+ 31
	Central Burma	0·18	0·48	— 0·30	5·08	2·05	+ 148
	Upper Burma	0·43	?	?	3·62	?	?
	Arakan	1·44	1·54	— 0·10	3·39	3·52	— 4
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·89	2·42	— 1·53	9·24	8·49	+ 9
	Assam (Surma)	4·78	4·85	— 0·07	47·43	27·41	+ 73
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·21	2·86	— 0·65	17·62	13·48	+ 31
	Deltaic Bengal	0·21	1·55	— 1·34	2·69	5·83	— 54
	Central Bengal	0·31	0·96	— 0·65	3·60	3·33	+ 8
	North Bengal	2·00	1·73	+ 0·27	9·62	6·64	+ 45
	Orissa	0	0·80	— 0·80	1·88	3·06	— 39
	Chota Nagpur	0·04	0·33	— 0·29	0·38	1·82	— 79
	Behar (South)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0·27	0·81	— 67
	Do. (North)	0·03	0·54	— 0·51	0·79	1·63	— 52
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·42	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·49	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·68	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·43	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·59	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·02	0·14	— 0·12	0·09	1·55	— 94
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·42	0·03	+ 0·39	0·49	0·86	— 43
	Do. (Central)	0·10	0·04	+ 0·06	0·10	0·85	— 88
	Do. (Submontane)	0·82	0·08	+ 0·74	0·93	1·75	— 47
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·25	0·32	+ 0·93	1·60	5·26	— 70
	Do. (North-West)	0·35	0·16	+ 0·19	1·00	3·49	— 71
	Do. (West)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·04	1·20	— 97
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·27	0·62	+ 0·65	9·03	3·15	+ 215
	Madras (South Central)	0·58	0·75	— 0·17	3·93	4·23	— 7
	Coorg	2·59	0·68	+ 1·91	5·90	3·65	+ 62
	Mysore	0·65	0·69	— 0·04	3·52	2·11	+ 67
	Konkan	0·25	0·08	+ 0·17	0·87	0·30	+ 190
	Bombay Deccan	0·62	0·23	+ 0·39	2·27	1·12	+ 103
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·10	0·03	+ 0·07	0·23	0·17	+ 35
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·59	— 100
	Central Provinces (West)	0·03	0·06	— 0·03	0·03	0·57	— 95
	Ditto (Central)	0·03	0·08	— 0·05	0·19	0·88	— 78
	Ditto (East)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·03	1·30	— 98
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·02	0	+ 0·02	0·02	0·01	+ 100
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0·24	— 100
	Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·01	0·44	— 98
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·03	0·02	+ 0·01	0·03	0·28	— 89
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·13	0·03	+ 0·10	0·13	0·24	— 46
	Rajputana (West)	1·30	0·07	+ 1·23	1·30	0·27	+ 381
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·18	0·29	— 0·11	0·45	1·47	— 69
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·35	?	?	0·80	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·25	1·33	— 81
	Madras (Central)	0·18	0·19	— 0·01	0·72	1·06	— 32
	East Coast (Central)	0·01	0·06	— 0·05	0·10	0·65	— 75
	Ditto (South)	0·10	0·35	— 0·25	0·84	2·24	— 63
	Madras (South)	0·39	0·69	— 0·30	5·33	3·23	+ 65

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *12th May, 1892.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 7th May.*—Good rain during the week on West Coast, fair showers in parts of Central and Southern districts, and light showers general in Deccan and parts of Circars. Some improvement in affected parts of Central districts and of Cuddapah; elsewhere in Deccan showers refreshing and have given water in parts for cattle, but of little use for cultivation. Cultivation proceeding in West Coast, Coimbatore, parts of Salem, and Cuddapah. Cattle still suffering in affected area. Pasture and fodder generally very scarce, and in places water-supply scanty. Prices easier in Deccan, North Arcot, and Salem; elsewhere nearly stationary. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 52,372, Karnatic 9,383, and Central 9,213: *Total* 70,968 against 64,991 last week; increase general, except in Markapur in Kurnool and Bhavani. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 716 and Central 244: *Total* 960 against 916 last week. Loans disbursed:—Deccan Rs. 4,63,000, Karnatic Rs. 3,82,000, and Central Rs. 7,87,000: *Total* Rs. 16,32,000 disbursed. Wells constructed or repaired—516, 1,721, and 856: under construction—4,344, 1,809, and 5,153 in respective blocks: *Total* 3,093 constructed and 11,306 under construction. Agriculturists' loans—Deccan Rs. 44,000, Karnatic Rs. 30,000, and Central Rs. 65,000: *Total* Rs. 1,39,000 disbursed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th May.*—Moderate rain in five districts; slight in seven more. Harvesting of late crops completed, except in three districts. Preparations for monsoon crops progressing generally. Fodder scarce in parts of nine and water in parts of seven districts. Cattle poor in four districts. Prices steady, except in parts of six districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Poona 1,645; Professional Agency—Bijapur 310, Belgaum 3,173, Dharwar 196, and Kolhapur 9,245; Civil Agency—Satara 605, Bijapur 943, Belgaum 710, and Kolhapur 1,350: *Total* 18,177 against 15,431 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Plenty of rain has fallen in the Chittagong Division and slight rain throughout the Rajshahi Division; little or no rain in other parts of the Province. Agricultural operations consequently retarded. Scarcity of water is felt in many places, but no appreciable want of fodder. No rain throughout Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Prospects much brighter in Dinajpur, where 2½ inches of rain fell. Standing crops on low lands doing well, but not so on high lands. Ploughing in progress in most places for early rice and low wet-land rice crops. Sugarcane and millets in the Patna Division being irrigated and doing well. Indigo is doing well in Midnapur. Early rice is still being sown. Mango crop ripening, but good outturn is not expected owing to drought. Prices stationary in most places, with a tendency to rise in Birbhum, Gya, Muzaffarpur, and Motihari. Cattle are generally healthy. In the Bhagalpur Division reassuring reports have been received from Monghyr,

Purneah, Maldah, and Sonthal Parganas Districts, but there is still cause for anxiety in Bhagalpur. Condition of Patna has not improved, and the prospects in Darbhanga are not very hopeful. Prospects in the Rajshahi Division have much improved owing to the timely fall of rain, but prices show some tendency to rise, probably owing to failure of rain in Behar. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Muzaffarpur 5,214, Monghyr 77, Bhagalpur 9,551, Darbhanga 25,114, Purneah 795, and Dinajpur 2,411: *Total* 43,162 against 32,942 last week. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Monghyr 254, Darbhanga 99, Bhagalpur 1,714, and Purneah 816: *Total* 2,883 against 3,439 last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th May.*—Weather very hot; cloudy in some places. Light local showers have fallen in Jhansi and in north of Garhwal. Harvesting of spring crops completed; irrigation of extra crops in progress. Fodder scarce in Almora and Garhwal. Prices have risen in six districts and continue high in Almora and Garhwal.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th May.*—Rain has fallen in the Ferozepore, Amritsar, Lahore, and Rawal Pindi districts. Prices rising in Amritsar and Peshawar; stationary in other districts. Reaping of spring crops nearly over; threshing in progress. Rain wanted for ploughings for autumn crops in Hissar. Sowings of autumn crops commenced on irrigated lands in some districts. Sugarcane weeding going on. Water scarce in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Canals flowing feebly in Mooltan and Shahpur. In Peshawar water deficient in the Bara Canal. Wells drying up in Jullundur. Crops on the Sidhnai Canal bad; average elsewhere; those in Peshawar injured by westerly gales. Prospects generally reported to be below average. Condition of cattle fair in all districts except three. Fodder insufficient in seven districts; sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th May.*—No rain except a slight fall in Sambalpur. Weather continues very hot, generally cloudy and high south-westerly winds. Threshing of winter crops in northern districts continues. Wheat and linseed crops satisfactory in northern parts of the Province, but below average elsewhere. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Fodder scarce in six districts. Water deficient in rice-growing districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 8th May.*—Showers in all districts except Magwe. Reaping of *mayin* (paddy) crop progressing in five districts and completed in Kyaukse. Ploughing progressing in Meiktila and Pyinmana. Price of paddy has risen largely in Bassein and Minbu and slightly in Rangoon; it has fallen largely in Yamethin and slightly in Magwe and Kyaukse; elsewhere prices are stationary. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 2,157, Yeu 1,117, Lower Chindwin 1,024, Myingyan 450, Meiktila 3,227, Yamethin (figures for two groups of works) 3,988, and Sagaing, Magwe, and Minbu, no relief works in progress: *Total* on relief works 11,963 against 9,257 last week.

Complete figures of Yamethin for labour on relief works were for week ending 2nd April 2,704; 9th, 3,670; 16th, 2,975; 23rd, 2,618; and 30th, 2,907; Magwe figures for week ending 16th April were 12 and for 23rd 50.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Weather seasonable. Excessive rain in Sylhet. Sowing of summer paddy continues. Fodder and water plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th May.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general, and good in parts of the Bangalore and Shimoga Districts. Ploughing operations continue in parts. Prospects improving in parts where rain fell. Prices risen slightly in the Bangalore District. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 434, Kolar 965, and Shimoga 414: *Total* 1,813 against 5,447 last week.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields commenced in some parts. Prospects generally good. Forage and water-supply for cattle improved. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th May.*—BERAR: Weather hot. Preparation of land for ensuing crops progressing. Fodder insufficient in parts of four districts. Water insufficient in two. Prices of food-grains stationary in three out of five districts.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. Cattle getting weak owing to scarcity of fodder and water. Prices continue high.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th May.*—Rain reported from five States. Agricultural operations completed in three States and in progress in three others. Probable outturn good in Bundelkhand and Gwalior, fair in Western Malwa, average in Baghelkhand, and below average in Bhopawar. Condition of agricultural stock good and pasturage sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady in all but two Agencies. Opium damaged in some places by early heat and hail; yield on the whole fair, but there is a decrease in the area of poppy cultivation.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th May.*—Good rain in Marwar; slight in six other States. Agricultural operations generally satisfactory. Threshing operations going on in five tehsils of Bikanir. Standing crops generally good. Outturn of harvest fair in Meywar and Kerowli; below average elsewhere. Agricultural stock generally sufficient. Cattle suffering from want of fodder and water in Marwar. Pasturage and fodder sufficient in Jhallawar, Kotah, and Harowti; scarce in some tehsils of Bikanir and elsewhere. Prices of food-grains fluctuating in Pertabgarh and Jhallawar, rising in Meywar and Harowti, falling in Kerowli, and steady in Ajmere and elsewhere. No material variation in Ajmere and Jeypore. Good importation of grain in Sirohi. Locusts appeared in Dholepur and Ulwar. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 32,616, Marwar 1,969, Kishengarh 1,122, Bikanir 5,859, and Jhallawar 280: *Total* 41,846 against 38,599 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 6,000, Marwar 2,841, Kishengarh 129, and Bikanir 2,517: *Total* 11,487 against 10,132 last week.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th May.*—Weather dry and warm. Prospects good. Prices continue high with upward tendency.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. IV OF 1892-93.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	Week ending 2nd May 1891. Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 30th April 1892. Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd May 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st to 30th April 1892.	Total increase in 1892-93.	Total decrease in 1892-93.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
30th April 1892	East Indian (*a*)	331	1,577	10,92,702	693	1,577	12,21,802	775	49,60,642	48,49,999	...	1,10,643
30th ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	11,872	208	57	9,900	174	62,792	51,252	...	11,540
30th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	132	712	1,26,052	177	755	1,41,920	188	5,66,064	5,97,345	31,281	...
30th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	199	11,382	57	199	14,036	71	53,212	60,971	7,759	...
30th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	1,83,617	228	831	1,40,150	169	7,51,516	6,94,083	...	60,433
30th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	90	752	1,34,811	179	754	1,40,219	186	5,30,432	5,45,716	15,284	...
30th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	300	1,672	4,41,455	264	1,674	5,06,000	302	20,29,650	20,72,857	43,207	...
30th ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	1,08,601	104	1,044	83,259	80	4,92,376	3,74,739	...	1,17,637
30th ditto	South Indian	166	901	1,51,348	168	1,043	1,39,113	133	6,83,076	5,83,971	...	99,105
	TOTAL	225	7,745	22,67,840	293	7,932	23,96,309	302	1,01,32,760	98,30,933	...	3,01,827
	State Lines worked by the State.											
30th April 1892	North Western (*d*)	219	2,395	4,50,951	192	2,466	4,66,305	190	27,15,687	22,41,057	...	4,74,630
30th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	2,03,203	294	692	2,37,111	343	11,75,306	9,44,675	...	2,30,631
30th ditto	Eastern Bengal	201	777	2,48,914	320	777	1,89,170	243	10,21,303	7,31,519	...	2,89,844
30th ditto	Bengal Central (*e*)	103	125	15,435	123	125	13,620	109	70,010	56,954	...	13,662
30th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	318	40	8	188	23	1,720	963	...	766
30th ditto	Jorhát	44	25	826	33	25	1,037	41	4,095	4,072	...	23
30th ditto	Burma (*f*)	190	556	1,16,638	210	715	1,62,570	227	5,62,818	6,65,534	1,02,716	...
	TOTAL	221	4,578	10,45,285	228	4,802	10,70,001	223	55,51,614	46,44,774	...	9,06,840
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
30th April 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	497	1,492	14,52,265	973	1,492	11,30,690	758	60,36,462	49,39,122	...	10,97,340
30th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	3,66,866	796	461	4,08,000	885	15,69,583	16,45,143	75,560	...
30th ditto	Madras	218	840	1,84,911	220	840	1,95,673	233	8,15,071	7,81,757	...	33,314
	TOTAL	419	2,793	20,04,042	718	2,793	17,34,363	621	84,21,116	73,66,022	...	10,55,094
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	265	15,116	53,17,167	352	15,527	52,60,763	338	2,41,05,490	2,18,41,729	...	22,63,761
	Assisted Companies.											
30th April 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	162	18,563	115	162	15,535	96	1,07,264	88,716	...	18,548
30th ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	5,738	261	22	5,384	245	36,877	33,839	...	3,038
30th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	7,909	118	67	12,533	187	46,749	44,713	...	2,036
30th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	9,896	127	78	11,549	148	44,638	46,827	2,189	...
	TOTAL	128	329	42,106	128	329	45,001	137	2,35,528	2,14,095	...	21,433
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
30th April 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*h*)	140	354	52,982	150	354	50,645	143	2,31,521	2,31,607	86	...
30th ditto	Mysore section, Southern Mahratta Railway	77	296	23,319	79	311	24,328	78	1,04,156	1,02,909	...	1,247
30th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	5,594	78	72	6,220	86	26,441	31,450	5,009	...
30th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	68	5,194	76	93	7,120	77	22,480	29,524	7,044	...
30th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	1,720	132	13	1,120	86	6,996	6,067	...	929
30th ditto	Kolhápur	...	29	1,011	50	29	1,245	43	(*i*) 2,968	6,408	3,550	...
	TOTAL	104	832	90,120	109	872	90,678	104	3,94,562	4,08,025	13,513	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
30th April 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	13,216	122	108	12,506	116	71,435	56,266	...	15,169
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
30th April 1892	Jodhpur-Bickanir	58	188	7,948	42	292	22,650	78	48,306	81,607	33,301	...
30th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	30,081	117	334	45,493	136	1,81,245	1,89,211	7,966	...
30th ditto	Morvi	60	94	9,221	98	94	7,310	78	31,631	27,586	...	6,048
	TOTAL	78	616	56,250	91	720	75,453	105	2,63,185	2,98,404	35,219	...
	GRAND TOTAL	245	17,001	155,19,159	325	17,556	54,24,401	309	2,50,70,150	2,28,18,519	...	22,51,631

(*a*) Includes the Nalháti State Railway, now amalgamated with the East Indian Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bezvada Extension.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April to 2nd May 1891.

SIMLA, *the 12th May, 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penniselum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*.)		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 14	10 4	11 5	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 15	11 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 3	17 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	7 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	17 8	18 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 13	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 4	9 2	11 15	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	9 14	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	5 11	7 7	5 14	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	7 7	...	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	18 14	18 14
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 11	9 4	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	10 5	...	...	8 12	8 4	9 3	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	392 0	392 0	12 4	12 4
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 10	9 8	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 8	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	8 13	22 8	20 10	9 2	9 8	68 0	68 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	‡	‡	5 10	5 10	218 0	218 0	7 3	7 3
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	6 5	6 3	8 0	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	19 10	14 4	‡	5 13	5 13	356 4	356 4	16 0	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 6	17 4	16 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	28 0	28 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 8	13 9	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	30 0	30 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	20 0	20 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	10 10	10 10
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 4
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 8	8 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	13 0	7 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	18 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 4	16 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 3½	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 13	...	...	12 0*	12 0*	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 8	9 0	10 14	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 8
Tippera	14 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	13 14	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	10 0
Dacca	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 8	11 0	...	...	10 8	10 12
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 8	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 8	11 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	11 3	11 5	15 3	15 5	8 0	8 3	11 5	11 6	16 0	15 9	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 4	16 0	16 0	14 14	15 12	93 5	92 8	11 3	11 0
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 1	12 3	17 12½	17 12½	10 10½	10 10½	12 3	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 13½	...	...	18 8	18 13	...	...	10 10	10 10½
Jessore	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	8 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	20 0	20 0	40 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 8	...	...	10 8	10 12
Central—																										
Bankura	12 4	11 4	17 0	17 0	12 4	12 12	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 12	18 0	18 8	17 0	15 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 0
Burdwan	11 8	11 8	19 0	19 0	11 10	11 10	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 7	11 7
Birbhum	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0
Pabna	13 12	13 8	...	...	7 2	7 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	15 8	...	...	16 8	17 4	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	10 8	8 7	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	12 12	12 12	19 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 4	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	9 1	9 1	...	...	9 1	9 1	11 5	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	10 13	12 0	18 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	11 5	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 12	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 4	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0†	14 0†	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	11 13	10 8	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 2	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9†	15 12†	...	...	16 9	17 1	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	.	...	16 0	18 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	10 10
Manbhum	11 8	11 0	17 0	24 0	12 0	12 8	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	17 8	...	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 8 to 12 0	7 0 to 11 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	14 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 16 0	150 0	150 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau	13 8	14 10	20 4	20 4	11 14	12 6	12 15	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 7	20 4	10 0	20 4	16 0	...	160 0	9 0	9 0
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Khesari, husked. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1892—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued*.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 12	13 14	21 0	18 14	9 0	8 14	10 4	10 8	16 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	19 0	18 14	19 12	18 6	18 4	18 6	168 0	168 0	10 8	10 12
Gaya	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	9 12	10 4	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 8 to 15 0	13 8 to 15 0	22 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	14 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	22 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 8	12 8	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	13 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	9 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	16 4	16 0	13 8	13 0	90 0	...	9 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 4	13 4	17 10	18 15	10 1	8 13 to 10 1	11 6	10 1 to 11 6	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	18 15	17 10	17 10	17 10	15 12	164 0	164 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	17 9	19 12	9 14	9 14	12 8	12 1	...	...	..	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	17 9	18 11	18 11	19 12	18 0	17 9	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	11 0	12 0	19 0	22 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	8 8	11 12	11 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 4	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Champaran	11 0 to 12 0	10 8 to 12 0	20 0	.0 0 to 21 0	8 8	9 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0 to 19 0	19 8	20 4	14 0 to 20 0	14 8 to 21 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 8	13 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 1	11 15	18 9	18 13½	8 15	9 1	10 2½	10 7	20, 7½	20 1	17 13½	8 4½	...	...	11 2	11 2	18 9	18 9	22 8	21 11	18 11	18 9	130 0	130 0	9 12	9 12
Ghazipur	14 6	12 3	18 10	18 10	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 9	20 10	19 5	17 6	17 6	25 12	25 12	10 4	10 5	20 0	20 0	20 10	20 10	21 4	18 10	154 10	154 10	9 0	9 0
Jaunpur	13 0	14 0	21 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Allahabad	13 0	12 4	21 8	21 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	..	...	22 0	23 0	97 0	97 8	9 8	9 8
Central—																										
Bánda	17 4	17 8	25 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 8	...	...	27 8	29 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	14 0	14 4	24 0	24 0	10 12	10 12	12 12	12 12	29 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	...	...	27 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	18 0	18 0	25 4	22 7	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	25 4	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	26 6	...	...	27 8	33 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	20 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	12 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	180 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	14 8	15 0	22 0	24 8	8 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	23 8	25 0	25 8	26 0	22 8	23 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 12	15 14	23 4	20 12	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	24 4	24 8	22 12	22 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	23 6	21 6	24 0	23 0	27 4	27 6	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 8	14 12	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 4	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	19 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	18 12	...	21 0	22 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 4	15 8	24 0	21 8	4 8	4 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	18 0	18 0	27 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 2	17 4	25 4	27 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	10 4	10 4	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	27 8	15 8	140 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	19 12	19 11½	25 2	24 4	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 12	27 14	24 2	20 4	20 8	...	...	...	...	25 1½	25 7½	...	...	23 4	22 12	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 0	14 0	23 8	23 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	23 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	23 8	24 0	...	...	14 12	14 12	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	30 0	27 8	20 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 8	26 0	...	22 0	28 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 0
Aligarh	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	5 4	5 0¼	10 0	10 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	14 12	16 0	25 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	9 10	9 0	20 0	21 8	17 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 4	23 8	21 0	16 0	19 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0
Submontane—																										
Ballia	15 8	14 12	20 8	21 4	9 8	9 4	11 12	12 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 14	21 8	21 0	21 4	22 0	20 8	19 4	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	14 0	13 4	20 0	19 3	9 14	8 14	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	22 0	14 12	16 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 15	12 15	20 10	20 10	9 0	9 0	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	21 10	22 8	21 10	21 10	20 10	21 10	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	22 8	20 0	23 0	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Shahjahánpur	15 0	14 12	25 0	25 0	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	...	24 0	...	21 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	23 8	21 8	...	24 0	21 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	10 12
Bareilly	15 12	16 12	24 0	26 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	23 8	23 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 8	24 8	22 0	23 8	30 0	30 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Moradabad	15 6	15 10	26 0	20 0	11 4	11 4	12 12	12 8	24 0	23 0	18 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	21 4	19 12	22 8	22 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 14	10 14

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bareilly	13 12	13 8	22 4	22 4	8 2	7 10½	11 11½	11 11½	21 1½	20 7½	18 12	18 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	20 9	19 1	22 4	20 9	22 4	21 1½	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	15 0	15 10	20 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	20 4	19 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	21 0	20 8	20 4	24 0	20 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 4
Naini Tal	15 10	16 4	25 0	25 0	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	25 0	27 8	17 8	17 18	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 12	18 12	22 8	23 12	25 0	25 0	170 0	160 0	10 8	10 4
Almora	9 8	10 0	11 0	11 8	8 4	8 4	8 12	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	11 12	11 4	...	...	9 0†	8 0†	180 0	200 0	7 8	7 0
Bijnor	15 12	14 10	23 10	22 8	10 11	10 2	11 13	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	22 12	21 6	...	18 0	24 12	16 14	135 0	135 0	11 4	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	14 4	15 6	24 3	24 3	0 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	19 4	19 4	19 13	19 14	9 14	9 14	6 9	6 9	22 8	22 8	20 4	20 14	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 8	11 0
Meerut	14 8	14 0	22 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 8	20 0	22 0	17 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 4
Saháranpur	15 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	10 0	7 8	12 0	10 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	20 0	12 0	12 12	22 0	22 0	25 0	22 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 4
Dehra Dún	14 0	14 0	21 0	18 0	5 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 8	20 8	19 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Garhwál	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	5 0	6 0	6 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	...	28 0	...	22 0	...	23 0	...	...	25 0	28 0	..	...	17 0	14 0	180 0	120 0	9 0	10 8
Sultanpur	15 0	16 0	23 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	25 8	28 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	15 6	16 4	23 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	13 12	14 0	28 0	29 0	16 0	17 0	28 0	31 8	16 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	26 0	21 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	14 8	13 8	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 0	14 4	22 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	11 12	11 12	25 0	25 8	21 0	22 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 4	23 0	23 0	22 12	22 4	120 0	120 0	¶ 0	11 0
Hardoi	16 0	16 0	25 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	26 0	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 8	14 0	20 0	25 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	...	15 8	...	...	8 8	14 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	14 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	23 8	23 8	18 8	19 0	22 0	21 8	13 0	13 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	20 4	19 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	15 8	12 12	23 0	18 8	11 4	11 3	12 10	13 4	23 0	23 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	21 12	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 0	14 0	23 8	22 0	10 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	27 0	26 0	16 0	16 8	31 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	30 0	26 8	26 8	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	18 5	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	15 0	27 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	27 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Kheri	16 8	16 8	25 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	32 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	14 6	23 2	25 0	8 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 4	20 0	20 10	25 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 0
Bánswara	18 3	16 4	22 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	13 8	...	25 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	28 12	30 0	27 8	30 0	22 8	20 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 12½	11 5½	17 3	15 10	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	19 8½	17 3	10 15	10 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 13½	17 15½	17 3	7 6½	8 9½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	10 8	10 12	15 0	15 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	11 9	11 0	15 4	15 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 11	15 11	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 0
Ajmere	12 1	12 11	17 15	18 8	5 0	5 0	9 11	9 0	18 5	18 3	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 5	20 11	19 13	20 0	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 12	9 12	14 0	13 12	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 12	14 0	14 0	8 14	8 14	*	*	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 0	12 12	19 8	17 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	17 12	15 12	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 4	18 0	18 4	18 0	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	17 0	17 4	27 0	27 0	8 8	8 4	9 0	8 12	28 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 0	27 0	27 0	8 0	...	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Kotah	20 0	20 0	25 0	22 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	25 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	8 0	...	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	17 2	16 9	23 2	22 12	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	11 12	24 5	24 3	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 3	10 0
Tonk	15 9	15 12	21 3	21 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	27 0	27 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 5	23 3½	21 6½	21 0	25 7	25 3	175 0	175 0	12 0	11 12
Jeypore	14 4	13 8	19 12	21 0	5 0	5 0	7 12	7 12	21 8	21 8	17 0	18 8	‡	‡	12 0	13 0§	20-0 to 22 0	19-0 to 22 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	115 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Kerowlee	17 4	15 10	24 4	22 8	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 12	22 8	24 6	18 12	20 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 6	23 12	...	...	27 8	31 4	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 8½
Dholpur	15 15½	14 8½	25 13½	23 7½	9 0	9 0	10 11	11 8	23 6½	22 11¼	21 7½	21 3¼	...	...	12 6	12 6	26 7	24 12½	...	...	32 15	30 13	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhurtpore	16 4½	15 12½	25 10½	25 5	6 8	6 8	7 13½	7 13½	27 12	27 13	24 12	24 5	...	...	11 12	11 12	26 8	24 10½	18 0	22 0	28 4	22 0	220 0	220 0	12 4	11 12
Ulwur	15 9	15 6	23 6	23 9	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	24 6	25 2	22 10	22 13	...	...	12 12	12 12	24 7	24 9	26 4	26 0	21 12	21 12	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	15 7	14 14	20 4	19 6	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	21 9½	21 7	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 7	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 12½	11 8	17 8	17 5½	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	17 0	16 14½	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 4½	18 0	17 0	16 14½	10 8	10 8	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 6½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 8	13 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	¶	¶	11 0	11 8
Bálmer	10 5	10 9	...	...	4 9	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	10 12	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	13 6	12 0	17 8	15 11	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 13	17 13	17 10	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 2	16 12	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 2½	10 8
Western—																										
Jodhpore	11 12	11 0 to 11 14	17 8	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 4	15 10	13 12	14 6	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 9	16 4	15 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 2	13 14
Jeysulmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	10 12	10 10	9 6	9 4	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 13	11 8	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 0	11 3	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 11	...	...	9 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 0	12 8	16 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Mhow	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 0	20 12	20 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 4	23 10	21 6	24 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	12 4	12 0
Neemuch Cantonment	19 12	19 4	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	17 4½	16 14	22 9½	19 14½	6 6	6 10½	8 8	9 8	22 0½	21 4	20 12	21 4	...	...	12 12	14 14	17 4½	16 6½	25 8	24 7	17 8½	16 6½	170 0	170 0	11 11	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Seven and pies per bundle. ¶ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	..	...	10 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	25 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Ferozepore	15 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	21 0	9 0	10 0	70 0	110 0	13 0	13 4
Montgomery	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	11 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	16 0	15 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	26 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	†	†	9 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	16 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	12 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Karnál	14 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	15 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	15 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	16 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	17 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	16 0	16 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	14 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	15 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	12 12
Gurdáspur	17 0	17 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	16 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	95 0	95 0	13 12	13 12
Gujrát	16 0	16 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	*	*	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	80 0	85 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	14 0	14 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	108 0	43 0	43 0
Kohát	14 0	13 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	‡	†	23 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	23 0	19 0	‡	†	102 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	16 0	16 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	15 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	24 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	115 0	100 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	23 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 12	10 8	15 8	16 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	16 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	160 0	11 12	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 0	11 8	18 11	18 11	9 7	9 0	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 2	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 10	...	...	9 8	9 8	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 4	8 4	12 4	12 4	16 8	16 8	16 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 2	...	...	8 10	8 4	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 6	11 8	17 4	18 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	13 4	15 0	‡	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 0	13 2	13 0	14 4	‡	8 0	73 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	11 6	18 0	18 0	*	*	11 8	11 0	*	*	9 12	9 12	213 5	213 5	11 4	11 8
Ratnágiri	9 4	8 9	*	*	10 0	10 0	11 5	12 0	16 14	16 4	10 7	11 0	16 7	17 10	*	*	12 4	12 10	*	*	10 3	10 3	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	8 4	11 0	11 2	12 0	11 2	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	...	...	10 2	9 3	112 0	112 9	13 6	13 4
Bombay	8 10	8 10	13 15	12 8	6 13	6 12	10 4	10 4	13 12	13 10	12 3	11 14	14 3	14 1	14 4	13 5	13 4	12 7	16 6	15 2	8 13	8 13	64 11	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	*	*	8 3	8 3	9 0	9 0	*	*	11 4	11 4	21 0	21 0	*	*	11 7	11 7	*	*	9 12	9 12	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 5	9 5	*	*	9 11	9 11	10 7	10 7	16 15	16 15	15 15	15 15	18 15	18 15	*	*	10 15	10 15	*	*	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	8 8	8 8	22 0	20 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 12	15 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	11 0	10 8	*	*	9 0	9 0	95 0	98 0	14 8	14 8
Sátara	8 0	8 11	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	13 5	13 5	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	10 6	10 6	15 2	15 2	8 15	8 15	120 0	120 0	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	11 4	11 4	*	*	9 12	9 4	10 13	9 13	18 15	18 8	16 14	17 5	*	*	*	*	11 12	11 5	*	*	10 10	10 5	82 9	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	8 12	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	15 12	15 12	15 5	14 0	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 5	*	*	8 0	10 14	80 0	80 0	10 8	9 10
Poona (City)	8 10	8 10	12 14	12 14	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	13 1	14 3	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 3	13 3	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 12
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 4	15 3	14 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 0	...	...	15 0	14 2	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	12 3	12 3	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 6	15 3	21 6	19 0	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	11 8	12 15	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 1	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	21 6	21 6	18 2	17 0	*	*	*	*	12 3	12 3	*	*	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	12 0	11 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	12 0	*	*	17 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	13 5	13 0	22 13	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	13 5	13 5	*	*	19 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	13 0	12 12
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 2	12 9	12 9	6 14	6 14	8 0	8 0	17 2	17 2	14 14	14 14	17 2	17 2	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 4	20 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	12 0	12 8	19 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	*	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 8	12 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 2	55 0	55 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	11 10	11 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 7	11 7	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	12 0	12 0	... *	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	11 2	11 2	...	...	7 1	7 6	10 6	10 6	16 2	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	...	...	12 0	10 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	10 4	10 4	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Chhindwára	11 11	12 11	...	...	7 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	16 14	...	...	8 0	9 0	160 0	150 0	9 2	8 0
Nágpur	11 4	11 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 10	11 14	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	18 12	...	...	10 10	12 8	95 0	95 0	10 11	10 11
Wardha	11 7	13 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 9	14 9	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 6	13 2	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 13	10 10	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	14 13	14 13	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	17 13	...	...	12 0	12 5	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	22 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 4	13 4	13 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 0	18 8	31 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 8	16 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	22 8	24 0	144 0	144 0	10 0	10 4
Mandla	19 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Seoni	13 5	13 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	17 15	...	...	13 9	13 9	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Balaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 12	...	...	11 12	12 8	200 0	210 0	9 0	10 0
Chanda	13 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	17 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 14	...	...	12 0	14 6	320 0	320 0	10 11	10 11
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	14 7	16 11	...	...	14 10	14 10	16 15	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	18 11	...	...	13 2	14 4	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Raipur	13 2	13 2	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 13	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	17 8	...	...	14 3	15 5	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 8	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 12	14 10	...	...	8 0	8 5	10 5	10 5	21 0	23 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	...	...	15 10	14 2	80 0	80 0	10 8	9 12
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Ellichpur	11 8	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	11 12	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 11	18 0	18 2	14 0	15 3	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 9	...	...	12 8	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 8	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	19 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 11	9 9	*	*	6 10	6 10	7 14	7 14	15 2	14 7	15 15	15 15	20 1	20 11	*	*	11 4	11 8	*	*	14 7	15 2	130 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Bolárum	10 8	11 6	*	*	7 0	7 0	7 9	8 5	15 3	15 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	11 15	12 9	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	7 12	8 0	*	*	7 12	8 4	9 0	9 8	17 8	18 8	18 0	18 8	*	*	*	*	12 0	13 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present fortnight.	WHEAT. Past fortnight.	BARLEY. Present fortnight.	BARLEY. Past fortnight.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present fortnight.	RICE, BEST SORT. Past fortnight.	RICE, COMMON. Present fortnight.	RICE, COMMON. Past fortnight.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorgnum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorgnum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoidæum*). Present fortnight.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoidæum*). Past fortnight.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	ARHAR, OR THÛR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	ARHAR, OR THÛR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	FIREWOOD. Present fortnight.	FIREWOOD. Past fortnight.	SALT. Present fortnight.	SALT. Past fortnight.
Madras—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 8	10 8	*	*	*	*	16 2	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 10	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	14 10	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 11	11 8	...	...	9 8	9 14	10 0	10 6	14 13	15 3	15 14	15 14	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 10	8 0	8 6	8 6	11 3	11 12	11 3	12 10	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	10 2
Salem	9 6	8 8	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	14 3	14 3	15 13	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 2	221 2	15 3	15 3
Central—																										
Bellary	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 10	14 6	14 6	12 3	12 3	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 3	6 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	13 14	13 14	11 5	11 5	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	14 3	13 13	12 11	12 11	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 5	15 2	15 2	13 13	3 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	17 5	19 2	*	*	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	119 2	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	6 6	7 0	...	...	7 5	7 13	8 8	9 10	14 14	14 14	15 13	17 13	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	5 6	7 3	...	...	9 6	9 14	10 0	10 8	14 0	15 6	14 2	16 6	14 10	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 8	7 14	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 8	10 8	16 13	16 13	*	*	17 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 11	7 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	12 14	12 6	11 5	11 5	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 11	8 10	9 3	9 2	13 3	12 6	*	*	14 3	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 2	9 6	*	*	*	*	13 11	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 13	6 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 13	9 13	16 6	13 11	12 6	11 14	14 0	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 10	100 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	7 0	5 8	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 14	10 2	*	*	15 6	15 0	15 2	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	...	...	10 6	10 13	10 14	11 11	*	*	14 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 5	5 10	...	...	9 3	9 11	9 10	10 0	14 0	*	14 10	14 10	15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 6
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	5 11	5 11	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 6	10 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 0	6 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	*	*	15 6	14 11	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 4	7 0	6 12	8 0	7 12	18 0	17 8	17 8	15 8	18 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	132 0	9 12	10 0
Bangalore	7 7	7 0	7 2	6 14	7 0 4	6 4	8 0 14	7 0	14 4	14 2	...	...	16 5	16 0	...	...	9 2	8 15	...	...	10 1	10 5	96 0	96 0	10 4	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	17 0	15 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 4	10 0	130 0	130 0	9 12	9 8
Tûmkûr	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 8	6 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	8 8	9 0
Kadur	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	7 6	6 13	8 6	...	7 14	7 14	10 8	10 0	18 14	18 14	...	...	22 1	22 1	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	11 0	10 0
Chitaldroog	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	7 4	7 0	8 4	8 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL. BENGAL. On Imports of Liquors.	BENGAL. On other Imports.	BENGAL. On Exports.	BENGAL. Total Revenue.	BOMBAY. On Imports of Liquors.	BOMBAY. On other Imports.	BOMBAY. On Exports.	BOMBAY. Total Revenue.	SINDH. On Imports of Liquors.	SINDH. On other Imports.	SINDH. On Exports.	SINDH. Total Revenue.	MADRAS. On Imports of Liquors.	MADRAS. On other Imports.	MADRAS. On Exports.	MADRAS. Total Revenue.	BURMA. On Imports of Liquors.	BURMA. On other Imports.	BURMA. On Exports.	BURMA. Total Revenue.	TOTAL BRITISH INDIA. On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	YEAR.
1871-72	92	5,56	1,70	8,18	89	2,13	49	3,51	10	5	11	26	26	1,02	1,65	2,93	10	40	3,98	4,48	2,27	9,16	11,43	7,93	19,36	1871-72
1872-73	96	5,33	2,04	8,33	44	3,05	53	4,02	5	8	37	50	32	1,19	1,43	2,94	35	47	4,00	4,82	2,12	10,12	12,24	8,37	20,61	1872-73
1873-74	85	4,62	1,27	6,74	44	2,46	46	3,36	6	3	12	21	40	92	1,24	2,56	37	46	6,31	7,14	2,12	8,49	10,61	9,40	20,01	1873-74
1874-75	86	5,04	1,26	7,16	50	1,65	50	2,65	10	3	10	23	26	1,24	98	2,48	38	67	4,69	5,74	2,10	8,63	10,73	7,53	18,26	1874-75
1875-76	98	7,18	1,58	9,74	66	2,79	1,10	4,55	15	12	32	59	31	1,24	1,22	2,77	39	40	7,12	7,91	2,49	11,73	14,22	11,34	25,56	1875-76
1876-77	1,06	5,65	63	7,34	55	2,83	17	3,55	10	3	4	17	48	1,03	62	2,13	48	40	4,88	5,76	2,67	9,94	12,61	6,34	18,95	1876-77
1877-78	1,19	5,61	1,13	7,93	92	4,11	20	5,23	24	8	7	39	57	81	21	1,59	52	51	4,64	5,67	3,44	11,12	14,56	6,25	20,81	1877-78
1878-79	1,16	6,43	84	8,43	82	4,27	28	5,37	22	5	4	31	57	89	44	1,90	90	65	5,13	6,68	3,67	12,29	15,96	6,73	22,69	1878-79
1879-80	90	6,13	76	7,79	1,01	3,47	27	4,75	21	4	4	29	40	71	37	1,48	73	48	6,74	7,95	3,25	10,83	14,08	8,18	22,26	1879-80
1880-81	1,27	4,42	50	6,19	97	4,35	29	5,61	51	7	4	62	49	92	92	2,33	52	62	5,94	7,08	3,76	10,38	14,14	7,69	21,83	1880-81
1881-82	1,19	4,60	71	6,50	96	3,78	35	5,09	58	9	6	73	39	81	84	2,04	74	73	5,83	7,30	3,86	10,01	13,87	7,79	21,66	1881-82
1882-83	1,24	—2*	71	1,93	1,01	—24*	29	1,06	36	...	9	45	39	...	43	82	83	2	7,75	8,60	3,83	—24*	3,59	9,27	12,86	1882-83
1883-84	1,25	—1*	1,60	2,84	1,05	5	15	1,25	53	...	6	59	46	...	57	1,03	87	1	7,89	8,77	4,16	5	4,21	10,27	14,48	1883-84
1884-85	1,13	5	75	1,93	1,09	7	27	1,43	42	2	8	52	34	2	77	1,13	83	3	6,55	7,41	3,81	19	4,00	8,42	12,42	1884-85
1885-86	99	—1*	1,20	2,18	1,04	7	10	1,21	37	...	9	46	39	...	23	62	66	2	7,58	8,26	3,45	8	3,53	9,20	12,73	1885-86
1886-87	1,13	1	1,06	2,20	99	7	21	1,27	36	1	10	47	55	1	40	96	91	—2*	6,97	7,86	3,94	8	4,02	8,74	12,76	1886-87
1887-88	1,08	3	96	2,07	1,25	8	26	1,59	62	1	9	72	85	...	45	1,30	1,38	—4*	7,42	8,76	5,18	8	5,26	9,18	14,44	1887-88
1888-89	1,17	32	1,36	2,85	1,43	44	21	2,08	53	1	10	64	78	15	46	1,39	99	3	4,39	5,41	4,90	95	5,85	6,52	12,37	1888-89
1889-90	1,14	55	1,33	3,02	1,34	62	27	2,23	60	8	11	79	84	1	42	1,27	71	...	5,75	6,46	4,63	1,26	5,89	7,88	13,77	1889-90
1890-91	1,23	54	1,19	2,96	1,47	1,32	28	3,07	62	6	15	83	1,10	5	37	1,52	67	1	7,17	7,85	5,09	1,98	7,07	9,16	16,23	1890-91
1891-92	1,58	56	1,34	3,48	1,72	82	21	2,75	51	19	13	83	93	37	34	1,64	72	11	7,56	8,39	5,46	2,05	7,51	9,58	17,09	1891-92
1892-93	1,55	58	1,33	3,46	1,72	83	24	2,79	48	3	11	62	80	7	34	1,21	1,13	...	4,82	5,95	5,68	1,51	7,19	6,84	14,03	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 16th May 1892.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 14th May 1892.

The general meteorological conditions have been very steady throughout the week under review. Pressure has been lowest over the Punjab, relatively low over the Gangetic plain, highest over the south of the Bay, and relatively high over the Arabian Sea and off the West Coast of the Peninsula. Gradients have been steepish, and the winds have been strong and squally. North-West India, North-East India, and the south-west of the Peninsula have all experienced unsettled weather in a greater or less degree, while elsewhere ordinary hot weather conditions have prevailed.

The chart of May 8th showed a shallow depression over the centre and south of the Punjab and the north of Rajputana and relatively low pressures over the Gangetic plain. Readings were highest over the south of the Bay, and gradients were moderately steep at the head of the Bay. On the West Coast, though pressure was relatively high, conditions were unsettled, and the winds were variable and the weather showery. A westerly current of air was shown over the central parts of the country, a southerly current over the Bay area, and an easterly current in North Bengal and on the north side of the Gangetic plain. Light showers of rain were reported from the Peninsula and the stations in the North-West Himalayas and moderate to heavy showers in North-East India. On the 9th conditions were practically unchanged. Feebly unsettled weather still prevailed off the West Coast, and in other respects there was little change. Rain was a little more general than on the previous day in North-West India. On the 10th the barometer had risen on the West Coast, and the unsettled conditions previously prevailing off that coast had largely disappeared. Otherwise there was no important change. Light showers continued to be reported from the neighbourhood of the North-West Himalayas and moderate or rather heavy showers from North-East India and from the south-west of the Peninsula. On the 11th the barometer was still rising on the West Coast, and the area of disturbed conditions had quite disappeared. Accompanying this change rain had ceased over the Peninsula, and the weather was very fine there. Rain had again fallen at Srinagar, Murree, and Rawal Pindi, but the amounts were small and the fall less in amount and extent than on the previous day. In North-East India, on the contrary, the fall was very general and in places moderately heavy. The chart of the 12th showed high pressures existing off the West Coast and over the south of the Bay and low pressures over the Gangetic plain and West Bengal. Strong squally winds blowing from about the normal directions prevailed. Duststorms had given light rain to a few places in the Punjab; thundershowers, varying in amount from 0·05 inch to 2·05 inches, had occurred in the south of the Peninsula; and general rain had fallen in the north-east. On the 13th the barometer was rising, except in Lower Burma and the Peninsula, but there had been but little change in the general distribution. The winds were abnormally northerly in the west of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the directions were

about the same as on the preceding day. Rain was very general over Burma, Assam, and North Bengal, and showers had occurred at Jacobabad and Multan, but in the Peninsula rain had ceased. On the 14th the pressure distribution remained practically unchanged, and the abnormal northerly winds in the west of the Peninsula were as strongly marked as on the 13th. Rain had, however, recommenced in the south of the Peninsula; it continued generally in North-East India, and showers were reported from Srinagar and Murree.

Temperature.—The relatively low temperature which had prevailed in the previous week disappeared with the unsettled weather which had occasioned it, and the heat during the week under review has been higher than is usual at this season. The average diurnal excess for the whole of India for the week was 2·6°, the warmest days being the 9th and 10th with an excess of 3·3°; the coolest day the 14th with an excess of only 1·2°.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·6	—1·2	+0·3	+0·2	+1·5	—0·8	—0·1	—0·2
Bengal and Assam . .	+3·0	+2·1	+2·9	+1·5	+3·8	+2·3	+0·7	+2·3
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	+4·8	+6·0	+6·8	+6·8	+7·7	+6·7	+4·3	+6·2
Punjab	+6·8	+8·2	+6·6	+6·7	+3·4	+2·6	+3·3	+5·4
Bombay	+0·5	+0·7	+1·1	+0·5	+0·7	+0·2	+0·3	+0·6
Berar and Central Provinces	+3·4	+3·6	+3·1	+3·2	+2·1	+1·9	+0·3	+2·5
Guzerat and Central India .	+2·2	+3·0	+2·4	+3·1	+2·2	+0·6	—0·5	+1·9
Sind and Rajputana . .	+2·9	+5·6	+5·4	+3·8	+2·7	+0·3	—0·9	+2·8
Madras	0	+1·4	+0·9	+2·8	+2·9	+2·5	+2·9	+1·9
Mean for whole India . .	+2·4	+3·3	+3·3	+3·2	+3·0	+1·8	+1·2	+2·6

The hottest part of India relatively to the normal was the North-West Provinces with an excess of 6°: this was followed by 5° in the Punjab and about 2½° in Bengal, the Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that general and on the whole heavy rain has fallen during the week in North-East India; that light general rain has fallen in the Punjab, and light to moderate general rain in the south of the Peninsula. Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions as many as thirty-four have received rainfall during the week. Of these thirty-four divisions, however, nine divisions had an average fall for the division of less than one-tenth of an inch of rain. The regions which had absolutely no rain during the week included the following divisions, *viz.*: South Behar, the North-Western Provinces divisions except the submontane division, the submontane division

of the Punjab, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces except the east division, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Central India, Rajputana, and the East Coast division (Jeypur).

The heaviest average fall was received in Assam (Surma), and amounted to 10 inches: this was followed by 4·99 inches in Assam (Brahmaputra), by 4·57 inches in East Bengal, by 4·45 inches in North Bengal, by 3·45 inches in Arakan, by 3 inches in Tenasserim, and by 2·72 inches in Malabar. Of the thirty-four divisions which received rain, thirteen had more than the normal for the week, the actual excess being 5·20 inches in Assam (Surma), over 2 inches in Assam (Brahmaputra) and East and North Bengal, and about 1½ inches in Tenasserim, Arakan, and Malabar.

The seasonal rainfall which is shown in the three concluding columns of the table is in excess of the normal average in all the Burma divisions, in both the Assam divisions, in East and North Bengal, in Malabar, in Madras (South Central), in Coorg, in Mysore, in the Konkan, in the Bombay Deccan, in Rajputana (West), and in Madras (South), and is in defect elsewhere, though in Central Bengal the defect is unimportant.

In the North-West Provinces, a large part of the Central Provinces, in Kattiawar, and in Sind there has been actually or practically no rain throughout the period under review, extending from February 28th to May 14th.

The following are the principal large amounts collected during the week:

Tenasserim .	Amherst . .	Thaton .	7·88 inches.
Upper Burma .	Magok . .	Sudder .	4·78 „
Arakan . .	Akyab . .	Maungdaw .	4·12 „
Assam . .	Khasia Hills .	Cherra .	16·09 „
Bengal . .	Noakhali .	Fenny .	4·95 „
	Cooch Behar .	Sudder .	8·96 „
	Purneah . .	Kishenganj .	2·00 „
Malabar . .	South Kanara .	Kasargod .	11·11 „
Deccan . .	Dharwar . .	? .	6·75 „

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 14th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from February 28th to May 14th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to May 14th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	3·00	1·53	+ 1·47	14·69	7·11	+ 107
	Lower Burma	0·90	1·09	— 0·19	4·28	3·35	+ 28
	Central Burma	0·31	0·68	— 0·37	5·68	2·73	+ 108
	Upper Burma	0·88	?	?	5·06	?	?
	Arakan	3·45	1·90	+ 1·55	6·84	5·42	+ 26
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	4·57	2·41	+ 2·16	13·86	10·90	+ 27
	Assam (Surma)	10·19	4·99	+ 5·20	57·62	32·40	+ 78
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·99	2·56	+ 2·43	22·61	16·03	+ 41
	Deltaic Bengal	1·81	1·68	+ 0·13	4·50	7·51	— 40
	Central Bengal	0·56	1·20	— 0·64	4·17	4·53	— 8
	North Bengal	4·45	1·80	+ 2·65	14·06	8·44	+ 67
	Orissa	0·22	1·03	— 0·81	2·10	4·09	— 49
	Chota Nagpur	0·02	0·68	— 0·66	0·40	2·50	— 84
	Behar (South)	0	0·36	— 0·36	0·27	1·17	— 78
	Do. (North)	0·31	0·77	— 0·43	1·13	2·40	— 53
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0	0·62	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·18	— 0·18	0	0·67	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·31	— 0·31	0	0·99	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·15	— 0·15	0	0·58	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·71	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·01	0·34	— 0·33	0·10	1·89	— 95
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·03	0·10	— 0·07	0·52	0·96	— 46
	Do. (Central)	0·03	0·14	— 0·11	0·13	0·99	— 87
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·19	— 0·19	0·93	1·93	— 52
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·07	0·72	— 0·65	1·67	5·98	— 72
	Do. (North-West)	0·13	0·32	— 0·19	1·12	3·81	— 71
	Do. (West)	0·04	0·14	— 0·10	0·08	1·34	— 94
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·72	1·04	+ 1·68	12·65	4·10	+ 202
	Madras (South Central)	1·42	0·61	+ 0·81	5·35	4·84	+ 11
	Coorg	0·96	0·51	+ 0·45	6·86	4·16	+ 65
	Mysore	1·22	0·58	+ 0·64	4·74	2·69	+ 76
	Konkan	0·15	0·11	+ 0·04	1·02	0·41	+ 149
	Bombay Deccan	0·19	0·21	— 0·02	2·46	1·33	+ 85
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·23	0·30	— 23
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·63	— 100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·03	0·66	— 95
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·19	1·00	— 81
	Ditto (East)	0·01	0·22	— 0·21	0·04	1·52	— 97
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·02	0·05	— 60
	Kattiawar	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·26	— 100
	Sind	0·03	0·01	+ 0·02	0·04	0·45	— 91
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·03	0·32	— 91
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·13	0·38	— 66
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·13	— 1·13	1·30	0·40	+ 225
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·12	0·66	— 0·54	0·57	2·13	— 73
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	?	?	1·15	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·08	0·29	— 0·21	0·33	1·62	— 80
	Madras (Central)	0·12	0·42	— 0·30	0·83	1·48	— 45
	East Coast (Central)	0·15	0·35	— 0·20	0·30	1·00	— 70
	Ditto (South)	0·19	0·28	— 0·09	1·03	2·51	— 59
	Madras (South)	0·29	0·85	— 0·56	5·62	4·08	+ 38

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *19th May, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 14th May.*—Rain heavy in West and good in Central districts, showers in parts of Deccan and East Coast districts, and subsequent good rain in Coimbatore and Salem. Improvement in Central districts continues; elsewhere prospects unaltered. Water-supply in affected area of Deccan and Karnatic deficient, but procurable. Fodder almost exhausted, except for valuable stock. Prices nearly stationary; slightly easier in Karnatic and Central districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 53,054, Karnatic 10,157, and Central 7,170: *Total* 70,381 against 70,384 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 718, Karnatic 102, and Central 264: *Total* 1,084 against 1,134, the revised number for last week. Loans disbursed for wells:—Deccan Rs. 4,89,000, Karnatic Rs. 3,83,000, and Central Rs. 8,17,000: *Total* Rs. 16,89,000. Wells constructed or repaired—520, 1,724, and 862: under construction—4,545, 1,786, and 5,357 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Deccan Rs. 47,000, Karnatic Rs. 30,000, and Central Rs. 65,000: *Total* Rs. 1,42,000.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th May.*—Slight rain in parts of eight districts. Preparations for the next season continue generally. Fodder scarce in parts of eleven and water in parts of eight districts. Cattle poor in parts of six districts. Prices generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Poona 2,391; Professional Agency—Bijapur 263, Belgaum 2,624, Dharwar 770, and Kolhapur 9,435; Civil Agency—Satara 951, Bijapur 479, Belgaum 1,041, and Kolhapur 1,723: *Total* 19,677 against 18,177 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Rain has fallen generally in Bengal Proper, but more is still required. Except in the Northern and Eastern districts, some districts in the Presidency Division have been benefited. In the Bhagalpur Division slight showers received in every district except Monghyr, but inadequate, except in Purneah. In the Patna Division no rain to speak of except in Sitamarhi. No rain in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, with the exception of local showers in the Balasore and Manbhum Districts. Ploughing and sowing in progress, but retarded in many districts for want of rain. Spring rice is still being harvested with fair outturn. Sugarcane and millets generally doing well. Prices are generally steady, with a slight tendency to rise in some districts. Fodder and water-supply are reported to be insufficient in places in the Burdwan, Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions for want of rain. Cattle are generally in good condition. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Muzaffarpur 7,103, Darbhanga 25,551, Monghyr 50, Bhagalpur 10,471, Purneah 478, and Dinajpur 753: *Total* 44,406 against 43,162 last week. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Darbhanga 417, Monghyr 256, Bhagalpur 1,371, and Purneah 796: *Total* 2,840 against 2,883 last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th May.*—Very light rain has fallen in north of Garhwal and in one pargana of the Dehra

Dun District. More rain is urgently needed in the hill districts to ensure germination of autumn sowings; elsewhere the weather has been hot and occasionally cloudy. Irrigation of sugarcane and indigo is in progress. Fodder scarce in Almora and part of Gorakhpur. Locusts appeared at Cawnpore and in Faridpur in the Bareilly District, but no damage is reported. Prices are fluctuating, and have risen in seven districts; they continue high in Almora and Garhwal.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th May.*—Slight rain has fallen in all districts except Umballa, Jullunder, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, and Shahpur. Prices rising in five districts; stationary elsewhere. Reaping of spring crops over; threshing of wheat in progress. Rain wanted for ploughings and sowings of autumn crops in most districts. Sugarcane weeding going on. Cotton and rice sowings commenced. Water scarce in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Canal supply deficient in some districts; more water has come into the Bara river, Peshawar; wells drying up in Jullundur. Crops on unirrigated lands almost entirely lost by drought in Kangra; outturn of irrigated crops is reported below average throughout the Province. Prospects of autumn crops said to be below average owing to long continued drought. Condition of cattle fair in all but four districts, where it is poor owing to want of fodder. Fodder sufficient in three districts only; scarce elsewhere. The poppy crop is reported an average one in Kangra.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th May.*—No important change in the weather during the week. Threshing of winter crops approaching completion in two Northern districts. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Fodder sufficient in three districts; scarce elsewhere.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th May.*—Little rain has fallen in most districts, and in several none at all. In lower parts of Thongwa ploughing has commenced; in Bhamo, Katha, Shwebo, Yeu, Sagaing, and Minbu reaping of *mayin* (paddy) crop is progressing; in Myingyan and Pyinmana ploughing is going on, while in Meiktila sesamum and maize are being sown. In Kyaukse paddy is being transplanted. In Bhamo ploughing of forest clearances completed; in the Ruby Mines District it is still going on. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Meiktila and slightly in Magwe, Katha, Thongwa, and Pegu, and has fallen largely in Kyaukse, considerably in Bassein, and slightly in Akyab, Rangoon, and Toungoo. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo (returns of one work not received) 2,547, Yeu 932, Lower Chindwin 1,083, Myingyan 688, Magwe (for week ending 7th May) 17, Meiktila (including railway branch line) 2,445, and Yamethin, 6,004: *Total* 13,716 against 11,963 last week. No distress and no relief works in Sagaing, which has been removed from list of districts suffering from scarcity. Minbu will probably be removed next week.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th May.*—Rainfall heavy. Crops likely to suffer in Sylhet and Kamrup. Sowing of early rice continues. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th May.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good in parts of Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, and Kadur

districts. Crops benefited in places where rain fell. Ploughing operations in progress. Prices fallen in the Mysore district. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 256, Kolar 1,232, Tumkur 1,479, and Chitaldroog 536: *Total* 3,503 against 1,813 last week.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields continues. Sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) commenced. Prices stationary. Forage and water-supply much improved.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th May.*—BERAR: Weather hot. Preparation of land for autumn crop progressing. Fodder insufficient in three districts and water insufficient in two. Prices of food-grains rising in two districts.

HYDERABAD: Moderate rain during the week. Cattle becoming emaciated as no water is available. Prices continue high.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th May.*—No rain during week. Ploughing for autumn crops continues. Condition of agricultural stock moderately good, except in Neemuch. Pasturage sufficient, but water scarce in some parts of Western Malwa and Nimar. Prices of food-grains high in Western Malwa and Bhopal; rising in Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th May.*—Good rain in parts of Bikanir, slight in parts of Ulwar, no rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations generally satisfactory, except at Ajmere. Maize and lucerne being sown in Merwara, where wells have retained sufficient water. Cotton cultivation impracticable in Ajmere through insufficiency of water in wells. Threshing and winnowing going on in Kerowli and Bikanir. Land being prepared for the autumn crop in Bikanir. Standing crops generally good. Gram good in Serohi. Outturn of harvest below average in Bikanir. Agricultural stock good in eight agencies; very poor in Ajmere, Ulwar, and Kherwara. Cattle suffering from want of fodder and water in Marwar. Pasturage and fodder sufficient in six agencies; scarce elsewhere. Prices rising in Meywar, risen in Harowti, falling in Kerowli, fluctuating in Jhallawar and Jeypore, and steady elsewhere. In Kotah 93 immigrants, 754 immigrants, and 3,347 cattle returning. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 32,493, Marwar 1,928, Kishengarh 1,122, Bikanir 5,844, and Jhallawar 185: *Total* 41,572 against 41,846 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 6,250, Marwar 3,015, Kishengarh 129, and Bikanir 2,524: *Total* 11,918 against 11,487 last week.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th May.*—Weather unsettled, with occasional showers. Wheat harvest begun. Prices continue high.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1892.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Natal.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	9	7	16	43·29 women per 100 men.	9	7	16
From 2 to 10 years	20	21	41		20	21	41
„ 10 „ 20 „	18	19	37		18	19	37
„ 20 „ 30 „	162	58	220		162	58	220
„ 30 „ 40 „	14	7	21		14	7	21
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	223	112	335		223	112	335

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	26	8	34	26	8	34
North-Western Provinces	131	81	212	131	81	212
Oudh	60	22	82	60	22	82
Central India	1	...	1	1	...	1
Punjab	2	...	2	2	...	2
Nepal and Native States	3	1	4	3	1	4
Mixed Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	223	112	335	223	112	335

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	29	10	39	29	10	39
Agriculturists	102	42	144	102	42	144
Artisans	10	2	12	10	2	12
Low castes	81	52	133	81	52	133
Musalmans	1	6	7	1	6	7
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	223	112	335	223	112	335

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	222	106	328
2. Musalmans	1	6	7
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	223	112	335

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. V OF 1892-93.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	Week ending 9th May 1891.			Week ending 7th May 1892.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th May 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th May 1892.	Total increase in 1892-93.	Total decrease in 1892-93.
			Total mean mileage worked	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total mean mileage worked	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.				
	State Lines worked by Companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th May 1892	East Indian (*a*)	531	1,577	11,07,921	703	1,577	12,53,762	795	60,68,563	61,03,761	35,198	...
14th ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	10,836	190	57	9,347	164	73,628	60,599	...	13,029
7th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	132	712	1,22,849	172	755	1,45,741	193	6,88,913	7,43,086	54,173	...
14th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	199	11,588	58	199	16,072	81	64,800	76,981	12,181	...
7th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	1,74,357	210	831	1,48,046	178	9,28,873	8,47,129	...	86,744
14th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	90	752	1,28,458	171	752	1,28,341	171	6,58,890	6,73,081	14,191	...
7th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	4,71,604	282	1,674	5,47,000	327	25,01,254	26,35,559	1,34,305	...
14th ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	1,17,018	112	1,044	85,743	82	6,09,374	4,61,785	...	1,47,609
7th ditto	South Indian	166	901	1,42,834	159	1,043	1,17,441	141	8,25,910	7,36,105	...	89,805
	Total	225	7,745	22,87,465	295	7,932	24,81,493	313	1,24,20,225	1,23,33,086	...	87,139
	State Lines worked by the State.											
7th May 1892	North Western (*d*)	219	2,395	4,79,576	200	2,450	5,25,355	214	31,97,538	27,76,825	...	4,20,713
7th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,95,660	283	692	2,24,603	325	13,70,966	11,69,278	...	2,01,688
7th ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	777	2,23,588	288	777	1,69,250	218	12,14,951	9,00,769	...	3,44,182
7th ditto	Bengal Central (*e*)	103	125	15,001	120	125	15,420	123	85,617	72,374	...	13,243
7th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	285	36	8	359	45	2,014	1,322	...	692
7th ditto	Jorhát	44	25	966	39	25	1,292	52	5,061	5,364	303	...
7th ditto	Burma (*f*)	190	556	1,12,279	202	715	1,63,829	229	6,75,097	8,30,817	1,55,720	...
	Total	221	4,578	10,27,355	224	4,792	11,00,108	230	65,81,244	57,56,749	...	8,24,495
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
14th May 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	497	1,492	15,20,722	1,019	1,492	10,59,044	710	75,57,184	60,39,968	...	15,17,216
7th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	4,02,250	873	461	4,34,000	942	19,71,833	19,50,654	...	12,179
9th ditto	Madras	218	840	1,76,114	210	840	1,72,359	205	9,91,185	9,54,116	...	37,069
	Total	419	2,793	20,99,086	752	2,793	16,65,403	596	1,05,20,202	89,53,738	...	15,66,464
	TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	265	15,116	54,13,906	358	15,517	52,47,004	338	2,95,21,671	2,70,43,573	...	24,78,098
	Assisted Companies.											
14th May 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	162	19,515	120	162	19,209	119	1,26,779	1,07,925	...	18,854
14th ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	6,721	305	22	6,169	280	43,598	40,008	...	3,590
14th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	9,287	139	67	12,048	180	56,036	57,042	1,006	...
7th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	9,936	127	78	10,364	133	54,574	57,191	2,617	...
	Total	128	329	45,459	138	329	47,790	145	2,80,987	2,62,166	...	18,821
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
14th May 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*h*)	140	354	63,285	179	354	56,866	161	2,94,806	2,88,473	...	6,333
14th ditto	Mysore section, Southern Mahratta Railway	77	296	24,418	82	311	22,904	74	1,28,574	1,25,030	...	3,544
7th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	5,006	70	72	6,040	84	31,447	37,810	6,363	...
7th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	68	3,733	55	93	7,430	80	26,213	36,645	10,432	...
7th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	1,549	119	13	1,110	85	8,545	7,211	...	1,334
14th ditto	Kolhápur	...	29	1,986	68	29	1,389	48	(*i*) 4,904	8,427	3,523	...
	Total	104	832	99,977	120	872	95,739	110	4,94,489	5,03,596	9,107	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
7th May 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	13,216	122	108	12,506	116	84,651	68,772	...	15,879
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
7th May 1892	Jodhpur-Bickanir	58	188	9,925	53	292	20,600	71	58,231	1,01,417	43,186	...
7th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	38,884	116	334	44,966	135	2,20,129	2,34,101	13,972	...
7th ditto	Morvi	60	94	9,028	96	94	8,678	92	42,662	36,179	...	6,483
	Total	78	616	57,837	94	720	74,244	103	3,21,022	3,71,697	50,675	...
	GRAND TOTAL	245	17,001	56,30,395	331	17,546	54,77,283	312	3,07,02,820	2,82,49,804	...	24,53,016

(*a*) Includes the Nalháti State Railway, now amalgamated with the East Indian Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April to 9th May 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 19th May, 1892.*

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURN OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1891.

No. 159 R. Stat., Simla, the 10th May, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 496 R. T., dated the 17th September, 1889.

" " " " " 0210 R. T., dated the 10th February, 1890.

" " " " " 194 R. T., dated the 30th May, 1890.

" " " " " 325 R. T., dated the 5th May, 1891.

" " " Order No. 33 R. Stat., dated the 15th September, 1891.

" " " " " 12 R. Stat., dated the 21st January, 1892.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 127 Stat.. dated the 27th April. 1892, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India, for the nine months ending the 30th September, 1891.

The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains,

Summary of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, etc.

rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., for the nine months ending the 30th September, 1891, distributed under the classification adopted in Abstract No. 4 of the returns:

Serial No.	CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS.	Average of corresponding periods of 1889 and 1890.	NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1891.									
			NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
			Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	4	3	7	10	...	10	...	...	...	10
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	29	15	29	44	...	1	...	7	...	8
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	64	13	75	83	...	1	3	10	3	11
4	Collisions between light engines	8	...	18	18	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	43	22	55	77	...	3	1	2	1	5
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	242	15	208	223	...	...	...	1	...	1
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	42	3	39	42	...	...	...	1	...	1
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on line	1,160	6	1,514	1,520	(a)1	(b)1	1	...	2	1
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line	109	11	129	140	(b)3	(b)4	6	1	9	5
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings	41	2	49	51	(b)2	(b)4	1	...	3	4
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	79	...	110	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	206	...	302	302	...	...	...	4	...	4
14	The failure of tyres	5	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	,, ,, of wheels	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	,, ,, of axles	64	2	44	46	...	...	...	1	...	1
17	,, ,, of brake apparatus	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	,, ,, of couplings	141	2	134	136	...	5	...	2	...	7
19	,, ,, of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	3	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Broken rails	30	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	104	16	34	50	...	5	...	1	...	6
22	Slips in cutting or embankments	36	7	64	71	...	1	...	2	...	3
23	Fire in trains	137	5	131	136	1	1	2	...	3	1
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	32	3	56	59	(c)1	(b)1	...	3	1	4
25	Other accidents	160	9	181	190	1	(d)15	2	8	3	23
	TOTAL FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1891	...	134	3,242	3,376	(e)9	(f)52	16	44	25	96
	TOTAL—Average of corresponding periods of 1889 and 1890	...	...	...	2,755	6	74	7	26	13	100

(a) Not a passenger, but a cattle driver.
(b) Not passengers, but cartmen.
(c) Not a passenger, but an infant of a gangman.
(d) Of these, one was not a passenger, but a cooly.
(e) Of these, seven were not passengers.
(f) Of these, eleven were not passengers.

2. As compared with the average of the two corresponding periods of 1889 and 1890, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., during the nine months ending the 30th September, 1891, shows an increase of 621, or 22·54 per cent., with an increase of 1,397·46 miles, or 8·94 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 6,918,452 miles, or 17·35 per cent. in the train-mileage run.

Principal variations as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of 1889 and 1890.

3. The principal variations occurred under "Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line," 44 against 29; "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains," 88 against 64; "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails," 77 against 43; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 1,520 against 1,160; "Trains running over obstructions on the line," 140 against 109; "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 110 against 79; "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 302 against 206; "The failure of axles," 46 against 64; "The flooding of portions of permanent-way," 50 against 104; "Slips in cuttings or embankments," 71 against 36; and "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," 59 against 32.

4. Under "Collisions between passenger trains or goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line," the number of accidents rose from 29 to 44. The chief variations were an increase of 5 each on the East Indian, the Tirhoot and Bengal and North-Western, and the Eastern Bengal State railways, and of 4 on the North Western railway; and a decrease of 3 on the Southern Mahratta railway and of 2 each on the South Indian, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, and the Burma State railways.

5. "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains" showed an increase of 24 accidents, of which 7 occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa State railway and 7 on the North Western railway, 4 on the Southern Mahratta railway, and 3 on the Great Indian Peninsula railway.

6. Of the increase of 34 accidents under "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails," 13 took place on the North Western railway, 9 on the South Indian railway, and 5 on the Burma State railway.

7. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 312; next to this comes the South Indian railway with 211; then the Rajputana-Malwa State and the North-Western railways with 140 each, the Eastern Bengal State railway with 109, the East Indian railway with 94, and the Madras railway with 93. As compared with the average of the corresponding periods of 1889 and 1890, there were increases of 109 accidents each on the Southern Mahratta and the South Indian railways, 42 on the North Western railway, 28 on the Madras railway, 27 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway, 26 on the East Indian railway, and 23 on the Bengal-Nágpur railway, and decreases of 26 on the Eastern Bengal State railway, and of 14 each on the Indian Midland and the Dibru Sadiya railways.

8. The increase of 31 accidents under "Trains running over obstructions on the line" was chiefly due to the number recorded on the Eastern Bengal State railway having risen from 14 to 41.

9. Under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," there was an increase of 31 accidents, of which 14 occurred on the South Indian railway and 7 on the Rajputana-Malwa State railway.

10. The number of accidents from "Failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines" increased chiefly on the Bengal-Nágpur railway, 26 against 6; on the North Western railway, 60 against 42; on the Southern Mahratta railway, 32 against 19; on the East Indian railway, 16 against 5; and on the Tirhoot and Bengal and North-Western railways, 9 against *nil*.

11. The decrease in the number of "Failure of axles" was almost entirely due to the failures recorded on the Rajputana-Malwa State railway, having fallen from 49 to 12. The number of failures increased from *nil* to 5 on the Thatôn-Duyinzáik railway; from 1 to 5 on the Tirhoot and Bengal and North-Western railways; from 3 to 6 on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, and from 2 to 5 on the Jorhát State railway.

12. Under the head "The flooding of portions of permanent-way," there was a decrease of 54 accidents, of which 19 occurred on the North Western railway, and 16 on the Eastern Bengal State railway.

13. The number of accidents under "Slips in cuttings or embankments" rose from 36 to 71. This was chiefly owing to an increase of 19 on the North Western railway, and of 7 on the Bengal-Nágpur railway.

14. Of the increase of 27 cases of "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," 17 occurred on the Eastern Bengal State railway, and 4 each on the East Indian and Madras railways.

15. The accidents under "Collisions between light engines" numbered 18 against 8, of which six against *nil* occurred on the East Indian railway alone.

16. The casualties to passengers and servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, from accidents not coming under the classification adopted in paragraph 1, were, in the case of passengers, 52 killed and 160 injured, against 30 killed and 105 injured, and, in the case of servants, 121 killed and 398 injured, against 115 killed and 401 injured. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Casualties to passengers, servants, and others not included in para. 1.

17. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, cases of suicide, etc., were 455 killed and 724 injured, against 363 killed and 673 injured. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Total casualties from all causes.

18. In addition to the above, 38 persons were reported to have been killed and 153 injured in yards, workshops, etc., and 751 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Casualties in yards, workshops, etc.

19. The following table gives, for *the third quarter of 1891*, the number of accidents as classified in paragraph 1, which resulted in loss of, or injury to life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred :—

Casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling-stock, etc., for 3rd quarter of 1891.

Railway.	Number of accidents during the 3rd quarter of 1891.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Tirhoot	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
South Indian	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
North Western	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burma	2	...	1	1	...	1	1
Great Indian Peninsula	2	1	...	...	1	1	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	2	...	5	...	1	...	6
Darjeeling-Himalayan	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	...	1	6	1	6	2	12
Average of the two corresponding quarters of 1889 and 1890	...	...	19	1	6	1	25

20. *Tirhoot railway.*—On the 29th July, 1891, a wagon whilst being shunted in the Somastipur yard was derailed at a crossing. The pointsman was injured.

21. *South Indian railway.*—On the 20th July, 1891, a collision took place at Cuddalore Old Town, between a shunting engine and a material special, and both the engines, a horse box, and a loaded high-sided truck were derailed and damaged. A railway servant was also injured.

22. *North Western railway.*—On the 31st August, 1891, a portion of the carriage shed at Kurrachee City station collapsed owing to the door of a brake-van on an up goods train having struck the centre pillar of the shed. The brake-van and two carriages were badly damaged, and an employé of the carriage and wagon department was seriously injured.

23. *Burma State railway.*—On the 7th September, 1891, the engine and 7 vehicles of No. 33 up mail train were derailed at mile 57—19 Irrawaddy branch, owing, evidently, to the line having been tampered with by some person or persons unknown. A fireman had his thigh broken and subsequently succumbed to the injuries received. There was also damage to rolling-stock and permanent-way.

On the 23rd September, 1891, the engine of No. 33 up mail train parted, owing probably to the road at mile 59—6, Irrawaddy line not having been in good order, and collided with the rest of the train. The engine and 5 vehicles were damaged, and one passenger was slightly injured.

24. *Great Indian Peninsula railway.*—On the 24th July, 1891, while some men were working at a slip at mileage 72—17 near the Bhore Ghât reversing station, about 20 tons of rock slipped from some 30 feet above rail level. The gang foreman was slightly injured.

On the 12th September, 1891, a man and a colt were run over and killed by a down passenger train at mileage 404—1 between Yádgiri and Saidápur stations.

25. *Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.*—Oh the 28th July, 1891, while the up mail train was passing over a bridge at mile 189—4 between Kim and Pánoli stations, the upper half of the south abutment, which had been underscoured, gave way under the weight of the engine and tender. The driver and the fireman jumped off, and the former had his rib broken.

On the 29th July, 1891, some vehicles of No. 6 up mail were derailed at mileage 538—3 near Sábli Road station, owing to the permanent-way having been damaged by floods. Five passengers were injured by splinters, and rolling-stock damaged.

26. *Darjeeling-Himalayan railway.*—On the 19th July, 1891, the engine and two luggage vans of the up mail train were derailed at the second mile, the engine being capsized. The driver was slightly hurt.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above note with the abstract returns be communicated for information to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that the note with the abstract returns be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract Returns of Accidents for nine months ending 30th September, 1891.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1891, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.	
PASSENGERS:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	2	41	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	52	160	
SERVANTS:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	16	44	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	121	398	
OTHER PERSONS:—			
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	14	16	
Trespassers	180	50	
Suicides	52	...	
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	18	15	
TOTAL	455	724	

ABSTRACT

No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1891 as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by the RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon Railways, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

| Serial No. | RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SERVANTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | OTHERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL ALL CLASSES. | | Serial No. |
|---|---|---

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1891, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS and the Number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

	I East Indian (a).									III—Tirhoot. Bengal and North-Western.									V Bengal-Nagpur.								
	No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	..	10	...	...	.	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	5	3	8	..	..	...	2	...	2	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	2	9	11	..	...	1	...	1	..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	6	6	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	14	14	..	..	..	...		..	2	16	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	23	23	...	.	..	...	..	..
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	94	94	...	(b)	..	..	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	56	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	15	15	..	1	..	..	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	.
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	16	16	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	..	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	3	3	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	4	4	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	3	3	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	18	18	...	(c)1	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	200	208	...	(d) 12	1	3	1	15	5	76	81	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	190	192	...	...	1	...	1	...

	V Bengal-Nagpur.									VI Indian Midland (e).									VIII Rajputana-Malwa (f).								
	No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	..	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	..	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	..	.	..	...	..	..
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	..	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	56	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	137	140	...	(b)1	...	...	...	1
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	.	2	2	4	(b) 1	(b) 1	1	...	2	1	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	5	..	...	...	...	..	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	..	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	26	26	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	27	...	3	...	...	...	3
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	13	1	13	...	1	1	14
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	190	192	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	81	83	(b) 1	(b) 1	1	...	2	1	8	282	290	1	(g) 17	...	1	1	18

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, and Tárakeshwar railways.
(b) Not passenger, but a cartman.
(c) Not passenger, but a cooly.
(d) Of these, two were not passengers, see notes (b) and (c).
(e) Includes the Bhopal-Itárai railway.
(f) Includes the Gaekwar's Mehsána railway.
(g) Of these, one was not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1891, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS and the Number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident—*contd.*

	XI Southern Maratta (a).									XIV South Indian (d).									XVII North Western (e).								
	No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	1	7	...	1	...	4	...	5
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	17	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	28	33	...	...	..	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	2	310	312	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	11	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line.	2	5	7	(b)1	(c)1	...	.	1	1	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	14	..	.	3	1	3	1
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	.	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	60	60	..	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	5	5	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	13	13	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	18	...	...	2	...	2	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	48	54	...	..	2	4	2	4
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	7	423	430	(b) 1	(g) 2	1	1	2	3	8	349	357	...	...	1	2	1	2	42	427	469	...	1	7	9	7	10

	XX Oudh and Rohilkhand.									XXII Eastern Bengal (f).								
	No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total al Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	..	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	...	2	...	7	7	..	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	..	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	85	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line.	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	39	41	(b)1	...	1	...	2	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	3	4	.	...	1	...	1	..	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	..	..	1	...	1
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	6	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 1	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	27	...	1	...	3	...	4
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	101	104	..	2	1	.	1	2	4	312	316	(g) 2	(g) 2	1	4	3	6

(a) Includes the Mysore section and Kolhápur railway.
(b) Not passenger, but a cartman.
(c) Not passenger, but a cooly.
(d) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal railway.
(e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot, Rájpura-Bhátinda and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(f) Includes the Bengal Central railway.
(g) Of these, one was not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1891, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents and the Number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident—*contd.*

	XXIII. Nalhati.										XXIV. Chebra-Companygani.									
	No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	XXV. Jorhat.										XXVI. Burma (a).									
	No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	3	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	94	97	...	1	1	...	1	1	

	XXVII. Great Indian Peninsula (b).									
	No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	..	...	1	..	1	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	3	5	8	...	1	1	8	1	9	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	..	...	1	..	1	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	5	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	..	...	1	...	1	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	48	48	(c)1	...	...	1	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	11	11	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	8	8	...	...	...	2	...	2	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	11	12	...	...	...	2	...	2	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	6	6	(e) 1	...	...	...	1	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	12	12	...	...	...	2	...	2	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	7	161	168	(d) 2	(f) 3	1	19	3	22	

(a) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.
(b) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Kámptee and Amráoti railways.
(c) Not passenger, but a cattle driver.
(d) Not passengers, but cartmen.
(e) Not passenger, but an infant of a gangman.
(f) Of these, two were not passengers, but cartmen.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1891, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS and the Number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident—*contd.*

	XXVIII. Bombay, Baroda and Central India (a).										XXIX. Madras.									
	No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	93	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	2	3	(b) 2	(b) 3	...	...	2	3		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	8	10	...	5	...	1	...	6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	63	72	(b) 2	(c) 8	...	1	2	9		3	167	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	XXX. Rohilkhand-Kumaun (d).									
	No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	XXXI. Darjeeling-Himalayan.									
	No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	..	...	1	...	1	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	9	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	

(a) Includes the Godhra-Ratlam railway.
(b) Not passengers, but cartmen.
(c) Of these, three were not passengers, but cartmen.
(d) Includes the Lucknow-Bareilly section.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1891, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS and the Number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident—*contd.*

	XL Dibru-Sadiya.										XLI Thatón-Duyinzaik.									
	No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	81	84	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	XLV The Nizam's Guaranteed State (a).										XLVI The Gaekwar's Dabhoi.									
	No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	16	108	124	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	LII Jodhpore.										LIII—Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar.									
	No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	16	19	..	2	...	2	..	4	

	LIV Morvi.									
	No.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	11	13	...	1	...	...	...	1	

(a) Includes the Bezvada extension.

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1891, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

		TOTAL.								
		No.			No. of Passengers and others.		No. of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	3	7	10	...	10	...	...	...	10
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	15	29	44	...	1	...	7	...	8
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	13	75	88	...	1	3	10	3	11
4	Collisions between light engines	...	18	18	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	22	55	77	...	3	1	2	1	5
6	Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	15	208	223	...	...	...	1	...	1
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	39	42	...	...	...	1	...	1
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	6	1,514	1,520	(a) 1	(b) 1	1	...	2	1
10	Ditto over obstructions on the line	11	129	140	(b) 3	(b) 4	6	1	9	5
11	Ditto through gates at level-crossings	2	49	51	(b) 2	(a) 4	1	...	3	4
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	110	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	302	302	...	...	...	4	...	4
14	The failure of tyres	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ditto of wheels	...	5	5	...	...	..	...	...	...
16	Ditto of axles	2	44	46	...	...	...	1	...	1
17	Ditto of brake apparatus	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Ditto of couplings	2	134	136	...	5	...	2	...	7
19	Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	5	5	...	...	..	...	...	...
20	Broken rails	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	16	34	50	...	5	...	1	...	6
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	7	64	71	...	1	...	2	...	3
23	Fire in trains	5	131	136	1	1	2	...	3	1
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	56	59	(c) 1	(b) 1	...	3	1	4
25	Other accidents	9	181	190	1	(d) 15	2	8	3	23
	TOTAL ALL CLASSES	134	3,242	3,376	(e) 9	(f) 52	16	44	25	96

Mean mileage worked	17,023·50
Number of servants employed	169,476
Train-mileage of all descriptions	46,792,221
Number of passengers carried	85,911,615
Passenger-mileage	3,863,187,422
Per mile open—	
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,749
Number of passengers carried	5,047
Passenger-mileage	226,933
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	0·023
Injured per ditto ditto	0·477
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0·001
Injured per ditto ditto	0·011

(a) Not a passenger, but a cattle driver.
(b) Not passengers, but cartmen.
(c) Not a passenger, but an infant of a gangman.
(d) Of these, one was not a passenger, but a cooly.
(e) Of these, seven were not passengers.
(f) Of these, eleven were not passengers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 21st May 1892.

The weather during the week under review has been in the main of the type ordinarily experienced during the period antecedent to the appearance of the summer monsoon. The heat has been great, more particularly in the North-West and Central India. Pressure has been low over the Punjab and Western desert and high in the extreme south of the Indian region, and, as is usual at this season, the barometric gradients have been steep. In North-East India the pressure conditions and the winds were towards the close of the week very similar to those ordinarily recorded during the rains; and in Burma, Assam, and North Bengal these conditions resulted in very general and fairly heavy rain; but in Lower Bengal the weather, though cloudy, was dry. In the west of the Peninsula the pressure distribution and the winds were strongly opposed to any advance of the monsoon, and the rainfall, which, however, was fairly general throughout the south of the Peninsula, was light or moderate, and fell generally during thunderstorms.

On the morning of the 15th the barometer was falling everywhere, but there was very little general change in the distribution. Readings were lowest over the plains at the foot of the North-West Himalayas and highest off the West Coast and over the south of the Bay. The wind directions were generally unaltered, and, except on the West Coast, where they were abnormally northerly, blew from the usual quarters. Rain had almost ceased over the Peninsula, where the only amounts reported were light showers at Kurnool and Trichinopoly. In North-East India, on the contrary, rain was about as general as on the preceding day, and the amounts were somewhat heavier, Moulmein, Jessore, Cuttack, and Dhubri recording over 1 inch. On the 16th there was very little change to record, the barometer remaining highest off the West Coast and over the south of the Bay and lowest along the foot of the North-West Himalayas. Gradients were somewhat steeper than on the preceding day. The winds were generally unaltered in force and direction. Rain had become more general in the south of the Peninsula and less general in North-East India. The principal amounts were 2·59 inches at Mercara, 2·20 inches at Jalpaiguri, 1·91 inches at Mymensingh, 1·15 inches at Moulmein, 1·07 inches at Calicut, and 1·04 inches at Dhubri. On the 17th the barometer was rising all over Northern and Central India, but was falling in the south of the Peninsula. In consequence gradients had decreased somewhat. A small depression had appeared over the Central Punjab, and an arm of relatively low pressure ran south-eastward from the Punjab down the Gangetic plain to West Bengal. Accompanying this change in the distribution of pressure there had occurred a slight extension of the easterly current from North Bengal into Behar. The rainfall was very slight, and scattered over Lower Burma, over Assam, and over North Bengal. The only considerable amount was 2·30 inches at Jalpaiguri. On the 18th the barometric changes were generally small, and the distribution of pressure was practically unaltered. The winds were southerly over the Western desert, but the general directions were the same as on the 17th. There had been no extension of the easterly current north-westward. Showers were reported from the south of the Peninsula as well as from

Lower Burma and North Bengal. The chart of the 19th also showed very little change in the distribution of pressure and the direction of the prevailing air currents. The easterly wind in North Bengal and Behar was, however, a trifle stronger. Moderately heavy rain was reported from Lower Burma, Assam, and North Bengal, and light scattered showers from parts of the Peninsula. On the morning of the 20th, though the pressure distribution was generally unaltered, two important changes were shown in the wind currents. In the first place, the strong northerly current which had hitherto prevailed on the West Coast had given way and been replaced by variable winds; in the second, the easterly current had undergone considerable extension over the Himalayas. On the 21st these changes had been maintained and intensified. The pressure distribution had undergone a slight modification, and in its main features was that characteristic of the commencement of the rains. Easterly winds had suddenly extended up the north side of the Gangetic plain, and westerly to north-westerly winds were shown on the West Coast. Rain was falling in Malabar, in Ceylon, in Lower Burma, in Cachar, and in Bengal, the amounts in North Bengal being considerable.

Temperature.—As described above, the rainfall received during the week has been confined to light scattered showers over the south of the Peninsula and to moderate showers over the greater part of North-East India. Elsewhere there has been no rain, and in consequence the rise of temperature which had commenced last week has been maintained, and the mean temperature has been generally above the normal.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·1	+0·5	—0·3	+0·5	—0·5	—1·6	—1·5	—0·4
Bengal and Assam	+0·9	+3·3	+3·2	+3·5	+2·1	+1·3	—1·5	+1·8
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	+4·3	+5·2	+6·6	+6·6	+6·6	+7·4	+7·1	+6·3
Punjab	+3·7	+4·8	+6·6	+8·0	+8·8	+9·6	+12·0	+7·6
Bombay	+0·3	+0·4	—0·1	+1·3	+1·7	+0·3	—0·2	+0·5
Berar and Central Provinces	+0·1	+2·1	+1·9	+1·8	+2·6	+3·3	+4·1	+2·3
Guzerat and Central India	0	+1·0	+1·0	+0·8	+1·3	+2·8	+3·3	+1·5
Sind and Rajputana	+0·7	+1·7	+2·0	+2·8	+3·8	+4·2	+4·5	+2·8
Madras	+3·2	+1·8	+2·0	+1·5	+1·7	+0·5	+1·3	+1·7
Mean for whole India	+1·5	+2·3	+2·5	+3 0	+3·1	+3·1	+3·2	+2·7

The above figures show a mean diurnal excess for the whole of India of 2·7°. The warmest day was the 21st with a mean excess of 3·2°; the coolest day was the 15th with a mean excess of 1·5°. The provincial variations show that, except in Burma, the weather in all the Provinces has been hotter than usual: this has been particularly the case in the Punjab, where on the 21st the mean temperature exceeded the normal by 12°.

Rain.—The table at the close of the summary shows that general rain has fallen over the Peninsula, Burma, Assam, and Bengal Proper; that light scattered showers have fallen over the Gangetic plain from Chota Nagpur to the Punjab; and that no rain has fallen over the central parts of the couutry, the Western desert, and the Indus Valley.

Thirty out of the fifty-one rainfall divisions have received rain, but of these thirty divisions eight had an average fall for the division for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch. These eight divisions are Chota Nagpur, Oudh (North), the North-West Provinces (West and Submontane), the Punjab (North-West), the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, and the East Coast (Central). The regions which received absolutely no rain include the following divisions, *viz.*: Behar (South), the North-West Provinces (East and Central), Oudh (South), all the Punjab divisions except the North-West, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces divisions, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Sind, and the Central India and Rajputana divisions.

Of the thirty divisions which received rain, only four had more than the normal average fall for the week, and in two cases no comparison is possible. All the remaining divisions had less than the average amount. The four divisions exhibiting an excess are Tenasserim, Assam (Brahmaputra Valley), North Bengal, and Madras (South Central). The excess in the case of North Bengal was 4·89 inches, of Assam (Brahmaputra) 2·53 inches, and of Tenasserim and Madras (South Central) about ½ inch. The greatest actual deficiency was in Malabar, and amounted to 1·42 inches. This was followed by a deficiency of 1·29 inches in Arakan and 1·23 inches in Central Burma.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the average and actual rainfall from February 28th to May 21st. In the case of fifteen divisions the actual rainfall of the period exceeds the normal average. In all the other divisions the rainfall has been deficient. The divisions exhibiting an excess are Tenasserim, Central Burma, Arakan, Bengal (East and North), both the Assam divisions, all the West Coast divisions, Madras (South), and Rajputana (West). The greatest excess relatively to the normal average is in North Bengal, Malabar, and Rajputana (West). Over the greater part of the North-West Provinces, of the Central divisions, and of the Indus, Valley, as well as in Guzerat and Kattiawar, there has been practically no rain during the period under review.

The record of large totals for the week shows that most of the principal falls have occurred over North-East India, though in parts of the Peninsula also considerable amounts have been received.

The following are the principal large amounts recorded during the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	11·98 inches.
Lower Burma	Bassein	Sudder	5·63 „
Upper „	Shwebo	Ditto	3·05 „
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	14·53 „
	Goalpara	Sudder	11·53 „
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	17·88 „
Behar	Purneah	Kishenganj	3·22 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Hosdrug	3·00 „
Mysore	Mysore	Sudder	3·80 „
Deccan	Dharwar	?	3·40 „
Madras	Coimbatore	Erode	3·58 „
	Trichinopoly	Perumbatur	3·85 „

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 21st, 1892.			Rainfall data from February 28th to May 21st.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to May 21st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	6·86	6·30	+ 0·56	21·55	11·04	+ 95
	Lower Burma	2·79	3·31	— 0·52	6·00	6·66	— 10
	Central Burma	1·04	2·27	— 1·23	6·72	5·00	+ 34
	Upper Burma	0·91	?	?	6·05	?	?
	Arakan	1·15	2·44	— 1·29	7·99	7·86	+ 2
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·76	1·62	— 0·86	12·64	10·95	+ 15
	Assam (Surma)	4·41	5·09	— 0·68	62·03	37·49	+ 65
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	5·27	2·74	+ 2·53	27·87	18·78	+ 48
	Deltaic Bengal	0·32	1·02	— 0·70	4·82	8·53	— 43
	Central Bengal	0·56	0·82	— 0·26	4·79	5·36	— 11
	North Bengal	6·68	1·79	+ 4·89	20·75	10·23	+ 103
	Orissa	0·54	0·69	— 0·15	2·64	4·79	— 45
	Chota Nagpur	0·09	0·52	— 0·43	0·49	3·02	— 84
	Behar (South)	0	0·23	— 0·23	0·27	1·40	— 80
	Do. (North)	0·39	0·45	— 0·06	1·53	2·85	— 46
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·74	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·14	— 0·14	0	0·81	— 100
	Do. (North)	0·02	0·21	— 0·19	0·02	1·20	— 98
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·67	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·01	0·09	— 0·08	0·01	0·79	— 99
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·01	0·29	— 0·28	0·11	2·18	— 95
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·52	1·08	— 52
	Do. (Central)	0	0·15	— 0·15	0·13	1·15	— 89
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·29	— 0·29	0·93	2·23	— 58
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·81	— 0·81	1·67	6·79	— 75
	Do. (North-West)	0·02	0·23	— 0·21	1·14	4·04	— 72
	Do. (West)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·08	1·43	— 94
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·31	2·73	— 1·42	13·96	6·92	+ 102
	Madras (South Central)	1·55	1·15	+ 0·40	6·90	5·99	+ 15
	Coorg	1·76	2·25	— 0·49	8·62	6·41	+ 34
	Mysore	0·68	0·74	— 0·06	5·42	3·44	+ 58
	Konkan	0·04	0·13	— 0·09	1·06	0·54	+ 96
	Bombay Deccan	0·09	0·29	— 0·20	2·55	1·62	+ 58
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·16	— 0·16	0·23	0·46	— 50
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·11	— 0·11	0	0·74	— 100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·03	0·70	— 96
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·19	1·08	— 82
	Ditto (East)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0·04	1·73	— 98
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·02	0·09	— 78
	Kattiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·29	— 100
	Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·02	0·49	— 96
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·20	— 0·20	0·03	0·52	— 94
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·24	— 0·24	0·13	0·62	— 79
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·22	— 0·22	1·30	0·62	+ 106
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·14	0·95	— 0·81	0·71	3·09	— 74
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·20	?	?	1·35	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·30	— 0·30	0·33	1·92	— 83
	Madras (Central)	0·14	0·60	— 0·46	0·97	2·08	— 53
	East Coast (Central)	0·02	0·46	— 0·44	0·32	1·46	— 78
	Ditto (South)	0·31	0·74	— 0·43	1·33	3·25	— 59
	Madras (South)	0·24	0·40	— 0·16	5·85	4·47	+ 31

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *26th May, 1892.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 21st May.*—Rainfall good in West and Central districts; scattered showers elsewhere. Cultivation active in West and Central districts and commencing in Deccan. Pasture springing up in Central districts and some parts of Deccan, but cattle in Deccan and affected parts of Nellore suffering severely. Prices generally steady; fallen slightly in Central districts, but risen somewhat in Madras, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 56,053, Karnatic 11,017, and Central 6,460: *Total* 73,530 against 70,109 last week; decrease in Salem and Coimbatore after recent rains. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 743, Karnatic 61, and Central 268: *Total* fed 1,072 against 1,040 last week. Loans disbursed for wells:—Deccan Rs. 5,16,000, Karnatic Rs. 3,87,000, and Central Rs. 8,44,000: *Total* Rs. 17,47,000. Wells completed—Deccan 526, Karnatic 1,759, and Central 1,171: under construction or repair—4,732, 1,827, and 6,009 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Deccan Rs. 52,000, Karnatic Rs. 36,000, and Central Rs. 65,000: *Total* Rs. 1,53,000 disbursed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th May.*—Slight rain in parts of five districts. Preparations for ensuing season progressing throughout the Presidency. Water insufficient in parts of eight and fodder in parts of eleven districts. Cattle distressed in parts of five districts. Prices generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Poona 868, Bijapur 222, Belgaum 3,728, Dharwar 945, Kolhapur 11,381, and Satara 1,076: *Total* 18,220 against 19,677 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Rain has fallen in almost all districts during the week. It has improved agricultural prospects generally by facilitating ploughing and sowings. More rain is still wanted, except in Northern and Eastern Bengal. In these parts the rainfall has been abundant and early rice and jute are coming on well, and cultivation of late rice is in progress. In Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, and Mymensingh early rice and jute on low lands are even suffering from excessive rain. Necessity for rain most felt in Monghyr. In Bhagalpur prospects are fairly satisfactory. In Purneah sowings are in progress and prospects encouraging. In the Patna Division recent rain has facilitated preparation of lands for autumn sowings. Sugarcane prospects are generally favourable, except in parts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions and in the Sonthal Parganas. Indigo is doing well. Spring rice and millets continue to be reaped with fair results. Prices continue almost stationary. Cattle are generally in good condition, but in some parts of the Burdwan, Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions they are suffering owing to insufficiency of fodder and water-supply. A small area has been added to southern affected tract in Bhagalpur, but situation not materially changed. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers*

on works :—Muzaffarpur 11,423, Darbhanga 39,475, Monghyr 84, Bhagalpur 10,895, Purneah 336, and Dinajpur 388: *Total* 62,601 against 44,406 last week. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Darbhanga 597, Monghyr 255, Bhagalpur 1,390, and Purneah 728: *Total* 2,970 against 2,840 last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th May.*—Thunderstorms, accompanied by rain, reported from most districts. In Jaunsar-Bawar parganah in Dehra Dun crop prospects have improved, but more rain is needed in the Almora and Garhwal Districts for the autumn sowings. A flight of locusts passed through tahsils in the Allahabad and Cawnpore Districts, but no damage was done. Prices are generally stationary; they continue high in Almora and Garhwal.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th May.*—Rain in one district only. Prices rising in six districts; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops nearly over. Sowings of autumn crops going on. Sugarcane and cotton weeding in progress. Water getting scarce in Umballa, Rawal Pindi, and parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Canals flowing very low in Hissar and Mooltan. Sidhnai Canal in Mooltan and Bara river in Peshawar almost dry. Wells drying up in Jullundur. Rain wanted in most districts. Outturn of spring crops is reported below average, and prospect of autumn crops not good throughout the Province owing to want of rain. Opium crop seriously injured in one tahsil of the Simla District. Locusts are reported from one tahsil in Dera Ismail Khan. Condition of cattle fair in all but four districts, where they are suffering from want of fodder. Fodder sufficient in three districts only; scarce elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th May.*—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy, with a slight fall of rain in Seoni. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops continue in Saugor and in one tahsil of Seoni. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Fodder and water sufficient in three districts; elsewhere scarce. Prices still high in Bhandara, rising in Sambalpur, steady elsewhere.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st May.*—Heavy rain in Shwebo and Sagaing, and showers in most of the other districts, including those of the dry zone. Ploughing continues in lower part of Thongwa. In Bhamo and Katha reaping of dry-weather paddy continues, and in parts of the former district planting in forest clearances has commenced. Ploughing operations are progressing in five and sowing in two districts, and transplanting in one district of Upper Burma. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Rangoon and the scarcely affected district of Meiktila as well as in four other districts. It has risen, however, in five, including Yeu, an affected district. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 1,810, Yeu 1,038 on two roads—numbers on one road not reported, Lower Chindwin 738, Myingyan 732, Meiktila 2,311, Yamethin 6,382: *Total* 13,011 against 13,716 last week. Minbu and Sagaing have already been removed from the list of districts suffering from scarcity. Magwe will probably follow.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th May.*—Weather seasonable. Planting of early rice continues. Land for winter rice being prepared. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th May.*—MYSORE: Rainfall slight throughout the State. Crops benefited in parts where rain fell, but more rain is wanted. Ploughing continues. Prices slightly fallen in the Bangalore District. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 282, Kolar 1,417, Tumkur 1,553, Mysore 102, Chitaldroog 379, and Shimoga 342: *Total* 4,075 against 3,503 last week.

COORG: Ploughing of rice and sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) fields in progress. Prices stationary. Forage and water-supply for cattle fair.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th May.*—BERAR: Weather hot. Preparation of land for next autumn crops progressing. Water scarce in three districts. Fodder insufficient in one district and in parts of three others. Prices rising in three districts out of six.

HYDERABAD: Scarcity of fodder and water for cattle increasing day by day. Cattle becoming weak and emaciated. Prices continue high.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th May.*—Slight rain during week in four Agencies. Pasturage scarce in Bhopal and round Neemuch. Prices of food-grains high in Bhopal, Neemuch, and Western Malwa and rising in Goona. Water-supply deficient in some places, but as yet no serious inconvenience caused thereby. Irrigation insufficient for sugarcane crop in part of Indore.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th May.*—Slight rain in Jeypore and parts of Bikanir. Agricultural operations generally satisfactory, except in Ajmere, where early cotton cultivation retarded for want of water in wells. Preparation of land for the autumn crop in progress in Merwara and one tahsil in Bikanir. Land being prepared for cotton in Kerowli. Standing crops fair in Meywar. Gram good in Sirohi. Outturn of harvest below average in Bikanir. Agricultural stock poor in Ajmere, Marwar, Kherwara, and Ulwar; good elsewhere. Cattle suffering from want of fodder and water in Marwar. Pasturage and fodder sufficient in four and parts of two States; scarce and dear elsewhere. Some patches of fodder under wells in Merwara. Prices generally steady, and Ajmere-Merwara emigrants and cattle are beginning to return. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 29,908, Marwar 2,179, Kishengarh 1,024, and Bikanir 5,849: *Total* 38,960 against 41,572 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 9,704, Marwar 2,977, Kishengarh 170, and Bikanir 2,405: *Total* 15,256 against 11,918 last week.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th May.*—Weather warm with occasional showers. Prospects of crops good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of March 1892, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1890 and 1891.

COTTON, RAW.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1890	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...	...	27	18	...	...	...	...	27	18
Bombay	6	...	...	9,09,656	7,03,250	5,72,276	...	...	...	9,09,656	7,03,250	5,72,276
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,031*	54,253*	35,203	40,031	54,283	35,203
Bengal	11,513	3,116	7,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,513	3,416	7,143
N.-W. P. & Oudh	64,766	46,740	43,538	31,767	71,611	15,299	...	...	...	96,533	1,18,367	58,637
Punjab	18,812	1,208	...	14,678	1,13,127	101	22,011*	15,734*	4,214	55,503	32,339	4,315
Central Provinces	1	605	1,792	6,939	21,003	14,130	...	...	...	6,940	22,508	15,922
Berar	...	812	1,850	3,75,770	3,32,825	2,77,551	...	...	...	3,75,770	3,33,638	2,81,147
Assam	3,489	902	5,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,489	902	5,800
Raj. & C. I.	21,867	11,977	2,682	1,85,931	2,44,116	91,665	...	...	...	2,07,798	2,56,093	93,747
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	15	727	331	...	...	...	15	727	331
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,20,506	65,732	64,054	15,24,782	15,91,804	9,71,371	68,072	70,077	39,417	17,13,360	15,27,620	10,74,833

WHEAT.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1,44,657	3,71,713	1,83,700	...	...	...	1,44,657	3,71,713	1,83,700
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,322*	1,28,316*	75,443	1,06,322	1,28,316	75,443
Bengal	50,412	11,829	87,318	20	...	...	...	...	...	50,432	11,829	87,318
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,07,313	1,23,039	2,64,642	6	10	3,41,978	...	...	1,353	1,07,319	1,23,049	6,07,973
Punjab	620	12,247	1,161	2,066	278	1,58,225	1,04,264*	1,54,959*	5,43,313	1,06,948	1,67,484	6,52,699
Central Provinces	3,665	5,437	114	2,01,268	2,35,107	3,60,152	...	...	...	2,04,953	2,40,544	3,60,266
Berar	...	...	...	10,812	35,019	1,11,857	...	...	...	10,812	35,019	1,11,857
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	66,127	23,056	89,116	...	...	...	66,127	23,056	89,116
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,62,010	1,52,552	3,53,235	4,25,006	6,65,823	11,05,028	2,10,586	2,83,375	6,20,109	7,97,602	11,00,750	21,78,372

LINSEED.

Whence exported	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...	2,238	384	...	...	...	...	2,238	384	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1,24,962	2,33,294	2,41,812	...	...	...	1,24,962	2,33,294	2,41,812
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
Bengal	5,12,072	3,05,030	3,06,753	...	...	18	...	...	...	5,12,072	3,05,030	3,06,772
N.-W. P. & Oudh.	55,277	72,900	1,57,728	4,826	12,785	4,222	...	...	...	60,103	87,885	1,61,950
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	...	60	268	...	60
Central Provinces	2,558	13,647	41,588	2,41,356	3,73,643	3,12,786	...	...	...	2,43,914	3,87,290	3,54,374
Berar	...	...	...	1,04,663	3,22,334	4,14,506	...	...	...	1,04,663	3,22,334	4,14,506
Assam	1,290	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,290	...	231
Raj. & C. I.	26,190	29,246	35,941	74,532	1,41,459	74,861	...	...	...	1,00,722	1,63,745	1,09,082
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	88,498	1,40,995	71,930	...	...	...	88,498	1,40,995	71,930
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,97,287	4,19,823	5,40,591	6,44,195	12,27,134	11,20,063	268	...	66	12,38,750	16,46,957	16,60,723

INDIGO.

Whence exported	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	241
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	28	1,063	326	...	...	...	...	...	229	28	1,063	326
N.-W. P. & Oudh.	29	99	26	...	...	12	...	...	...	29	99	38
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	403	...	...	3
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	88
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	57	1,162	352	...	...	364	...	...	632	57	1,162	716

* Exclusive of riverborne traffic.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE:
Simla, 25th May 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2148.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.
LIFE ASSURANCE AND LIFE ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND MONTHLY ALLOWANCE SCHEMES FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1890-91.

Simla, the 20th May, 1892.

Read—

Letter from the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 27-C., dated the 20th April 1892, and enclosures.

ORDERED, that these papers be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 27-C., dated 20th April, 1892.

From—A. U. FANSHAWE, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance schemes for the official year 1890-91.

2. During this year 168 new policies were granted of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,46,150 against 166 policies issued in the previous year for sums amounting in all to Rs. 2,71,250. Of the 168 persons who insured their lives, 43 were servants of the Telegraph Department, and the total value of policies issued in their favour was Rs. 95,500. The remaining 125 persons were Post Office servants, and the aggregate value of their policies was Rs. 1,50,650. As compared with the results of the previous year, there was an increase of 16 in the number of new policies issued in favour of Post Office servants, and a decrease of 14 in the number issued in favour of servants of the Telegraph Department; but in the aggregate value of the policies taken out by the servants of both Departments taken together, there was a falling off.

3. The total sum realized on account of premiums on both old and new policies amounted during the year to Rs. 58,273 as compared with Rs. 51,014 in the previous year; claims to the extent of Rs. 16,559 were discharged during the year as compared with payments amounting to Rs. 15,044 during the preceding year; and five policies or contracts representing a gross assurance of Rs. 6,100 either lapsed or were surrendered or cancelled. The general results of the past two years are summarised in the table below:

Life Insurance.	Up to 31st March 1890.	Up to 31st March 1891.
Number of lives insured	1,221	1,389
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Amount received in premiums	1,94,242	2,52,515
" of insurance	16,46,875	18,93,025
" of claims met	51,437	67,996

4. The active policies existing on the 31st March 1891 numbered 1,213, representing a total insurance of Rs. 16,81,250, the details of which are as follows:

		Rs.			
1	for	700	effected by a payment of	premium	in one sum.
416	,,	5,91,300	ditto	ditto	up to the age of 50.
408	,,	5,33,850	ditto	ditto	ditto 55.
388	,,	5,55,400	ditto	ditto	during life.
Total 1,213	for	16,81,250			

5. There was no case of insurance by a single payment during the year under report. Of the 168 policies actually issued, 104 represented a total insurance of Rs. 1,51,200 by payment of premiums during a fixed period, of which 82 were held by natives of India and 22 by Europeans or Eurasians; while 64 policies represented a total insurance of Rs. 94,950 by payment of premiums during life, of which 49 were held by natives of India and 15 by Europeans or Eurasians. The 125 policies taken out by servants of the Post Office may be classified territorially as shown below, and it will be seen that, as in former years, the greatest advantage was taken of the scheme in the lower Provinces of Bengal and in Assam:

50	issued in Lower Bengal and Assam.
27	ditto the Madras Postal Circle.
18	ditto the Bombay Postal Circle.
30	ditto other Circles.
125	

6. The following statement shows the distribution of life insurance policies among the various grades of Post Office officials:

Grade in Post Office.	Number of officials on 31st March 1891.	Number of Life Insurance Policies held		Percentage of lives insured.
		On the 31st March 1890.	On the 31st March 1891.	
Superintendent and Inspectors .	402	76	87	21·64
Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters, and Branch Postmasters.	5,040	266	290	5·75
Schoolmasters and other extraneous Agents.	3,423	5	5	·14
Clerks	6,361	433	483	7·59
Postmen and Village Postmen . .	16,477	80	93	·56
Road Establishment . . .	12,339	20	20	·16
Signallers, Clerks, and other servants in combined offices.	915	44	55	6·01
TOTAL .	44,957	*924	†1,033	2·29

* Exclusive of 139 policies held by employés of the Telegraph Department.

† Exclusive of 180 policies held by employés of the Telegraph Department.

It will be seen that of the 44,957 servants of all grades of this Department, 1,033 persons, or 2·29 per cent. of the whole establishment, had insured their lives on the 31st March 1891; and, as pointed out in the report of last year, the percentage was highest in the grade of supervising officers.

7. There was no progress whatever in the direction of Monthly Allowances. At the close of the year only three contracts were in existence, *viz.*, one for Rs. 5 and two for Rs. 50 each.

8. The usual statement showing the assets and liabilities of both schemes is given below:

	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
Life Insurance.			
Balance, including interest on 31st March 1890.	...	1,55,94 20 2	...
Amount of premiums received during 1890-91.	1,58,273 1 3	...	...
Deduct—Amount of claims met . .	16,559 5 4	41,713 11 11	...
Interest for 1890-91 . .	...	6,146 11 3	...
Balance on 31st March 1891 . .	...	...	2,03,802 7 4
Monthly Allowances.			
Balance, including interest, on 31st March 1890	...	3,931 2 7	...
Amount of subscriptions received during 1890-91.	1,962 8 0	...	...
Deduct—Claims met	60 0 0	1,902 8 0	...
Interest for 1890-91 . .	...	173 0 0	...
Balance on 31st March 1891 . .	...	...	6,006 10 7
Total Balance on 31st March 1891 .	...	...	2,09,809 1 11

Liabilities.	Number.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Life Policies in existence . .	1,213	16,81,250	Payment in a lump sum.
Monthly Allowance in existence—Immediate.	1	5	Commenced from March 1884.
Monthly Allowance in existence—Deferred.	2	100	Of Rs. 50 each: one to commence from January 1894, and the other from September 1893.

9. In a memorandum by the Actuary of the India Office, dated the 27th September 1890, on the report for 1888-89, it was stated that if a record was kept of the ages at which withdrawals and deaths occur, it would be possible to construct a life table by which to test the correctness of the tables in use. This record was kept during the past year, and I now subjoin a statement with the information on this point.

Statement showing the number of Policies surrendered, lapsed, and discharged by payment up to 31st March 1891.

Ages at the time of the surrender, lapse, or discharge of the Policy.	Surrendered at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Lapsed at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Discharged by payment on death at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Total.		Number of Policies obtained at the ages mentioned in the first column.			Total number of employés in superior service on 31st March 1891.*
	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1890.	During the year 1890-91.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1890.	During the year 1890-91.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1890.	During the year 1890-91.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1890.	During the year 1890-91.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1890.	During the year 1890-91.	Total.	
Not exceeding 25 years	5	...	15	1	2	...	22	1	171	25	196	1,264
From 25 to 30 years	27	1	14	...	10	1	51	2	385	62	447	2,717
„ 30 to 35 „	17	2	9	...	11	5	37	7	314	46	360	2,268
„ 35 to 40 „	17	1	6	...	7	...	30	1	210	22	232	1,716
„ 40 to 45 „	5	...	1	...	4	2	10	2	103	9	112	1,259
„ 45 to 50 „	2	...	1	...	4	4	7	4	33	3	36	760
„ 50 to 55 „	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	1	6	275
„ 55 to 60 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Over 60 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total	74	4	46	1	38	13	158	18	1,221	168	1,389	10,341

* The ages of 371 employés in superior service are not known, and have therefore been omitted from this column.

10. It should be added that under Article 867 of the Civil Service Regulations, Local funds are competent within certain conditions to purchase from the Life Assurance Branch of the Post Office pensions or annuities for any of their servants for whom such pensions or annuities are not otherwise admissible; and during the year under report the Akyab Municipal Committee, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, purchased by a single payment an annuity of Rs. 4 per mensem for the late Head Dresser in the Akyab General Hospital.

11. The usual statements are annexed.

Statement showing the operation of the scheme of Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

I.—LIFE INSURANCE.

Circles (arranged according to the total amounts of insurances effected during the year).	By payment of premiums in one sum.				By payment of premiums during a fixed period.				By payment of premiums during life.				Total.			
	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Burma	...	...	...	...	7	2,033 7 0	15,500	...	8	658 0 4	15,000	...	15	2,751 7 4	30,500	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	21	3,890 7 10	21,050	5,012 5 3	6	1,631 8 1	6,250	2,500 0 0	27	5,521 15 11	27,900	7,512 5 3
Bengal	...	...	...	...	13	5,733 8 10	14,700	...	11	4,410 0 10	9,400	1,000 0 0	24	10,143 9 8	24,100	1,000 0 0
Bombay	...	...	...	...	11	3,176 6 4	7,050	500 0 0	7	1,540 6 1	9,800	...	18	4,710 12 5	10,850	500 0 0
Chief Office, Calcutta (*i.e.*, Direction and Office of Accounts)	...	...	...	...	4	2,558 10 4	5,000	...	2	1,145 6 8	5,000	...	6	3,704 1 0	10,000	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	3	2,482 8 0	2,500	47 0 1	5	1,299 6 0	7,000	500 0 0	8	3,781 14 0	9,500	547 0 1
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	2	1,512 1 6	3,000	...	2	924 7 8	4,000	...	4	2,436 9 2	7,000	...
Behar	...	...	...	...	4	1,346 11 10	5,000	1,000 0 0	1	808 2 0	1,000	...	5	2,154 13 10	6,000	1,000 0 0
Sind	...	...	...	...	3	587 6 4	5,500	...	...	13 2 0	...	...	3	600 8 4	5,500	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	4	1,763 11 2	2,500	1,000 0 0	3	856 10 8	2,500	...	7	2,620 5 10	5,000	1,000 0 0
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	...	2,074 12 8	...	...	1	859 7 8	3,000	...	1	2,934 4 4	3,000	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	2	535 0 0	3,000	...	...	14 11 0	...	...	2	549 11 0	3,000	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	3	583 14 9	300	...	1	214 9 0	1,000	500 0 0	4	798 7 9	1,300	500 0 0
Central India	...	...	...	...	1	345 8 4	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	345 8 4	1,000	...
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	313 6 0*	...	...	...	57 2 8*	...	1,000 0 0	...	370 8 8*	...	1,000 0 0
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	988 8 8*	...	...	...	215 13 4*	...	...	...	1,204 6 0*	...	...
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	26	10,675 13 0	64,500	...	17	2,962 4 8	31,000	3,500 0 0	43	13,638 1 8	95,500	3,500 0 0
Total of 1890-91	...	...	...	...	104†	40,661 14 7	1,51,200	7,559 5 4	64‡	17,611 2 8	94,950	9,000 0 0	168	58,273 1 3	2,46,150	16,559 5 4
Total of 1889-90	...	...	...	...	122	35,443 3 3	1,98,650	13,339 0 9	44	15,570 9 4	73,200	1,705 1 7	166	51,013 12 7	2,71,250	15,044 2 4
Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	5,218 11 4	...	...	20	2,040 9 4	21,750	7,294 14 5	2	7,259 4 8	...	1,515 3 0
	...	...	...	...	18	...	46,850	5,779 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,100	...

* These figures represent the premiums realised during the year for policies issued in previous years.

	Native.	European or Eurasian.
† 1889-90	88	34
1890-91	82	22
‡ 1889-90	33	11
1890-91	49	15

II.—MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.

CIRCLE.	Immediate Monthly Allowance secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred Monthly Allowance secured by payment of monthly subscription.				Total.			
	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of Monthly Allowances secured.	Claims of Monthly Allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of Monthly Allowances secured.	Claims of Monthly Allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of Monthly Allowances secured.	Claims of Monthly Allowances met.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chief Office, Calcutta (*i.e.*, Direction and Office of Accounts).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	1,962 8 0	...	...	...	1,962 8 0	...	60 0 0
Total of 1890-91	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	1,962 8 0	...	...	...	1,962 8 0	...	60 0 0
Total of 1889-90	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	1,962 8 0	...	...	...	1,962 8 0	...	60 0 0
Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Abstract.

Circles (arranged in order of balance on 31st March 1891 as shown in column 6).	LIFE INSURANCE					MONTHLY ALLOWANCE.				
	Balance on 1st April 1890.	Premiums received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance on 31st March 1891.	Balance on 1st April 1890.	Subscriptions received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance on 31st March 1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal	52,517 5 6	17,248 4 8	69,765 10 2	1,000 0 0	68,765 10 2	723 8 10	...	723 8 10	60 0 0	663 8 10
Bombay	12,758 9 6	6,349 5 3	19,107 14 9	500 0 0	18,807 14 9	24 2 7	...	24 2 7	...	24 2 7
Madras	18,224 1 0	8,136 13 11	26,360 14 11	10,012 5 3	16,348 9 8	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	12,219 14 8	4,343 13 0	16,562 11 8	547 0 1	16,015 11 7	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	8,119 7 8	5,601 0 4	13,720 8 0	...	13,720 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	9,256 15 6	2,608 6 6	11,865 6 0	1,000 0 0	10,865 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	7,734 11 5	2,333 6 8	10,068 2 1	...	10,068 2 1	1,504 2 8	950 0 0	2,454 2 8	...	2,454 2 8
Eastern Bengal	7,959 12 7	2,997 12 10	10,957 9 5	1,000 0 0	9,957 9 5	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	4,659 12 8	3,402 4 0	8,062 0 8	1,000 0 0	7,062 0 8	...	759 6 0	759 6 0	...	759 6 0
Central Provinces	4,118 9 2	1,501 14 9	5,620 7 11	500 0 0	5,120 7 11	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	2,661 4 3	718 10 4	3,379 14 9	...	3,379 14 9	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	3,672 2 8	525 15 4	4,198 2 0	1,000 0 0	3,198 2 0	11 7 4	...	11 7 4	...	11 7 4
Central India	1,240 14 5	388 13 8	1,629 12 1	...	1,629 12 1	1,265 10 0	253 2 0	1,518 12 0	...	1,518 12 0
Sind	−2,339 8 6	1,917 8 0	−422 0 6	...	−422 0 6	78 12 10	...	78 12 10	...	78 12 10
Total	1,42,804 0 8	58,273 1 3	2,01,077 1 11	16,559 5 4	1,84,517 12 7	3,607 12 3	1,962 8 0	5,570 4 3	60 0 0	5,510 4 3
Interest	13,137 15 6	...	...	...	19,284 10 9	323 6 4	...	...	...	496 6 4
Total	1,55,942 0 2	58,273 1 3	2,01,077 1 11	16,559 5 4	2,03,802 7 4	3,931 2 7	1,962 8 0	5,570 4 3	60 0 0	6,006 10 7
Total of 1889-90	...	51,013 12 7	...	15,044 3 4	...	...	1,962 8 0	...	60 0 0	...
Increase or Decrease	...	7,259 4 8	...	1,515 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

	LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES ISSUED.		MONTHLY ALLOWANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*
Balance of 1889-90	1,063	14,57,700 0 0	3	105 0 0
Issued during the year	168	2,46,150 0 0	.....	.....
Total	1,231	17,03,850 0 0	3	105 0 0
Deduct—Discharged during the year	13	16,500 0 0	.....	.....
Lapsed, surrendered, and cancelled as per details below	5	6,100 0 0	.....	.....
Balance of 1890-91	1,213 0 0	16,81,250 0 0	3	105 0 0

Details relating to Surrendered, Lapsed, or Cancelled Policies and Contracts.

	SURRENDERED.		LAPSED.		CANCELLED.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Chief Office (*i. e.*, Direction and Office of Accounts)	...	.....	1	600	...	.....	1	600
Bombay	1	500	...	.....	...	.....	1	500
Madras	1	2,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	2,000
North-Western Provinces	1	2,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	2,000
Assam	1	1,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1,000
Total	4	5,500	1	600	...	.....	5	6,100

A.—LIFE INSURANCE.

Statement showing (1) present ages on 31st March 1891 of lives insured; (2) number of lives insured of the same age on that date; (3) the amount of premiums paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods or for life; and (4) the amount insured during the period from February 1884 to March 1891.

LIVES INSURED BY SINGLE PAYMENT.				LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIUMS FOR STATED PERIODS.				LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIUMS FOR LIFE.			
				Until the age of 50.				*Until the age of 55.*							
Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Amount of premiums paid (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together.)	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premiums payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premiums payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premiums payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*			*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*			*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*			*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
21	...	...	...	21	1	3 15 4	2,000 0 0	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	22	3	6 14 10	5,500 0 0	22	2	9 6 0	5,000 0 0	22	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	23	11	45 15 0	22,500 0 0	23	5	12 3 10	6,500 0 0	23	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	24	4	14 9 4	7,000 0 0	24	5	9 14 4	5,000 0 0	24	1	1 12 4	1,000 0 0
25	...	...	...	25	14	43 7 10	20,000 0 0	25	10	24 11 0	12,500 0 0	25	9	22 9 8	12,000 0 0
26	...	...	...	26	23	82 13 8	37,150 0 0	26	10	24 14 8	11,700 0 0	26	9	27 3 10	14,000 0 0
27	...	...	...	27	21	95 10 5	40,250 0 0	27	25	80 13 8	36,850 0 0	27	14	31 13 2	15,500 0 0
28	...	...	...	28	23	63 9 10	25,350 0 0	28	18	47 0 10	20,800 0 0	28	19	51 7 2	25,100 0 0
29	...	...	...	29	30	92 7 11	37,250 0 0	29	21	59 12 5	25,550 0 0	29	19	55 8 2	27,150 0 0
30	...	...	...	30	24	100 0 6	33,050 0 0	30	19	49 3 10	20,350 0 0	30	18	56 4 8	25,700 0 0
31	...	...	...	31	29	117 9 11	40,150 0 0	31	28	78 3 0	31,500 0 0	31	12	47 10 6	21,500 0 0
32	...	...	...	32	16	32 0 11	11,900 0 0	32	23	75 5 6	27,900 0 0	32	21	79 7 8	35,000 0 0
33	...	...	...	33	36	97 2 1	34,900 0 0	33	28	73 14 11	27,700 0 0	33	21	77 5 1	32,250 0 0
34	...	...	...	34	18	80 0 4	27,150 0 0	34	11	32 9 0	12,000 0 0	34	13	32 12 0	13,550 0 0
35	...	...	...	35	35	140 12 6	46,150 0 0	35	30	85 15 5	29,800 0 0	35	22	77 15 4	30,400 0 0
36	...	...	...	36	11	39 11 6	12,900 0 0	36	20	67 11 1	23,400 0 0	36	13	40 2 0	15,050 0 0
37	...	...	...	37	19	79 6 1	23,750 0 0	37	18	106 0 0	31,000 0 0	37	19	71 2 8	25,850 0 0
38	...	...	...	38	16	62 14 11	17,650 0 0	38	15	61 8 10	19,200 0 0	38	19	62 5 1	23,050 0 0
39	...	...	...	39	19	137 5 11	37,650 0 0	39	20	102 9 10	28,400 0 0	39	16	64 5 4	21,850 0 0
40	...	...	...	40	9	43 12 3	10,450 0 0	40	13	65 5 4	18,100 0 0	40	15	62 4 5	20,400 0 0
41	...	...	...	41	14	95 8 9	21,750 0 0	41	18	96 7 4	24,500 0 0	41	12	61 15 2	20,600 0 0
42	...	...	...	42	9	50 10 5	10,350 0 0	42	11	46 5 10	12,600 0 0	42	21	111 6 2	34,200 0 0
43	...	...	...	43	9	128 3 8	25,500 0 0	43	12	74 6 1	18,750 0 0	43	17	45 11 7	13,250 0 0
44	...	...	...	44	4	69 6 8	10,000 0 0	44	8	82 6 4	17,000 0 0	44	10	48 8 8	14,650 0 0
45	...	...	...	45	5	65 3 6	10,450 0 0	45	12	81 10 8	18,000 0 0	45	14	85 6 9	23,650 0 0
46	...	...	...	46	5	53 8 6	7,050 0 0	46	9	69 14 6	12,550 0 0	46	8	63 3 8	18,000 0 0
47	...	...	...	47	5	42 10 8	5,200 0 0	47	6	67 8 0	12,200 0 0	47	5	34 7 8	9,400 0 0
48	...	...	...	48	1	23 5 4	2,000 0 0	48	2	36 10 8	6,000 0 0	48	11	64 4 4	16,100 0 0
49	...	...	...	49	1	0 13 6	100 0 0	49	3	21 4 0	4,000 0 0	49	9	75 9 2	17,750 0 0
50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	4	66 0 8	10,500 0 0	50	3	28 10 0	5,700 0 0
51	...	...	...	51	1	...	2,000 0 0	51	2	28 2 0	4,500 0 0	51	2	4 11 10	1,000 0 0
52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	7	50 3 6	10,900 0 0
53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	5	36 7 6	8,050 0 0
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	2	5 1 8	1,000 0 0
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	2	7 9 8	1,500 0 0
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	1	469 0 0	700 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	469 0 0	700 0 0	...	416	1,909 12 1	591,300 0 0	...	408	1,737 15 7	5,33,850 0 0	...	388	1,585 6 5	5,55,400 0 0

ABSTRACT.

			Rs.
Lives insured by payment of premium in one sum			1 for 700
Ditto	ditto	up to age of 50	416 „ 5,91,300
Ditto	ditto	up to age of 55	408 „ 5,33,850
Ditto	ditto	during life	388 „ 5,55,400
		TOTAL	1,213 for 16,81,250

B.—MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.

Statement showing (1) the present ages (on 31st March 1891) of those in receipt of Monthly Allowances and of those subscribing for Deferred Allowances; (2) the number of subscribers of the same age on that date; (3) the amount of subscriptions paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods (with notes showing when the subscriptions cease and Monthly Allowances commence); and (4) the amount of Monthly Allowances secured during the period from February 1884 to March 1891.

Immediate Monthly Allowance secured by payment of single subscription.			Deferred Monthly Allowance secured by payment of monthly subscription.						
Present ages of those in receipt of Monthly Allowances.	Number of those that are of the same age.	Amount of subscription paid in lump sum.	Present ages of subscribers.	Number of subscribers of the same age.	Amount of subscription payable monthly.	Amount of Monthly Allowances secured.	Period for which subscription is payable.	Age when subscription will cease.	Date when Monthly Allowance is to commence.
		Rs. a. p.			*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*			
30 . . .	1	1,063 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	From March 1884.
			48	1	84 6 0	50 0 0	5 years ...	51	From January 1894.
			50	1	79 2 8	50 0 0	5 years ...	53	From September 1893.
Total	1	1,063 12 10	...	2	163 8 8	100 0 0	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following is published for general information:

No. 1214-F., dated Simla, the 9th May, 1892.

CONTRACTS.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India in the Military Department.

Rules regarding the execution of contracts on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council for supplies and services required by the Government of India for military purposes.

Read—

From Director-General of Ordnance in India, No. 548-Camp, dated 17th February 1892.

To Government Solicitor, No. 1117-D, dated 11th March 1890.

From Government Solicitor, No. 343, dated 19th March 1890.

From Director-General of Ordnance in India, No. 1600-A, dated 28th May 1890.

To Government Solicitor, No. 16-F, dated 3rd January 1891.

From Government Solicitor, No. 18, dated 9th January 1891.

To Government Solicitor, No. 538-F, dated 7th March 1891.

From Government Solicitor, No. 230, dated 11th March 1891.

To Director-General of Military Works and others, No. 2721-F, dated 4th December 1891.

From Director-General of Ordnance in India, No. 8263-A, dated 10th December 1891.

From Surgeon-General with the Government of India, No. 4718, dated 17th December 1891.

From Director-General of Military Works, No. 5246-B, dated 21st December 1891.

From Director of the Army Remount Department, No. 2159, dated 29th December 1891.

From Commissary-General-in-Chief, No. 3630, dated 15th January 1892.

OBSERVATIONS.—A question having arisen as to whether an Inspector-General of Ordnance could sign a contract deed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government of India have reviewed the whole question of what officers serving under their orders in the Military Department should be empowered to execute such contract deeds for supplies and services required for military purposes.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by 33rd and 34th Vic., cap. 59, section 2, and other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned classes of deeds, contracts, and other instruments referred to in the 22nd and 23rd Vic.,

cap. 41, section 2, shall be executed as follows on behalf of the Secretary of State:

Classes of instruments to be executed.	Classes of officers by whom they may be executed.
I.—Contracts for the Military Works Department as detailed in Table I.	Officers mentioned in Table I.
II.—Contracts and other instruments for the Ordnance Department as detailed in Table II.	An Inspector-General of Ordnance.
III.—Contracts for the Commissariat Department as detailed in Table III.	Officers mentioned in Table III.
IV.—Contracts for the Clothing Department as detailed in Table IV.	Officers mentioned in Table IV.
V.—Contracts for the Medical Department as specified in Table V.	The Surgeon-General with the Government of India.
VI.—Contracts and other instruments for the Army Remount Department as detailed in Table VI.	Officers mentioned in Table VI.

TABLE I.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Contracts.	Officers who may execute.
Contracts for the execution of any sanctioned work within the jurisdiction or under the charge of the officer executing the same—	
Where the amount or value of the contract does not exceed Rs. 2,000.	Executive Engineers in charge of divisions.
Where the amount or value of the contract exceeds Rs. 2,000, but does not exceed Rs. 5,000.	Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, with the approval of the Director-General of Military Works.
Where the amount or value of the contract exceeds Rs. 2,000, but does not exceed Rs. 10,000.	Chief Engineers in Madras or Bombay and Superintending Engineers elsewhere.
Where the amount or value of the contract exceeds Rs. 10,000, but does not exceed Rs. 20,000.	Chief Engineers in Madras or Bombay and Superintending Engineers elsewhere, with the approval of the Director-General of Military Works.
Where the amount or value of the contract exceeds Rs. 10,000, but does not exceed Rs. 50,000.	Director-General of Military Works.
Where the amount or value of the contract exceeds Rs. 50,000.	A Secretary to the Government of India.

Explanation.—An Executive, Superintending, or Chief Engineer may execute any number of contracts relating to one work which is estimated to cost more than the sum named as the limit of his powers, provided that no individual contractor receives a contract amounting to more than the said sum in connection with one work or estimate to be in force at one time.

TABLE II.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

By Inspectors-General of Ordnance:

(1) Contracts for stores obtained in India for supplies to arsenals, depôts, or factories.
(2) Contracts for undertaking sales of unserviceable stores.
(3) Agreements entered into in India with civilian mechanics for a specified period of service in Ordnance establishments.
(4) Contracts for landing, weighing, and forwarding ordnance stores in the Bombay Circle.

TABLE III.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Local Commissariat Officer.*	Chief Commissariat Officer of command.	Commissary-General.	Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, or Local Government.
Station contracts for—	*Divisional contracts for—*	*Circle contracts for—*	*Special contracts for—*
Ærated waters.	Barley.	Animal charcoal.	Country-brewed malt liquor.
Atta for elephants.	Barrack miscellaneous articles.	Barrack suttringees.	Meat.
Auctioneers for sale of Government property.	Barrack and hospital petty supplies.	Blankets.	Rum.
Bhoosa, white, and missa.	Bazar medicines for veterinary purposes.	Carbolic powder.	Sheeting.
Bran for horses.	Coffee.	Cardigan jackets.	Tea.
Coal.	Coir for stuffing matresses.	Cooking utensils.	
Coolies.	Elephant and bullock gear.	Cotton cloth for barrack and hospital mattress and pillow cases.	
Dhan for elephants.	Firewood for ration, bakery, chimneys, and mill engines.	Diet and table requisites.	
Fodder for elephants.	Gram.	Flour for bread.	
Fowls, chickens, and eggs.	Hired carts with bullocks.	Hired camels.	
Gunny bags.	Hospital miscellaneous articles.	Hospital clothing and bedding.	
Hay and grass for horses, mules, cattle, and sheep.	Hospital necessaries.	Kerosine oil.	
Hired bullocks for wells, soldiers' gardens, plunge-baths, regimental filth-carts, &c.	Khessari.	Soap.	
Hospital wines and spirits and English bottled malt liquor.	Khus tatties and appurtenances.	Socks.	
Ice.	Line gear for transport mules.	Sugar for hospitals.	
Kirbi and straw for cattle and sheep.	Mati kalai for bullocks, mules, and ponies.	Sugar for rations.	
Materials for repair of articles of line gear for transport cattle.	Potatoes, hill and plain.		
Milk and butter.	Rice.		
Packing cases for tea, &c.	Sale of hides and skins.		
Paddy straw for elephants.	Salt.		
Provisions for Native troops.	Vegetables.		
Provisions for Port Blair.	Well gear.		
Rice for elephants.	Wheat.		
Sale of offals, surplus meat, &c.			
Tinning cooking utensils and steel basins.			
Water at hill stations.			

Where tenders are expressly declared to be intended to act as contracts, they will not be executed on behalf of the Secretary of State.

* When this officer is a regimental officer attached only to the department, these powers shall be exercised under the control of the Chief Commissariat Officer of the command.

TABLE IV.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

By the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Bengal:

(1) Contracts for embroideries, laces, &c.

(2) Contracts for miscellaneous stores.

(3) Contracts for locally manufactured cloths, serges, &c., in substitution of similar articles hitherto imported.

(4) Petty contracts for any work to be done either inside or outside the Agency.

By the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Madras:

(1) Contracts for local annual supplies, *i.e.*, all articles of local manufacture, including badges, shoulder-straps, and other articles of embroidery, and all packing materials required during the year.

(2) Contracts for making up hospital clothing.

(3) Contracts for undertaking the sale of unserviceable stores, packing materials, &c.

(4) Contracts for making up the regular clothing of the army.

(5) Contracts for making new colours and standards.

TABLE V.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

By the Surgeons-General with the Government of India or with Governments of Madras and Bombay:

All contracts made for the Medical Store Department.

TABLE VI.

By officers of the Army Remount Department:

Contracts and other instruments.	Officers who may execute.
(1) Agreements with shippers for landing horses at Garden Reach, Calcutta.	Remount Agent, Presidency.
(2) Contracts for undertaking the sale of rejected Government horses and cattle.	Director, Army Remount Department.
(3) Contracts for the occupation of land.	Depôt officer, with the approval of the Director, Army Remount Department.
(4) Contracts for grain, fodder, or stores.	Depôt officer, with the approval of the Director, Army Remount Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Home, Finance, and Legislative Departments of the Government of India, and to the Departments and officers concerned, for information and guidance; and further that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

No. 117-I., dated Simla, the 17th May, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 1014½-I., dated the 14th April 1892, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces for 1890-91, and the Resolution of that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of irrigation works in operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept dealt with in the report is nine, one being classed as a Protective Work, four as Major Works the capital outlay on which is not charged against Revenue, and four as Minor Works. The direct and indirect capital outlay for each class of works during and up to the end of the year under review is shown in the following statement:

	Number of works.	During the year 1890-91.							Total direct and indirect to end of 1890-91.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.									
Protective Works (Account head 35)	1	9,464	1,949	—35	1,580	12,958	1,014	13,982	41,78,150
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49)	4	4,27,809	70,896	—36,182	—38,487	4,24,036	27,214	4,51,250	7,44,05,015
Minor Works.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).									
Works in operation	4	13,663	3,142	...	—849	15,956	2,070	18,026	24,93,098
Surveys	3	193	43	...	...	236	6	242	2,81,209
Total Minor Works	7	13,856	3,185	...	—849	16,192	2,076	18,268	27,74,307
GRAND TOTAL	12	4,51,129	76,030	—36,207	—37,756	4,53,186	30,304	4,83,500	8,13,57,472

2. The aggregate capital outlay was Rs. 4,06,821 less than during 1889-90 principally owing to the completion of the Nadrai aqueduct on the Lower Ganges Canal.

On the Betwa Canal the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 13,982 chiefly on account of distributaries.

On the Upper Ganges Canal the outlay was Rs. 1,62,547, a large number of drainage works being under construction.

On the Lower Ganges Canal the outlay was Rs. 2,03,786. The length of distributaries was increased by 19 miles, and 71 miles of drainage lines were completed.

On the Agra Canal the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 35,239. The raising of the right flank of the Okhla weir was completed, and several distributaries were provided with masonry outlets.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal the outlay was Rs. 49,678. The tail escape for the canal was completed, some distributaries were remodelled, and drainage works were proceeded with. The Raipur torrent escape, which was said to have been completed in the report of 1889-90, is again entered as having been completed in the year under review.

3. The following statement shows the mileage of main channel and distributary sanctioned and in operation at the close of the year :

		Sanctioned.		Completed.	
		Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.
Major Works.					
Protective Works—Betwa Canal		182	379	168	341
Works of which the capital outlay is not charged against Revenue.	Ganges Canal	463	3,000	437	2,523
	Lower Ganges Canal	566	2,457	557	2,097
	Agra Canal	109	600	109	565
	Eastern Jumna Canal	130	641	129	643
Total Major Works, 1890-91		1,450	7,077	1,400	6,169
Figures for 1889-90		1,450	7,077	1,401	6,151

The decrease in the mileage of completed canal is due to the abandonment of the tail portion of the Eastern Jumna Canal.

4. The actual financial results of the year under review are exhibited in the following statement :

Canal.	Total direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of year.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue. (a)	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Major Works.									
Protective Works—Betwa Canal	41,73,150	71,158	3,320	74,478	1,05,268	9,589	1,14,857	—40,379	...
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue. Ganges Canal	2,85,56,144	30,28,114	1,24,134	31,52,248	10,43,007	71,383	11,14,390	20,37,858	7·1
Lower Ganges Canal	3,32,99,809	15,57,669	55,265	16,12,934	8,87,442	60,067	9,47,509	6,65,425	2·0
Agra Canal	91,62,337	5,67,942	44,445	6,12,387	2,30,735	16,469	2,47,204	3,65,183	4·0
Eastern Jumna Canal	35,86,725	10,22,530	41,599	10,64,129	2,95,692	22,261	3,18,953	7,45,176	2·2
Total of Major Works, 1890-91	7,85,83,165	62,47,413	2,68,763	65,16,176	25,63,144	1,79,769	27,42,913	37,73,263	4·8
Total for 1889-90	7,81,17,933	52,41,275	3,14,133	55,58,408	24,59,099	1,57,304	26,16,403	29,42,005	3·8
Minor Works.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
In operation. Dun Canals	6,36,834	63,797	21,089	84,886	50,440	2,009	52,449	32,437	5·1
In operation. Rohilkhand Canals	16,86,740	1,32,357	5,068	1,37,425	94,262	8,864	1,03,126	34,299	2·0
In operation. Bijnor Canals	87,126	25,807	1,126	26,933	15,294	584	15,878	11,055	12·7
In operation. Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Jhansi Lakes	82,398	1,722	861	2,583	2,161	84	2,245	338	3·0
In operation. Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Hamirpur Lakes		4,013	823	4,836	2,617	103	2,720	2,165	
Total of Minor Works, 1890-91	24,93,098	2,27,696	29,017	2,56,713	1,64,774	11,644	1,76,418	80,295	3·2
Total for 1889-90	24,75,072	2,13,154	31,812	2,44,956	1,53,556	11,923	1,65,479	79,487	3·2
Grand Total, 1890-91	8,10,76,263	64,75,109	2,97,780	67,72,889	27,27,918	1,91,413	29,19,331	38,53,558	4·7
Grand Total, 1889-90	8,05,93,005	54,57,429	3,45,945	58,03,374	26,12,655	1,69,227	27,81,882	30,21,492	3·7

(a) Refunds deducted from Revenue.

5. In the Chief Engineer's report the returns on capital outlay have, as suggested in the Review of the Report for 1889-90, been calculated with reference to the actual realisations of the year instead of on the assessments.

6. The gross revenue derived from the Major Works shows an improvement of nearly ten lakhs over the figures for the previous year. All the major canals, except the Betwa, contribute to this increase. There is an increase of more than a lakh in working expenses, but the net revenue is more than in 1889-90 by over eight lakhs. The increase is attributed to the long break in the rains during August and September 1890, creating a strong demand for water for the kharif crops, and to the scanty cold-weather rainfall in the districts irrigated by the Lower Ganges Canal.

The net revenue derived from the Minor Works was about the same as in the previous year.

7. The last statement gives the actual collections of the year. In the following statement details of the assessed revenue are given, and the total for each canal is compared with the area irrigated :

Canals.	Area irrigated.		Assessments, 1890-91.				Assessments, 1889-90.	Rate per acre irrigated.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	Occupiers' rates.	Owners' rates.	Share of land revenue.	Gross assessed revenue, excluding miscellaneous.		1890-91.	1889-90.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	*Acres.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betwa	33,953	24,282	1,00,335	..	...	1,00,335	69,420	3·0	2·9
Ganges	821,652	807,574	22,36,023	1,27,318	6,64,458	30,27,799	28,00,954	3·7	3·5
Lower Ganges	642,632	499,894	15,12,755	1,80,487	2,09,586	19,02,828	14,73,214	3·0	2·9
Agra	152,118	178,254	4,24,453	79,368	...	5,03,821	6,36,375	3·3	3·6
Eastern Jumna	237,422	273,817	7,41,786	16,185	2,32,985	9,90,210	9,27,597	4·2	3·8
Dun	16,984	19,220	32,404	3,605	24,980	60,989	62,189	3·6	3·2
Rohilkhand	98,472	98,140	75,760	8,407	50,070	1,34,237	1,27,843	1·4	1·3
Bijnor	8,730	9,262	15,505	2,108	8,172	25,785	24,738	2·9	2·7
Bundelkhand, Irrigation Works. Jhansi Lakes	673	474	1,115	...	1,299	7,019	6,555	3·0	3·3
Bundelkhand, Irrigation Works. Hamirpur Lakes	1,678	1,486	2,842	...	1,763				
Total	2,014,114	1,879,403	51,42,352	4,17,418	11,93,253	67,53,023	61,28,885	3·3	3·3

8. The area irrigated and the assessments both exhibit a marked advance over the figures for the previous year. The cause of the increase has already been stated. The area under kharif crop was 727,489 acres and under rabi crop 1,286,625 acres.

9. In the previous year's report a detailed comparison was made between the figures of the forecast for the Agra Canal and the actual results obtained. A confident hope was expressed that the improvement in financial results begun in 1889-90 would be maintained. The Government of India observes that the figures for 1890-91 do not bear out this anticipation, the irrigated area having fallen from 178,254 acres to 152,118 acres, which is below the average for the preceding decade, and the assessments from Rs. 6,36,375 to Rs. 5,03,821. The decrease is attributed to some extent to the supply during the early kharif being insufficient to meet the demand, but chiefly to the slack demand throughout the rabi season for mixed crops owing to the favourable rainfall.

The question of the low duty obtained from the water-supply of the Agra Canal, which was referred to in paragraph 8 of last year's Review, is attributed by the Chief Engineer to the scattered nature of the irrigation, the small percentage of high class crops, and the objection of the people to taking water otherwise than by flow. The duty obtained in 1890-91 was higher than during the previous year, and the question is said by the Local Government to be receiving careful attention.

10. The areas under the principal crops were as follows :

Crops.	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Acres.	*Acres.*
Sugarcane	198,577	158,484
Rice	167,868	132 554
Indigo	224,663	223,633
Cotton	69,887	62,967
Wheat	736,297	713,199
Barley	107,352	113,505
Gram	57,158	70,960
Poppy	12,744	10,847

The area under sugarcane increased by over 25 per cent., and that under rice by nearly 27 per cent. The area under rice is the largest recorded, the increase being attributed to the long break in the rains.

The estimated value of the irrigated crops was 720 lakhs, equivalent to Rs. 35·75 per acre, or to 88·5 per cent., on the capital outlay on all the canals. Of the total area, 335,228 acres, or 16·6 per cent., were double-cropped.

11. The unrealised balance of demands, which amounted at the beginning of the year to Rs. 85,133, had increased at its close to Rs. 2,21,266. These figures are taken from Statement III C, which exhibits the demands and realizations during the year 1890-91 : the figures given in paragraph 7 are different, being those for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1891. The increase is attributed to the loss the cultivators sustained from floods, and to the poorness of the kharif crops.

12. The following statement gives the details of the working expenses for the year under review, and compares the total with that of the previous year :

Canals.	1890-91. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plants.	Indirect charges.	Total.	1889-90. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Works.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	35,583	68,806	879	9,589	1,14,857	1,16,232
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
Ganges Canal	5,08,318	5,18,006	16,683	71,383	11,14,390	10,19,255
Lower Ganges Canal	4,46,518	4,34,027	6,897	60,067	9,47,509	9,59,960
Agra Canal	1,08,209	1,20,014	2,512	16,469	2,47,204	2,58,330
Eastern Jumna Canal	1,32,374	1,61,050	3,268	22,261	3,18,953	2,62,626
TOTAL	12,31,002	13,01,903	30,239	1,79,769	27,42,913	26,16,403
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	1·45	1·49
Minor Works.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Dun Canals	35,591	14,370	279	2,009	52,449	46,206
Rohilkhand Canals	29,745	63,758	759	8,864	1,03,126	99,092
Bijnor Canals	10,800	4,296	198	584	15,878	14,579
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works — Jhansi Lakes	1,528	633	...	84	2,245	1,602
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works — Hamirpur Lakes	1,802	815	...	103	2,720	4,000
GRAND TOTAL	13,10,468	13,85,075	31,475	1,91,113	29,19,331	27,81,882
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	1·45	1·48

NOTE.—Sundries and plantation charges have been included in item "Works."

The principal works outlay on the Ganges Canal was incurred in raising the crest of the Hardwar dam, the contraction of the Pattri torrent, and extending the flanks of Dhumat bars. On the Lower Ganges and Agra Canals the principal works outlay was in connection with the permanent river-training works.

Under Repairs a large outlay on the Ganges Canal was rendered necessary by the extraordinary flood which occurred on 30th July 1890. On the Lower Ganges Canal a large sum was spent on clearance of weeds, the growth of which is attributed to the long closure of the canal above Nadrai while the new aqueduct was under construction.

13. The details of the expenditure under establishment, as shown in the last statement, compare as follows with the figures for the previous year :

Head.	Class of establishment.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
Maintenance of Works	Direction	64,838	67,261
	Executive	3,20,597	3,04,677
	Medical	6,003	5,779
	Plantation	13,563	13,271
	Total	4,05,001	3,90,988
Revenue Management	Direction	1,24,657	1,63,650
	Executive	3,34,552	4,26,255
	Revenue (Irrigation Branch)	2,34,444	2,45,449
	„ Payments by Civil officers, including fees	1,20,097	1,48,132
	Navigation	7,450	11,501
	Total	8,21,200	9,94,987
	GRAND TOTAL	12,26,201	13,85,975

The increase in the year under review is mainly due to the diminished expenditure on capital account. The manner in which the establishment charges are apportioned was explained in paragraph 14 of the Review on the Report for 1889-90.

The total assessed revenue of the year from the four Major Works classed as Productive, including Miscellaneous and the share of enhanced land revenue, amounted to Rs. 66,95,744. The incidence of working expenses on this total was nearly 40 per cent., of which the share on account of establishment was about 18 per cent.

14. The length of canal open for navigation was 535 miles, of which 412 miles were on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals and 123 miles on the Agra Canal. The ton mileage amounted to 7·66 millions, the estimated value of cargoes to nearly 23 lakhs, and of rafts to a little over 2 lakhs. There was hardly any passenger traffic.

The receipts and charges on account of navigation were as follows :

Canal.	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Upper and Lower Ganges . . .	18,403	15,816	25,877	21,425
Agra	10,168	5,966	12,491	9,394
Total . .	28,571	21,782	38,368	30,819

There was a considerable falling-off in the navigation receipts from the Agra Canal due to the competition of the East Indian Railway.

15. The revenue realized on account of water power amounted to Rs. 70,297.

16. The following hydraulic details are given in the report :

Canal.	Number of irrigating days.	Mean discharge at head, cubic feet per second.	Discharge utilized, cubic feet per second.	Percentages.	
				Discharge utilized.	Discharge escaped.
Ganges	287	(a)3,976	3,718	93·5	6·5
Lower Ganges	306	3,185	2,204	69·2	30·8
Agra	262	945	748	79·2	20·8
Eastern Jumna	322	938	891	95·0	5·0

(a) Exclusive of the volume passed on to the Lower Ganges Canal.

The high percentage utilised on the Upper Ganges Canal is due to the surplus water required for navigation being passed on to the Lower Ganges Canal.

17. The following figures relate to the water-duty obtained and the occupier's rate per cubic foot of discharge :

Canal.	Area irrigated per cubic foot		
	of discharge at head.	of discharge utilized.	Occupiers' rate per cubic foot of discharge utilized.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Rs.*
Ganges	207	221	601
Lower Ganges	202	291	686
Agra	161	203	567
Eastern Jumna	253	266	832

There is a considerable improvement in the figures for the Lower Ganges, Agra, and Eastern Jumna Canals over those for the previous year. The falling-off in the case of the Ganges Canal is due to the introduction of a new discharge table for the Solani aqueduct gauge, which gives higher results than the table hitherto used.

18. The following details regarding the distributaries are taken from the Chief Engineer's report :

Canal.	Area irrigated per mile of distributary.	Number of outlets per mile.	Area irrigated per outlet.
	Acres.		*Acres.*
Ganges	313	7·4	42
Lower Ganges	296	5·5	54
Agra	268	7·6	35
Eastern Jumna	362	5·1	71

19. The capital outlay on drainage connected with the Major Works amounted to Rs. 88,339 and the Revenue expenditure to Rs. 50,287, exclusive of charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant. The length of drainage cuts is 1,814 miles, but the drainage system requires further development, and projects for a number of new drains are said to be under preparation.

The normal level of the ground water, as determined by observations on wells, showed a tendency to rise owing to the heavier rainfall, which was in excess of the average at all stations except those on the Eastern Jumna Canal.

21. The following figures relate to the Tarai and Bhabar Canals, which are administered by the Superintendent of the Tarai and the Commissioner of Kumaon respectively :

Canals.	Irrigated area.	Revenue Receipts.				Revenue Expenditure.				
		Water-rate.	Plantation.	Water power.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
	Acres.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Tarai .	13,286	16,440	...	...	16,440	10,604	8,529	4,167	...	23,300
Bhabar .	50,475	1,68,242	570	32,906	2,01,718	1,962	55,811	15,713	1,443	74,929

An Engineer officer has been deputed to take charge of these canals.

22. The Revenue Report was received by the Government of India on the 14th April, which is six weeks earlier than that for the previous year, but is still five months after the due date. In the letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh forwarding the report, an expectation is expressed that the report for 1891-92 will be submitted at a much earlier date. The Government of India hopes that this expectation may be realized.

23. The report has, as usual, been very well prepared. The maximum flood level might be shown in future on the river diagrams.

24. The Governor General in Council notices with approval that the Irrigation officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Local Government and of the Chief Engineer.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for information and guidance, and that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted in the margin for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

Ordered further, that this Review and the Resolution by the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Accompaniment to Public Works Department Resolution No. 117-I. of 1892.

No. 1013½-I., dated 6th April 1892.

RESOLUTION—By His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Read—

Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st March 1891 by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

CAPITAL OUTLAY.

RESOLUTION.—The total outlay on the Capital account of canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for and to the end of the financial year 1890-91 is shown below:

	Canal.	Outlay on construction under all heads.	
		During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
Famine Relief and Insurance: 35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Betwa Canal	13,982	41,78,150
Capital expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue: 49—Irrigation Works.	Upper Ganges	1,62,547	2,85,56,144
	Lower Ganges	2,03,786	3 32,99,809
	Agra	35,239	91,62,337
	Eastern Jumna	49,678	33,86,725
	Total outlay on Public Works not charged against Revenue	4,51,250	7,44,05,015
Irrigation: 43—Minor Works and Navigation.	Dún Canals	...	6,36,834
	Rohilkhand Canals	17,951	16,86,740
	Bijnor Canals	75	87,126
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works .	...	82,398
	Ditto ditto Survey .	242	1,74,891
	Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey	...	56,746
	Sarda Canal Survey	...	49,572
	Total outlay on Minor Works and Navigation . . .	18,268	27,74,307
	GRAND TOTAL .	4,83,500	8,13,57,472

The Capital expenditure was Rs. 4,06,821 less than in the previous year. There was an increase of outlay on the Upper Ganges Canal of Rs. 82,946 and on the Rohilkhand Canals of Rs. 17,580. On most of the other canals there was a decrease, that on the Lower Ganges Canal being Rs. 4,30,676, due to the completion during the previous year of the new aqueduct over the Kali nadi at Nadrai; while on the Eastern Jumna Canal the expenditure was less by Rs. 61,178.

2. Details of the Capital outlay will be found in Table A of the Chief Engineer's summary and the statement which follows it; whilst particulars regarding the works on which the expenditure was incurred are given in the remaining clauses of para. 1 of the Review. The chief items are:

On the Betwa Canal, 20 miles of distributaries and 5 miles of escapes and drainage cuts.

On the Ganges Canal, squaring ogees of the Somera falls, new tail falls to the Jani escape, mills at Salawa, extensions of minors of the left Akbarpur distributary, preparation of materials for the new regulator at Myapur, clearance of the Karon nadi in the Bulandshahr and Aligarh Districts, and a large number of drainage cuts in the Northern, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh Divisions.

On the Lower Ganges Canal, subsidiary works in connection with the Nadrai aqueduct, additional cattle bridges and regulators on the Etáwah Branch, 19 miles of minor distributaries in the Etáwah and Bhognipur Divisions, completion of 71 miles of drainage cuts in the Narora and Etáwah Divisions, and widening of Isan nadi in the Mainpuri Division.

On the Agra Canal, completing the raising of the right flank of the Okhla weir, Muttra escape, provision of masonry outlets, bed bars and profiles to distributaries, and widening the Chota Kosi drain.

On the Eastern Jumna, the Raipur torrent escape and a tail escape, remodelling Reri-Rámpur, Kishanpur-Bural, Tharauli, and Pilkhani distributaries, and drainage cuts in the Muzaffarnagar and Meerut Districts.

On the Rohilkhand Canals, remodelling the right Oganpur distributary.

Realizations.

3. In accordance with the remarks made in para. 5 of the Review by the Government of India of the Revenue Report for 1889-90, the returns on Capital outlay have been calculated on the actual receipts of the year after deducting the refunds of revenue. This has been done for purposes of comparison for the previous ten years also, and has necessitated the preparation of entirely fresh tables at a considerable expenditure of time and trouble.

The income realized from all sources after deducting refunds of revenue amounted to Rs. 67,72,889—an increase of Rs. 9,69,515, or nearly 17 per cent. on that of the previous year. It is the largest hitherto realized next to that of 1884-85, of which it falls short by Rs. 5,08,137, or nearly 7 per cent. The charges, direct and indirect, aggregate Rs. 29,19,331—an increase of Rs. 1,37,449.

The total net revenue was Rs. 38,53,558, or an increase over 1889-90 of Rs. 8,32,066, and is equivalent to 4·74 per cent. on the entire capital of Rs. 8,13,57,472 invested in all the canal works in the Province—Major (Productive and Protective) and Minor. This is an increased profit of 1 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

The net revenue on the four Productive works alone (Upper and Lower Ganges, Agra, and Eastern Jumna Canals) was Rs. 38,13,642, or 5·13 per cent. on their Capital outlay. This net revenue has been exceeded by nearly 2½ lakhs in 1882-83, by upwards of 2¼ lakhs in 1883-84 and by nearly 9 lakhs in 1884-85. It is, however, Rs. 8,31,165 better than that of last year, and exceeds the average of the previous ten years by nearly 3¾ lakhs.

The interest charges on the total Capital outlay on Productive and Protective works (which alone bear interest) amount to Rs. 29,30,889; and, deducting this from the total net revenue, there is left a clear profit of Rs. 9,22,669, or an advance of Rs. 8,06,402 over that of the previous year. The profit on the Productive and Minor works amounts to Rs. 11,21,392, whilst the loss on the Protective work, the Betwa Canal, was Rs. 1,98,723—a slight increase of Rs. 694 on the previous year's loss.

Assessments.

4. The gross assessments amounted to Rs. 70,56,364—an increase of Rs. 5,68,849, or nearly 9 per cent. on those of last year, the second best up to that date, and less than 2 lakhs short of those of 1883-84, the best on record.

Deducting working expenses and interest charges, the net surplus according to assessments is Rs. 12,06,144, or an improvement of Rs. 4,05,736 on that of 1889-90, and equivalent to 1·48 per cent. on the total Capital outlay.

Excluding interest charges, the total net revenue from assessments is Rs. 41,37,033, and is equivalent to 5·09 per cent. on the entire capital.

The net assessed revenue on the four Productive works alone was Rs. 40,67,688, or 5·47 per cent. on their Capital expenditure.

The Betwa Canal, although still worked at a loss, shows an improvement of Rs. 30,689 as compared with the previous year, the gross assessed revenue having increased by Rs. 29,314, while the charges have decreased by Rs. 1,375. The net loss, Rs. 11,022 (excluding interest), is equal to 0·26 per cent. only on its Capital outlay.

Total Interest Charges.

5. The total interest charges on the capital invested in Productive and Protective works in these Provinces since 1830 amount to Rs. 6,18,64,378.

The total *net* revenue derived from all classes of canals from the same date aggregates Rs. 6,96,83,203. There is therefore a clear profit of Rs. 78,18,825, or 9·61 per cent. on the total Capital outlay.

Working Expenses.

6. The working expenses, both direct and indirect, amounted to Rs. 29,19,331—an increase of Rs. 1,37,449, or nearly 5 per cent. on last year's.

The percentage of working expenses to assessments on the four Productive works is shown in the following statement:

Year.	Upper Ganges Canal.		Lower Ganges Canal.		Agra Canal.		Eastern Jumna Canal.	
	Assessments.	Percentage.	Assessments.	Percentage.	Assessments.	Percentage.	Assessments.	Percentage.
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
1886-87 . .	18,84,846	48·63	9,81,794	85·66	4,76,057	62·98	6,86,629	32·17
1887-88 . .	20,17,654	46·86	12,53,357	73·10	4,83,271	53·90	6,44,802	32·20
1888-89 . .	21,32,897	45·98	13,64,348	74·83	4,92,589	51·61	6,96,326	38·74
1889-90 . .	23,82,070	42·79	13,34,487	71·93	6,94,660	37·19	7,67,671	34·21
1890-91 . .	24,87,113	44·81	17,53,142	54·05	5,49,657	44·97	7,98,863	39·93

The high percentage of working expenses to assessments on the Lower Ganges Canal during the five years ending with 1889-90 was explained in last year's Resolution, and it was anticipated that with a return to former figures of revenue a considerable improvement would be shown. The anticipation has been fulfilled in the year under review, when, notwithstanding that heavy expenditure had still to be incurred on training works, the percentage fell from nearly 72 to about 54.

There is an increase in the figures for all other canals; but, since the assessments vary with the seasons, any percentages based on them can only be received with caution, and more as an indication of the comparative ratios than a true index of the ratios.

Under the sub-head of establishment there was a total increase on all canals of Rs. 1,60,063; under revenue management there was an increase of Rs. 1,73,789; whilst there was a decrease of Rs. 13,721 under maintenance of works. A large portion of the net increase is due to the diminished expenditure under capital. More especially the cessation of outlay on the Nadrai aqueduct on the Lower Ganges Canal, owing to its completion in the previous year, has thrown a larger share of the charges for "Direction and Accounts" on the other canals, accounting, especially in the case of the Upper Ganges Canal, for much of the increase in percentages shown in the foregoing statement as compared with the percentages for 1889-90.

The cost of measuring irrigated areas and preparing demand statements came to Rs. 38,434, or Rs. 1·91 per 100 acres, against Rs. 1·99 in 1889-90. The bulk of the work being performed by the permanent establishment, the rate varies pretty nearly as the area irrigated.

The cost incurred in the Civil Department on the collection of the water-rate was Rs. 1,48,132, or 2·80 per cent. on the gross collections as compared with 2·72 per cent. in the previous year. The increased percentage appears to be mainly due to the larger percentage paid as lambardárs' fees.

Balances of Demands.

7. The total balances of the demands for the year ending 30th September 1891 unrealized at its close under occupier's and owner's rate respectively were Rs. 1,16,737 and Rs. 14,430. Of the former Rs. 85 and of the latter Rs. 3 were in the Delhi and Gurgaon Districts.

In addition to the above, there were balances outstanding of previous years under occupier's rate of Rs. 22,207 and under owner's rate of Rs. 2,412.

The outstanding balances have again increased largely, and are nearly double of those of the previous year. This large outstanding is attributed to the loss the cultivators sustained by floods and to the poorness of the kharíf crops. They are almost entirely confined to the districts irrigated by the Lower Ganges Canal. The Board of Revenue have taken measures in the matter, and it is expected that the balances will soon be realized.

Remissions aggregating, exclusive of any that may have been sanctioned from outstanding balances of owner's rate of previous years (the detailed figures of which are not given), Rs. 41,938 were granted. This sum is abnormally high, and the increase is attributed to a compensating reduction of 25 per cent. of the rates on the Bewar Branch sanctioned after the submission of the demand statements, and to special remissions for loss of crops from flood and hail.

Mileage of Channels.

8. The total mileage of all channels that were in use at the close of the year is shown by canals and classes in the following statement, and compared with the totals of the previous year:

Canal.	Main canal and branches.	Navigation channels.	Escapes and mill channels.	Distributaries.	Drainage cuts.	Total 1890-91.	Total 1889-90.	Increase or decrease + or −
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Betwa	168	...	15	341	14	538	513	+ 25
Upper Ganges	437	19	62	2,523	972	4,01	4,006	+ 7
Lower Ganges	557	...	78	2,097	462	3,194	3,089	+105
Agra	109	25	10	565	39	748	750	— 2
Eastern Jumna	129	...	16	643	327	1,115	1,112	+ 3
Dún	...	...	...	74	3	77	77	...
Rohilkhand	20	...	2	344	3	369	362	+ 7
Bijnor	...	...	...	38	...	38	38	...
Jhánsi Lakes	...	...	...	42	...	42	45	— 3
Hamírpur Lakes	...	...	...	39	...	39	25	+ 14
Total 1890-91	1,420	44	·183	6,706	1,820	10,175	...	+1·6
Total 1889-90	1,421	44	194	6,646	1,712	...	10,017	...
Increase or decrease	—1	...	—11	+60	+108	+156	...	...

The decrease under main canal is due to the abandonment of the tail portion of the Eastern Jumna Canal. The decrease under escapes and mill channels is explained thus: Last year 22 miles of the Bagar nala, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, which should properly be classed as a drainage cut, were shown under this head, and 7 miles in excess were erroneously reported in previous returns for the Eastern Jumna Canal. Deducting these, the mileage for 1889-90 becomes 165 miles. On the other hand, 4 miles in the Narora Division and 12 miles in the Mainpuri Division have been added by the correction of errors in measurement and inclusion of distributary escapes hitherto omitted, and 1 mile in the Bhognipur Division has been reduced on account of erroneous measurement, leaving a net increase of 15 miles for the Lower Ganges Canal. Lastly, 3 miles of new escape have been completed on the Betwa Canal. These additions, aggregating 18 miles, added to 165, give 183, the mileage at the end of 1890-91 under this head. Under distributaries on the Upper Ganges Canal 7 miles of old distributary were abandoned in the Northern Division, which were compensated by the opening of 7 miles of new minors on the Anúpshahr Branch. On the Lower Ganges Canal 23 miles of new distributaries and minors were completed, while 2 miles of old minor were abandoned and erroneous measurements in excess and defect corrected to the extent of a reduction of 2 miles, thus resulting in a net addition of 19 miles for the whole canal. On the Eastern Jumna Canal 3 miles were added chiefly by remodelling heads. On the Rohilkhand Canals there was a net increase of 7 miles by the remodelling of the right Oganpur distributary after deducting abandoned portions from length of new channels. The correction of errors of measurement on the Hamírpur and Jhánsi Lakes resulted in a net addition of 11 miles to the mileage. Lastly, 20 miles of new distributaries were opened on the Betwa Canal. These additions account for the total increase of 60 miles. Under drainage cuts on the Upper Ganges Canal 7 miles were completed. On the Lower Canal 22 miles of escape have

been transferred as explained above, 76 miles of new cuts were completed, and excess errors of measurement, aggregating 5 miles, have been deducted, resulting in a net addition of 93 miles. On the Agra Canal the remodelling of the Nyabas cut resulted in a net reduction of 2 miles in the mileage. On the Eastern Jumna 7 miles of new cut were opened and correction of measurements added 1 mile to total length, aggregating an addition of 8 miles. Lastly, on the Betwa Canal 2 miles of new cut were opened. The net addition on all canals is therefore 108 miles of drains.

Irrigated Area.

9. The following table gives the area of *kharif* and *rabi* crops irrigated by canals under the direct control of the Irrigation Department for 1890-91 and the previous five years:

	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Percentage.	
	April to September.	October to March.		Kharíf.	Rabi.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
1885-86	702,259	1,007,417	1,709,676	41·08	58·92
1886-87	541,821	821,994	1,363,815	39·73	60·27
1887-88	612,436	904,852	1,517,288	40·36	59·64
1888-89	653,443	951,310	1,604,753	40 72	59·28
1889-90	649,737	1,229,666	1,879,403	34·57	65·43
1890-91	727,489	1,286,625	2,014,114	36·12	63·88

The average area irrigated during the ten years preceding 1890-91 was 1,761,273 acres. The area for that year exceeded this by 252,841 acres, or 14·4 per cent., whilst as compared with 1889-90 the increase is 134,711 acres, or 7·2 per cent.

There has been a steady increase in the area of irrigation since 1886-87, a year of heavy rainfall, and that of the year under review was the largest on record, with the exception of that of 1883-84, a year of very scanty rainfall.

The area irrigated on all canals, including those of the Tarai and Bhabar, was 2,188,249 acres, or an increase of 124,166 acres over that of the previous year. A doubt was expressed in last year's Review and Resolution on the accuracy of the figures for the Tarái and Bhábar Canals owing to the anomaly of the double-cropped area exceeding the area irrigated in the kharíf. The explanation given is that a large proportion of the land under "rape" is re-sown early in March with *ganara*, which, though in reality an early kharíf crop, has hitherto been classed as a rabi crop.

The early part of the kharíf season was normal. The rains broke very generally over the Provinces about the 20th June, and continued till the middle of August. There was then a break for about a month, succeeded by moderate rain between the 17th and 25th September; this latter was sufficient to admit of the sowing of the rabi without the aid of canal water.

The cold weather rains were plentiful in the upper districts of the Provinces and the demand correspondingly slack; but elsewhere the rainfall was light and demand continuous from November to March.

The increase in the kharíf area was due partly to the large increase under sugarcane and partly to the break in August and September; whilst the increase in the rabi, which is chiefly on the Lower Ganges Canal, was due to the short rainfall, the Upper Divisions of the Upper Ganges and the Agra and Eastern Jumna Canals all exhibiting a falling off.

Principal Crops Irrigated.

10. The acreage of the principal crops during the last six years is compared in the following statement:

	Crops.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Kharíf.	Sugarcane . . .	175,944	168,452	197,532	224,245	158,484	198,577
	Rice	100,706	109,513	102,367	110,137	132,554	167,868
	Indigo . . .	297,314	164,013	212,756	224,177	223,633	224,663
	Cotton . . .	60,580	41,835	47,912	35,990	62,967	69,887
Rabi .	Wheat . . .	550,891	495,370	508,263	545,153	713,199	736,297
	Barley . . .	118,569	70,881	79,937	92,142	113,505	107,352
	Gram . . .	42,087	27,793	33,091	32,279	70,960	57,158
	Poppy . . .	15,629	14,679	12,957	8,819	10,847	12,744

The area under sugarcane increased by 40,093 acres, or over 25 per cent. With the exception of that of 1888-89, it is by a few acres the largest recorded. It appears to fluctuate to a large extent with the price of "gur" at sowing time.

Rice has again increased, this time by 35,314 acres, or nearly 27 per cent. over last year's area. It is more than half as much again as the average area for the decade preceding, and has exceeded the highest hitherto on record, that of 1880-81, by 29,644 acres, or over 21 per cent. The increase is attributed to the long break in the rains, which also accounted for the increase under cotton.

The area under indigo remained steady, a large falling off on the Agra Canal being made good by the increase on the Lower Ganges Canal. The area continues well below the average for the decade.

The rabi area increased by 57,143 acres. Wheat accounts for a portion of this, but the chief increase was under "Other cereals," due to the destruction by floods in July and August of kharíf crops in the area commanded by the Lower Ganges Canal having rendered an exceptionally large area available for rabi and to the light winter rainfall in the same area necessitating the irrigation of a large portion of the mixed cereals sown therein.

The area under wheat is the next largest to that of 1883-84, of which it has fallen short, however, by upwards of 10 per cent.

The double-cropped area was 335,228 acres, or 16·6 per cent. of the total and 46·1 per cent. of the kharíf area.

"Flow" irrigation was 76·6 per cent. of the total area irrigated,—a very slight falling off from last year's figure, which was 77·0 per cent.

Value of Crops.

11. The total value of crops raised with canal water is estimated at Rs. 7,20,17,689, as shown in the following statement, which is prepared on data supplied by the Agricultural Department. This is equal to 88·5 per cent. on the capital sum invested in all the canals of these Provinces:

Year.	Area irrigated.	Value of crops.	Occupier's rate.	Value of crops per acre.	Occupier's rate per acre.	Percentage on value of crops.
	Acres.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1888-89 . . .	1,604,753	5,31,04,539	41,80,276	33·10	2·60	7·87
1889-90 . . .	1,879,403	6,52,72,344	46,58,828	34·73	2·48	7·14
1890-91 . . .	2,014,114	7,20,17,689	51,42,352	35·75	2·55	7·14

The average value per acre by canals varies from Rs. 50·3 on the Bijnor Canals to Rs. 27·3 on the Agra Canal, the average being Rs. 35·75 as shown above.

Villages and Outlets.

12. During the year 9,593 villages were irrigated from 37,212 outlets. The returns do not give any information on these points for the Tarái and Bhábar Canals nor for the Bundelkhand Lakes.

Irrigating Duty.

13. The following table shows the irrigating duty and the value of each cubic foot of water on the four Productive works:

Canal.	Area irrigated per cubic foot of water at head.			Total water rate per cubic foot of water at head.		
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1888 89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Upper Ganges	211	219	207	820	760	762
Lower Ganges	187	168	202	537	474	597
Agra	123	149	161	452	531	533
Eastern Jumna	208	239	253	968	912	1,056

There is an increase in the area irrigated per cubic foot of water entering at head on all canals except the Upper Ganges, where the duty is somewhat lower than that of the last two years, due wholly to the use of a new table of discharges for the Solani aqueduct gauge, which shows higher volumes by nearly 10 per cent. for similar readings. The duty is, as usual, highest on the Eastern Jumna and lowest on the Agra Canal. There was, however, a marked improvement in the latter, all the more satisfactory that it was due to greater economy of water rather than briskness of demand.

In para. 8 of the Review by the Government of India on the Revenue Report for 1889-90, particular attention was invited to the low duty on the Agra Canal. The conditions on this canal are adverse to a high duty, and it will probably be many years before the duty becomes as good on this as on the other canals of these Provinces. The chief causes tending to keep the duty low are the scattered nature of the irrigation, the small percentage of high class crops, and the objection of the people to taking water otherwise than by flow. This necessitates high supplies even with slack demand and consequent wastage. The matter is more fully discussed by the Chief Engineer in para. 94 of his Review, and is receiving careful attention at the hands of the local officers.

The water rate per acre has increased on all canals, and markedly so on the Lower Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals, and is due chiefly to the increased duty.

Maintenance Charges.

14. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated are given for five years in the table below:

Canal.	Rupees.				
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Upper Ganges	1·60	1·60	1·56	1·26	1·35
Lower Ganges	2·34	2·00	1·96	1·92	1·47
Agra	2·46	2·20	2·04	1·45	1·62
Eastern Jumna	1·09	1 18	1·40	1·07	1·34

Navigation Operations.

15. The results of the year's navigation operations are given in the following table. Those for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 are also given for comparison:

Canal.	1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Gross revenue (receipts).	Working expenses.	Deficit.	Gross revenue (receipts).	Working expenses.	Deficit.	Gross revenue (receipts).	Working expenses.	Deficit.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Upper and Lower Ganges.	16,799	27,207	10,408	18,403	25,877	7,474	15,816	21,425	5,609
Agra	9,714	12,530	2,816	10,168	12,491	2,323	5,966	9,394	3,428
Total	26,513	39,737	13,224	28,571	38,368	9,797	21,782	30,819	9,037

There has been a further reduction in the annual deficit on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals by Rs. 2,201, wholly due to reduction in expenditure, for the receipts fell off by Rs. 4,452. This falling off is attributed chiefly to the general decrease in traffic throughout the canals.

The Cawnpore extension project, which was returned by the Government of India for further information, has been referred to the Board of Revenue of these Provinces for the approval of the principles on which the irrigation is to be distributed with reference to tracts already irrigated from wells. It is hoped that it will be submitted shortly. On the completion of this work the prospects of navigation are greatly dependent.

On the Agra Canal the deficit was greater than that of last year by Rs. 1,105, due wholly to the large decrease of Rs. 4,202 in the receipts, the expenditure having been reduced by Rs. 3,097. The decrease in receipts is attributed partly to the very low supply in May and June, when traffic is usually most brisk, and partly to the diversion of the stone traffic between Agra and Delhi by reason of the reduction in railway freights for stone on the East Indian Railway, only about one-fifth of the quantity being carried in 1890-91 as compared with 1889-90.

Minor Receipts.

16. The receipts realized from the minor sources of income are detailed in the following statement for the past five years:

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Plantations	1,75,542	1,79,754	1,93,724	1,89,376	1,50,473
Water power	89,361	69,362	72,697	76,548	70,297
Miscellaneous	48,530	52,336	53,337	53,487	56,980

The decrease in plantation receipts occurred on the Lower Ganges and Agra Canals, and more than one-half of it on the Eastern Jumna. In the case of the first named, it was due to a reduced demand for fuel, on the Agra Canal to reduction of prices obtainable in Delhi and Agra, and on the Eastern Jumna to a contraction of the sales which had been in excess of the productive power of the plantations. The decrease under water power was chiefly on the Dún Canals, and is ascribed mainly to the competition of private mills.

In addition to the receipts from water power shown above, the sum of Rs. 33,276 was realised on the Tárai and Bhábar Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaun during the revenue year ending 30th September 1890.

RAINFALL.

17. The year 1890-91 may again be considered as one of heavy rainfall, for, except on the Dún and Rohilkhand Canals, the rainfall was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, and, taking the area commanded by the canals as a whole, the fall was about equal to the mean of the five years ending 1889-90.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal there was a slight defect from the normal, but on all other canals there was an excess, varying from 8·48 per cent. on the Bijnor Canals to 28·27 per cent. on the Rohilkhand. The Aligarh Division of the Upper Ganges Canal was a special sufferer, with nearly 39 per cent. above the normal.

DRAINAGE WORKS.

18. The mileage of these is now 1,820 miles, no less than 108 miles having been brought to completion during the year. The drains are reported to have worked well on the whole notwithstanding that they were severely strained during the heavy rainfall of July and early part of August.

The heavy rainfall again brought into prominence many drainage requirements. Five projects for the relief of a tract near the Mat Branch have been sanctioned since the rains of 1890, and projects for a number of new drains are under consideration and preparation in various parts of the country, having for their chief object, as usual, merely the relief of the country by preventing the rain water from being wholly absorbed into the soil.

SPRING LEVEL OBSERVATIONS.

19. The observations have been continued on the same lines as in the preceding year. They show generally a rise in spring level owing to the heavier rainfall.

On the Upper Ganges the rise is greatest near the Mat Branch, and the projects lately sanctioned should have a beneficial effect here. Lowering the water surface of the Bhognipur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal, by berm cutting and removing the crest walls of certain falls has had a marked effect in reducing percolation close to the canal.

The wells on the Agra Canal, situated at 1,500 and 3,000 feet from the canal, still continue to show a rise in the spring level; whilst in the Western depression the rise since last year was 1·10, the rise in the previous year having been 3·22.

On the Betwa Canal there was a further rise of 2·52 feet on the Hamirpur Branch wells; whilst on the Kathaund Branch and Main Canal the spring level fell about half a foot.

RIVER SUPPLIES.

20. The supply in the Ganges was equal to the requirements of the Upper Canal during the kharif, but during the early part of the season the supply failed greatly for the Lower Canal, and an increased volume had to be passed down from the Upper Canal.

In para. 70 of Chief Engineer's review some very interesting quotations are given from the Superintending Engineer's report of the difficulties experienced on account of the abnormal growth of weeds in passing down the supply in the Lower Ganges Canal. Ordinary measures were of no avail, and nothing but constant

closures enabled the weeds to be kept down to a certain extent. During the last closure in March measures were adopted to tighten up the channel by means of sand groynes and trees, resulting in a marked improvement of the channel during the succeeding early kharíf.

During the rabi the supply was sufficient and generally in excess of requirements.

The supply in the Jumna during the early part of the kharíf was much below the requirements both of the Eastern Jumna and Agra Canal, and, owing to the construction of the tail falls of the Jani escapes, the supply for the latter canal could not be supplemented from the Upper Ganges. During the rabi the supplies both at Nowshera and Okhla were in excess of the requirements.

The supply in the Betwa fell very low. On the 1st April 1890 the water surface in the reservoir was 6·1 feet below the crest of the Paricha weir, and it fell steadily till 22nd June, when it was 17·5 feet below the crest, with a discharge of only 103 cubic feet per second. It rose after this and topped the weir, and did not fall again to the level of the crest until 21st January 1891. By the 31st March it was 4·5 feet below the crest. The supply for the early kharíf was thus very short.

The supplies in other canals were on the whole ample, though in the early kharíf the average supply in the Dún was somewhat below that of last year.

PROFITS OF PRODUCTIVE WORKS.

21. The following statement shows the net profits and percentages on capital of the four Productive works calculated on realizations:

	Upper Ganges.		Lower Ganges.		Agra.		Eastern Jumna.	
	Net profit.	Percentage on capital.	Net profit.	Percentage on capital.	Net profit.	Percentage on capital.	Net profit.	Percentage on capital.
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
1886-87 . . .	17,35,644	6·17	4,23,495	1·41	3,13,552	3·49	6,99,277	22·44
1887-88 . . .	14,68,752	5·20	3,57,769	1·14	2,21,018	2·44	7,16,981	22·86
1888-89 . . .	15,91,785	5·62	4,20,474	1·30	2,10,152	2·31	6,62,475	20·53
1889-90 . . .	15,17,935	5·35	5,79,892	1·75	2,91,009	3·19	5,93,641	17·79
1890-91 . . .	20,37,858	7·14	6,65,425	2·00	3,65,183	3·99	7,45,176	22·00

The profits have hitherto been shown on assessments, and consequently the figures will be found to vary considerably from those shewn in the similar statement in the Resolution on the Report for 1889-90 for the reasons given in para. 5 of the Review by the Government of India, *viz.*, that in the case of assessments the rabi assessments of the year under review are shewn, while in the case of realizations it is the collections on account of the assessments made in the previous rabi crop which are included.

All four canals show a marked improvement on the previous year's results.

FAMINE PROTECTIVE WORKS.

22. There is only one work of this class in these Provinces, and the year under review was the fifth in which irrigation was effected from it in both seasons.

The following statement shows the actual results obtained since the opening of the canal:

Year.	Area irrigated.	Gross Revenue.		Charges.	Net revenue realized.	Percentage on capital.
		Assessed.	Realized.			
	Acres.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
1885-86	12,356	13,794	...	2,136	—2,136	—0·06
1886-87	8,608	23,157	20,629	76,277	—55,648	—1·39
1887-88	24,135	66,428	30,556	89,696	—59,140	—1·44
1888-89	32,609	79,476	72,961	1,12,458	—39,497	—0·95
1889-90	24,282	74,521	75,760	1,16,232	—40,472	—0·97
1890-91	33,953	1,03,835	74,478	1,14,857	—40,379	—0·97

The causes of the poor returns on this canal were fully discussed in last year's review by the Chief Engineer and Resolution by this Government. The results are stationary, but, judging from the improved assessments for the year under review, there appears to be a prospect of a better return next year.

Minor Works.

23. The Dún Canals show a profit based on realizations of Rs. 32,437 or 5·09 per cent. on the Capital outlay. This is a considerable decrease on the previous year, when the return was 5·71 per cent. There was a small increase in the revenue realized, and the falling off in the returns is wholly due to the abnormal expenditure which had to be incurred in constructing a new syphon at the Naru nadi and in repairing the damages caused by the heavy floods of 1890.

On the Rohilkhand Canals there is a profit of Rs. 34,299, or 2·03 per cent. on the Capital outlay, as against Rs. 28,363, or 1·70 per cent. in the previous year. There was a substantial increase of Rs. 9,970 in the revenue, which was partly absorbed by the increased expenditure on repairing damages caused by excessive floods. The most serious item was the destruction of the Kicha weir; and the question of replacing it is under the consideration of the local revenue officers.

The Bijnor Canals show a profit of Rs. 11,055, or 12·69 per cent. on the Capital expenditure. There is a small increase of about 1 per cent. There was an increase of both revenue and expenditure, but the former increased more than the latter.

On the Bundelkhand Lakes there is a profit of Rs. 2,504, or 3·04 per cent. on the Capital, against Rs. 4,588, or 5·57 in the previous year. The decrease is due to a falling off in revenue, the charges having also decreased. A question was raised as to the abolition of the "qadimi ab-pashi" right on these lakes, since such rights militate greatly against their improvement. It has been decided that these rights cannot be abolished, but measures have been taken by the issue by the Board of Revenue, with the approval of the Government, of certain instructions to the Settlement Officer engaged on the new settlement, the result of which, it is anticipated, will be increased efficiency and a larger revenue.

The Tárai and Bhábar Canals are, as usual, shown in the report, though their figures are not included in the canal statements, since no actual water-rate is levied on them.

The following statistics are based on data supplied by the local authorities:

Tarái Canals.

Area irrigated	Acres	13,286
Revenue	Rs.	16,440
Expenditure	,,	23,300
Loss	,,	6,860

Bhábar Canals.

Area irrigated	Acres	90,849
Revenue	Rs.	2,01,718
Expenditure	,,	74,929
Profit	,,	1,26,789

No separate water-rate is levied on these canals, but an arbitrary portion of the land rent is shown as water-rate. In the case of the Tarái Re. 1 per acre is credited to the canals, and on the Bhábar Canals the rate is apparently either an average of Rs. 3·33 on the land actually irrigated in the course of the year or an average of Rs. 1·85 on the area of crops irrigated. As an Engineer officer has been deputed to the charge of these canals, it is anticipated that the return regarding areas irrigated will be more trustworthy in future.

Total Net Profits, including all classes of works.

24. The net profits and the percentages on the total Capital outlay from all the canals in the North-Western Provinces, with the exception of those in the Tarái and Bhábar, calculated on realizations are shown in the following table, and compared with the figures for the ten previous years:

Year.	Capital outlay at end of each year.	Net profits.	Percentage on capital.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	
1880-81	(a)*6,47,54,273	30,32,593	4·68
1881-82	*6,62,06,214	37,15,831	5·61
1882-83	*6,76,33,960	42,05,593	6·22
1883-84	*6,90,92,987	42,07,164	6·09
1884-85	*7,02,83,698	47,65,914	6·78
1885-86	†7,51,49,595	29,72,275	3·96
1886-87	†7,70,59,223	31,53,012	4·09
1887-88	†7,87,67,319	27,85,495	3·54
1888-89	†7,99,83,651	29,51,762	3·69
1889-90	†8,08,73,972	30,21,492	3·74
Average for ten years ending with 1889-90 . .	...	34,81,113	...
1890-91	†8,13,57,472	38,53,558	4·74

(a) The amount shown in previous reports, *viz.* Rs. 6,45,61,717, was incorrect.
* Excluding Betwa Canal.
† Including Betwa Canal.

As already explained in para. 21 above, in the case of the Productive Works the figures in the above statement, which is based on realizations, will be found to vary considerably as regards profits and percentages from those given in the similar statement in last year's Resolution, which were based on assessments.

25. The thanks of the Government are due to the officers and subordinates of this Department, who in their several grades have maintained the high reputation of the Canal administration in these Provinces.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, and that it be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*

Ordered also, that it be circulated to other Governments and Departments as usual.

C. W. I. HARRISON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to Government, Public Works Department,
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VI OF 1892-93.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date,* audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	Week ending 16th May 1891.			Week ending 14th May 1892.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th May 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th May 1892.	Total increase in 1892-93.	Total decrease in 1892-93.
			Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts.		Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts.					
				Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.				
	State Lines worked by Companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21st May 1892	East Indian (*a*)	531	1,577	10,96,833	696	1,577	12,68,755	805	71,65,396	73,72,516	2,07,120	...
21st ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	11,194	196	57	10,169	178	84,822	70,768	...	14,054
14th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	132	712	1,19,819	168	755	1,41,740	188	8,08,732	8,84,826	76,094	...
14th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	199	11,585	58	199	17,343	87	76,385	94,993	18,608	...
14th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	1,52,007	183	831	1,53,506	185	10,80,880	9,95,635	...	85,245
14th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	90	752	1,26,035	168	752	1,49,902	199	7,84,925	7,38,517	...	46,408
14th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	4,92,066	294	1,674	5,19,000	310	29,93,320	31,65,309	1,71,989	...
14th ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,044	1,06,263	102	1,044	87,865	84	7,15,657	5,59,132	...	1,56,525
14th ditto	South Indian	166	901	1,46,751	163	1,043	1,61,149	155	9,72,661	9,02,304	...	70,357
	TOTAL	225	7,745	22,62,553	292	7,932	25,09,429	316	1,46,82,778	1,47,84,000	1,01,222	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
14th May 1892	North Western (*d*)	219	2,395	4,60,028	192	2,450	5,91,197	241	36,57,566	33,61,798	...	2,95,768
14th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	2,03,662	294	692	2,62,648	380	15,74,628	14,49,859	...	1,24,769
14th ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	777	1,98,940	256	777	1,61,790	208	14,43,891	10,62,559	...	3,81,332
14th ditto	Bengal Central (*e*)	103	125	14,108	113	125	13,330	106	99,725	85,358	...	14,367
14th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	317	40	8	297	37	2,331	1,643	...	688
14th ditto	Jorhát	44	25	966	39	25	888	36	6,027	6,262	235	...
14th ditto	Burma (*f*)	190	556	1,10,154	198	715	1,56,586	219	7,85,251	9,84,791	1,99,540	...
	TOTAL	221	4,578	9,88,175	216	4,792	11,86,736	248	75,69,419	69,52,270	...	6,17,149
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	497	1,492	13,13,177	880	1,492	11,57,881	776	88,70,361	72,25,475	...	16,44,886
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	3,94,563	856	461	4,41,000	957	23,66,396	24,07,596	41,200	...
	Madras	218	840	1,70,373	203	840	1,73,559	207	11,61,558	11,33,333	...	28,225
	TOTAL	419	2,793	18,78,113	672	2,793	17,72,440	635	1,23,98,315	1,07,66,404	...	16,31,911
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	265	15,116	51,28,841	339	15,517	54,68,605	352	3,46,50,512	3,25,02,674	...	21,47,838
	Assisted Companies.											
21st May 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	162	18,171	112	162	20,898	129	1,44,950	1,28,823	...	16,127
21st ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	5,951	270	22	5,636	256	49,549	45,644	...	3,905
21st ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	8,206	122	67	9,351	140	64,242	68,176	3,934	...
14th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	9,571	123	78	9,836	126	64,145	67,027	2,882	...
	TOTAL	128	329	41,899	127	329	45,721	139	3,22,886	3,09,670	...	13,216
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
14th May 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*h*)	140	354	55,354	156	354	55,634	157	3,50,160	3,45,378	...	4,782
14th ditto	Mysore section, Southern Mahratta Railway	77	296	24,759	84	311	25,236	81	1,53,333	1,48,928	...	4,405
14th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	6,013	84	72	7,230	100	37,460	46,612	9,152	...
14th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	68	3,684	54	93	7,230	78	29,897	43,942	14,045	...
14th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	1,630	125	13	1,410	108	10,175	8,782	...	1,393
14th ditto	Kolhápur	...	29	1,740	60	29	1,447	49	(*i*) 6,644	10,276	3,632	...
	TOTAL	104	832	93,180	112	872	98,187	113	5,87,669	6,03,918	16,249	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
14th May 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	8,724	81	108	14,435	134	82,630	83,206	576	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
14th May 1892	Jodhpur-Bickanir	58	188	9,912	53	292	24,000	82	68,143	1,25,127	56,984	...
14th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	36,215	108	334	52,309	157	2,56,344	2,86,044	29,700	...
14th ditto	Morvi	60	94	8,990	96	94	8,604	92	51,652	43,354	...	8,298
	TOTAL	78	616	55,117	89	720	84,913	118	3,76,139	4,54,525	78,386	...
	GRAND TOTAL	245	17,001	53,27,761	313	17,546	57,11,861	326	3,60,19,836	3,39,53,993	...	20,65,843

(*a*) Includes the Nalháti State Railway, now amalgamated with the East Indian Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April to 16th May 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 26th May, 1892.*

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum on the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the past five months, with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1891.

The following introductory remarks taken from last year's memorandum are given in order that the objects of the forecast, the principles used in its preparation, and the limitations of its application may be understood.

The present memorandum is drawn up in accordance with the practice of the past nine years, and includes, *first*, a statement of the information received from certain district officers relating to the snowfall of the past winter or cold weather in the Afghan mountains and the Himalayan area; *second*, a statement of the chief peculiarities or abnormal features of the meteorology of India during the past five months; and, *third*, a forecast of the probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon rains based on this information.

The following remarks extracted from the report of the Famine Commission explain succinctly and clearly one of the duties of the Meteorological Department which it is attempted to carry out in this memorandum:

"Within the last few years a very satisfactory system of meteorological observation has been established all over British India, and in our opinion it is of primary importance that it shall be maintained in complete efficiency, and shall so far be strengthened and improved as to ensure the early and punctual supply of information to the Executive Governments and to the officials in all departments concerned with the agriculture of the country or the preparations required to meet famines as to the actual progress of the periodical seasons of rain in all parts of the Provinces for which those Governments or officers are respectively responsible. *So far as it may become possible with the advance of knowledge*

to form a forecast of the future, such aids should be made use of, though with due caution."

The present forecast is based in part on the snowfall information and on the abnormal features of the weather during the past five months, and in part on a comparison with the meteorology of the previous 20 years, so far as it is available. The forecast has hence been drawn up carefully after a consideration of all the available information, but it should, to use the words of the Famine Commission report, "*be used with due caution.*"

It appears to be desirable to repeat the brief preliminary statement given last year in order to explain the theory or the principles upon which the forecast is partly based.

At least five-sixths of the rainfall of India occurs during the south-west monsoon, and is brought up by humid winds in the lower atmosphere from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. The air currents advancing across these two seas into India during this period form the two branches of the monsoon lower air motion or circulation. The current from the Bay of Bengal prevails exclusively in Burma, Bengal, and Assam, and the greater portion of Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and the North-Western Provinces. The current from the Arabian Sea obtains wholly in the Peninsula (*i.e.*, the Deccan, Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces, and the greater part of Central India and Rajputana). During nearly the whole of the south-west monsoon there is a well defined belt of country separating the two areas in which one or other of the currents prevails exclusively, which is characterized by very variable winds and by lower pressure than occurs either to the north or south. This belt is hence meteorologically a trough of low pressure, and usually stretches in a curved line from Orissa to Sind or the South-West Punjab.

It is a feature of great importance, as there is a marked tendency for any cyclonic storms that advance from the Bay in the months of June, July, August, and September to run along it and discharge cyclonic rainfall. Its position varies to some extent from year to year, and apparently depends, in part at least, upon the relative strengths of the two currents. Its probable average position during the monsoon is hence one of the factors that have to be taken into consideration in determining the probable distribution of the monsoon rains.

The south-west monsoon winds are undoubtedly the continuation of the south-east trade winds of the Indian Ocean. During the cold and hot weather months the trade winds usually extend only as far north as the neighbourhood of the Equator. Usually in the last week of May or the first week of June a rapid change occurs, due to the advance of southerly winds (with more or less of westing) from the Equator northwards, which produces an almost complete reversal of the weather conditions in India. The primary cause of this extension of the winds and air movement of the Indian Ocean northward across the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea and the land masses of the Indian and Burmese peninsulas is undoubtedly the rapid heating of Central and Northern India in April and May. This cause, however, acts indirectly and not directly. The air movement does not commence over and near the hot area and extend outwards; nor does it increase gradually in intensity with the increase of temperature during the hot weather months. It is only after hot weather conditions have prevailed for a considerable period in India that the movement commences. It also begins far to the south in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal as a rush of strong winds which advance more or less rapidly northward and eastward according to circumstances.

Previously to the setting in of the south-west monsoon proper very dry hot weather, with cloudless skies, usually much obscured by dust, prevails. The advent of the monsoon gives damp, cloudy weather with much rain and a moderate and nearly constant temperature. On the West Coast the change is always more or less sudden, and frequently accompanied with very severe thunderstorms, and is usually known as the "burst or setting in of the monsoon." On the Bengal Coast the change is less marked, as the weather is always more or less showery in Bengal and Assam in May.

The motion of the south-west monsoon current is hence a horizontal movement from the Indian Ocean across the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal into

India and Burma. This vast mass of humid air is impelled northwards by forces due to differences of pressure over the whole tropical region of Southern Asia and the Indian Ocean. It is evident that if there are differences from year to year in the strength of the south-east trades or in the pressure gradients over the sea area to the south of India and Burma due to causes in operation there, they will affect the general strength of the monsoon.

Whether there are such differences from year to year has not been proved in the absence of accurate observations over the sea area, but there are various reasons for believing that they do occur. If this be the case, they form one of the factors which determine the general strength of the monsoon currents.

Again, the conditions in India and Burma before and at the time of the advance of the monsoon differ very largely from one year to another. In one year, for example, little rain may fall in the cold weather, and the hot weather may be prolonged and intense, or may be tempered by frequent series of thunderstorms and duststorms. In other years excessive rain and snow may have fallen in Upper India and the adjacent mountains, and the cold weather may have been unusually prolonged, and the hot weather conditions necessary to initiate the monsoon may have been feebler than usual, or may have been chiefly exhibited in Burma, North-East India, or Central India. It is evident that these prevailing conditions will modify and determine to some extent at least the extension of the monsoon currents over India at the time of their advance. These conditions must give a certain set to the air currents. Also in virtue of well known laws of air motion or of fluid motion, the currents by their subsequent action and motion will tend during their existence to maintain the peculiarities set up by the conditions in existence at their commencement. The forecast in the final paragraphs is hence partly based on the important principle indicated above, *viz.*, that the meteorological conditions prevailing in India before and at the commencement of the monsoon mainly determine the character and extension of the current, and thus impress upon it features which are more or less permanent throughout its whole period of prevalence, and are largely influential in determining the accompanying rainfall, and may therefore be used as indications of the probable distribution of that rainfall.

It is, however, necessary to point out that such a forecast is a statement of probabilities and not of certainties, and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. The monsoon forecasts as at present issued necessarily leave out of consideration two important points on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.*:

(1) The probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August,

(2) The probability of the unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or Bengal,

and are hence imperfect in every year to that extent.

To sum up: the chief features or conditions which appear to influence and determine the extension and general strength of the south-west monsoon current areas follows:

1st.—The amount and time of occurrence of the cold weather snowfall in the mountain districts adjacent to Northern India.

2nd.—The local peculiarities of the weather in India itself immediately antecedent to the advance of the monsoon currents across the coast of India into the interior, and which it is found are generally impressed upon it during the hot weather, and are frequently more or less persistent in character. These abnormal features are on the whole best estimated by means of the variations of pressure from its normal value in different parts of India.

3rd.—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, over which the monsoon currents pass before they reach India.

The first of these conditions or factors appears to be mainly influential in determining the northern limits of the monsoon rains, heavy and prolonged snowfall in the Western Himalayan area either preventing or delaying the extension of the monsoon current over Upper India during the rainy season. Heavy and untimely snowfall in April and May appears especially to exercise a very powerful influence in this way.

The second factor appears to determine those large local district or provincial variations of rainfall during the monsoon which are evidently due to persistent local conditions or peculiarities, and not to general causes influencing the whole of India more or less. As a recent example may be given the prolonged drought in Ganjam in 1888-89.

The third and last factor is almost certainly of equal importance with the preceding two, but it is that on which information is most difficult to obtain, and is least in amount and longest in being received. In fact, hitherto information respecting the weather conditions in the Arabian Sea or Bay of Bengal has rarely been received in time to be utilized in drawing up the annual forecasts.

Snowfall information.—The whole of the information referring to the snowfall of the past cold weather (up to the end of May) in the mountain districts bordering Northern India which has been received is given in the following paragraphs:

I.—AFGHAN MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS.

(A) Hills west of Dera Ismail Khan.

The Deputy Commissioner, in a letter dated 16th April, gives in the following table a statement of the snowfall on the Takht-i-Suleiman and Zmarai Range during the winter of 1891-92:

Date.	Takht-i-Suleiman.		Zmarai Range.	
	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
12th December 18,1	1	...	...	6
18th February 1892	1	6	1	...
24th „ „	...	9	...	6
29th „ „	1	6	1	3
1st March „	2	...	1	6
2nd „ „	1	6	1	...

The fall was very light as compared with the previous year.

The Assistant Commissioner, Tonk, supplied the following details regarding the snowfall on the Waziri hills:

"The first fall of snow took place on the 30th December 1891, when a little fell on Pirghal, which is over 11,000 feet. On the 9th there was a fair fall of snow in Razmak, but south of this none was observed. On the 1st February 1892 a sprinkling of snow fell on the hills between the Kaisorghal peak of the Takht-i-Suleiman Range and Pirghal. On the 12th of the same month there was a slight snowstorm on the Shinsar peak near Kashmir Kar, when about 6 inches of snow fell. The fall was heavier on Pirghal and the Takht-i Suleiman range. On the 17th February there was a fair fall of snow on the higher Waziri hills generally. On 1st March snow fell on the Kashmir Kar Range (Shinsar, Branj, and Ziarat) and the peak of Kundighar as well as all the high Waziri hills. This was the last and heaviest fall of snow. It will be observed that snow fell during the season on the higher ranges only, and even there in very diminished quantity."

"The rainfall was very scanty during the cold weather months—in fact almost nil—and the season was much milder than usual."

(B) Mountains west of Kohat.

The following information has been received from the Assistant Commissioner, Thal Outpost, respecting the snowfall on the Sufed Koh and neighbouring mountains:

January.—Snow fell on the 9th January on the Sufed Koh and neighbouring mountains. The following gives the approximate depth of the snowfall:

Sufed Koh (Spinghar)	5 to 6 feet.
Daudoghar	3 „ 4 inches.
Zawa mountain	4 „ 5 „
Samana mountain	4 „ 5 „
Mastura (Tirah)	5 „ 6 „

The snow melted rapidly from all the mountains except the Sufed Koh, on which there was a depth of 4 to 5 feet at the end of the month.

February.—Light to moderate snow fell during a storm on the 26th February. The reported depth of the snowfall was as follows:

Spinghar	4 to 5 feet.
Daudoghar	2 inches.
Torghar	2 „

The snow melted rapidly from the lower elevations, but was lying to a depth of 3 to 4 feet on the Sufed Koh at the end of the month.

March.—There was no snowfall on the mountains during the month of March 1892. The previous snow melted from all the mountains except Sufed Koh, on which it was lying at the end of the month to the depth of about one foot.

April.—No snowfall occurred on the Spinghar or other mountains during the month of April 1892.

(C) Mountains west and north of the Peshawar District.

The Political Officer, Khyber, forwarded the following information of the snowfall on the Khyber and neighbouring hills:

January.—No snow fell in the Khyber, Lakka, and Torsappar hills during the month of January 1892. Reports received from the Bara valley and the Maidan of Tirah show that on two occasions a small quantity of snow fell there, which soon melted.

February.—On the 4th February 1892 rain fell in the Khyber, but no snow came with it. About one foot snow fell on the Lakka and Torsappar hills on the 24th February 1892. Between the 1st and 24th February snow fell on two occasions in Bara, Tirah, and the Surghur hills. It soon melted away in the two former places, but it remained for some time on the Surghur hills. The average fall was between one and two feet.

No information has been received for the past three months, but it is almost certain that no snow fell on these hills during that period.

The Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, reports that no snow fell in the north of the Mardan Sub-Division in January. Six feet of snow fell in the Mahabun hills in the Gadun territory in February. No snow fell in March or April.

II.—THE HIMALAYAS.

(1) The Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas.

(*a*) *Ladakh.*—The Superintendent of the Observatory, Leh, states that heavy snow is reported to have fallen on the mountains to the south of Leh at the end of January.

(*b*) *Lahoul.*—The Reverend Mr. Heyde, Superintendent of the Observatory at Kailong, writing on the 21st March, says:

"The winter which is now going has been an extremely mild and snowless one, only 2 feet of snow having been registered up to this date. The heaviest fall we had on the 2nd and 3rd March, when 12 inches fell. The remainder fell during February, whilst none fell during January. The snow which came down on the 2nd and 3rd March was mixed with a great deal of dust, which gave it a strong yellowish tinge, so much so that the natives said 'red snow has fallen.'

"Probably a duststorm somewhere down in the plains had sent this dust up into Lahoul. Since this fall the weather has been quite clear. Even so early we have nights above freezing point, and during the day the temperature is unusually high. The hill sides up to 12,000 feet and more are quite free of snow, and so dry that very moderate winds are able to raise dust. This is very abnormal for this time of the year. On the passes and high hills also little fresh snow

lies. The man who brought my first letters this year over the Rotang Pass a few days ago says that no more than about three feet of snow are on the top of the pass, and on the slopes of both sides only patches here and there."

(*c*) *Murree.*—The following statement of the snowfall at Murree and on the hills adjacent to Kahuta is based on information supplied by the Deputy Commissioner of the Rawal Pindi District:

District.	Approximate depth of snow in			Total fall from January to March.					
	January 1892.	February 1892.	March 1892.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
Murree	*Nil.*	0 5	*Nil.*	5/8	29	3 3/4	7 1/4	6 1/2	4 3/4
Kahuta	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	5 1/4	3/4	4 1/4	6	2 1/8

No snow fell in April or May, and the snowfall of the past winter is the smallest on record.

(*d*) *Kulu.*—The Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, has sent the following information of the weather during the past winter in his district:

January.—There were only two light falls of snow during the month, which did not extend below an elevation of 6,000 to 6,500 feet.

February to April.—No remarks.

The following table gives the depth in the snow on the chief passes of the Kangra District of the 25th on each month from January to April 1892, and comparative data for the 25th of April of the past five years:

District.	Name of Pass.	Height.	Approximate depth of snow on				Depth of snow on April 25th.				
			January 25th.	February 25th.	March 25th.	April 25th.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Kulu	Rotang	13,000	6	6	5	3	3	10	6	15 1/2	4
	Hamta	14,500	3	6	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	?	8	13	3
	Chandar Khani	?	4	8	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	10	3	7	5
	Barsai	?	3	4	3	2	2	5	3	1 1/2	1
	Bujadhar	?	2	1 1/2	1	1/2	1/2	4	3 1/2	1	2
	Lori Achri	?	3	5	1 1/2	...	*Nil*	3	2	3	3
	Pushtari	?	3	4	2	...	...	3	1/2	1	...
	Bhubhu	10,000	2	5	1	...	...	5	1 1/2	2	4
	Majang	?	...	2	...	...	...	...	1/2	...	...
Plach	Chul	?	1	3	1	...	...	4	2	1	1
	Sirikand	15,000	5	9	10	6	6	36	17	55	14
	Maghian	?	1	3	1	...	*Nil*	4	2	2	1
	Tikkar	?	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dundku	?	1	4	2	...	...	7	4	2	3 1/2
	Ramgarh	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nunu	?	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Jalori	10,500	1/2	3	1	...	...	4	1	1	...
	Raghopur	?	1/2	3	1	...	...	5	2	1	...
	Himri	?	1/2	3	1	...	...	4	1	1	...
	Sakiran	?	1/2	3	2	...	...	5	1	?	?
	Suphakun	?	1/4	6	3	...	...	12	5	1	5
	Gargarasan	17,000	1/8	7	3	...	...	12	8	2	7
	Bashleo	11,000	1/8	4	1	...	...	4	2	2	1
	Plach	?	1/8	5	2	...	...	7	6	?	2
	Tirath	?	1/8	5	3	...	...	10	7	11	7

(*e*) *Kangra.*—The Civil Surgeon, Kangra District, states that no snow fell at Dharmsala during the past winter.

Upper Sutlej Valley.—The snowfall of the past winter is stated by the hillmen to be the smallest that has been received for at least 25 years. This is confirmed by the rainfall data of Kilba, a forest station in the Upper Sutlej Valley at an elevation of 8,500 feet. The total precipitation from 1st of November 1891 to 31st March 1892 was only 4·29 inches, or barely 11 per cent. of the normal fall of the period (36·78 inches).

(2) The Nepal Himalayas.

The Assistant Resident, Katmandu, writes of the snowfall in the adjacent mountains as follows:

"So far as I have been able, I have made enquiries into the snowfall last winter on the Himalayas lying north of this, and my informants assure me that the snowfall, in January chiefly, was this year reported by travellers to have been greater than in the past few years, their impression being founded on the fact that the pass usually used by them was found to be blocked by snow, and that they had to make a detour eastward in order to cross by another way."

(3) Sikkim Himalayas.

The Political Agent, Sikkim, has sent the following statement respecting the snowfall of the past winter:

"It is difficult to give any reliable information, as I can only go by hearsay for this year, not having visited the higher passes as yet.

"A comparison with the last year may be of use.

"I visited the following places during July and August 1891:

Number.	Pass.	Elevation.
		Feet.
1	Yeamtso-la	15,800
2	Tang Chung-la	17,340
3	Thi-la	17,810
4	Nangua-la	17,590
5	Sibu-la	17,580
6	Dankia-la	18,100
7	Pass Nonawe	17,700
8	Peak Nonawe	18,210

"On 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 there was deep snow, though on 1, 2, 3 and 4 at that time of the year there is usually no snow. There was no snow on 6 and 8, but these are very far north, and are getting beyond the snowfall. There was generally more snow last year than usual.

"This year from what I can gather from travellers there is not much snow on the Jelap Chola Range, and less than the average; and from a messenger just returned from the Lachu Valley I have learnt that the snow in the north of Sikkim is much less than usual."

Surgeon Captain A. Pearse, in charge of the Station Hospital at Gnatong (elevation about 12,000 feet), sends the following interesting and valuable information reporting the snowfall in Sikkim:

"I send herewith a rough statement of the snowfall as recorded at Gnatong during the last two years. The records for 1890, such as they are, are very scanty, and do not go further back than the April of that year. I have not had anything more to go on than these old records, which I have simply copied into the accompanying table.

"A few days ago I was at the Jalap Pass (15,000 feet). The snow there is still very deep, especially on the Sikkim side. There is also some snow on the

mountain ridges around Gnatong, though at Gnatong itself the snow has all disappeared, although it is only 100 to 200 feet lower than some of the ridges.

"As to the information which I have been able to gather from travellers, it is indeed very scanty. So far as I can gather, the snowfall this season has been rather less than the last three years. The passes about this part have not been blocked at all this year, and neither the British nor Chinese dâk have missed a day in getting through to this place, and thence to Thibet. In Thibet also the snowfall is said to have been less than usual:

Months.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Total precipitation, or amount of melted snow water in inches.	Number of days on which snow fall.	Total precipitation, or amount of melted snow water in inches.	Number of days on which snow fall.
October	11·85	3	3·29	9
November ...	*Nil.*	0	1·05	3
December ...	0·22	1	*Nil.*	0
January	2·40	1	0·64	5
February	·92	3	12·24	11
March	5·66	10	3·61	5
April	6.94	7	8·06	11
May	3·08	4	2·63	2
TOTAL ...	30.07	29	31·52	46

The Reverend Father Desgodins, head of the Mission at Pedong, forwarded the following account of the snowfall in Sikkim based on the observations he was able to make at Pedong:

Snowfall in Sikkim during season 1890-91.

Date.	Character of fall.	Elevation to which snow descended.
21st November .	Heavy storm in North Sikkim	9,000
24th January .	Ditto ditto	7,000
19th February .	Light snowstorm in North Sikkim	
21st, 22nd, 23rd „ .	Heavy snowstorm	3,500
25th „ .	Character of storm not ascertained . . .	7,000
2nd March .	Ditto ditto	8,000
7th „ .	Heavy snowstorm in North Sikkim	10,000
13th „ .	Ditto ditto	8,500
17th „ .	Snowstorm	10,000
April .	Rain fell on 13 days at Pedong, and heavy snow during the month in North Sikkim, but the hills were not visible during the greater part of the month. When the weather cleared up at the end of the month, it was seen that heavy and deep snow was lying on the Sikkim mountains, and it lay much longer than in normal years.	

Snowfall in North Sikkim during the cold weather season, 1891-92.

Date of storm.	Character of storm.	Height to which snow line descended during the storm.
		Feet.
12th January .	Light snowstorm on the North Sikkim hills . .	13,000
15th, 16th February .	Very heavy snowstorm. Seven to nine feet of snow is reported to have fallen in the passes, which were blocked for some time afterwards	8,000
25th, 28th March .	Light snowstorm	12,000
2nd, 3rd April .	Light snowstorm	13,000
12th „ .	Light snowstorm	10,000
15th „ .	Heavy snowstorm	
18th „ .	Heavy snowstorm. The higher passes were said to be blocked for some time afterwards . . .	12,000

"The most striking feature of the past winter was the clear dry weather of the period from the 16th February to the 25th March. It is usually a stormy period, giving much snow to the Sikkim hills. The heavy snow of the 15th and 16th February melted away very rapidly during this period. So far as can be judged from my own experience and from what I hear from the hillmen, the snowfall has been under the average to some extent."

(4) ASSAM HIMALAYAS.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, reports that during his visit to Darrang, Dewangiri, and Subankhata he made the usual enquiries regarding snowfall in the Himalayas, and was informed by the Bhutias and Khampas that the fall of snow was much heavier than in the previous year.

The Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, states (as the result of his enquiries into the snowfall of the winter of 1891-92) that, according to the Charduar Bhutia Sub Rajas, there has been deficient rain and snowfall throughout the year, but that when they left the hills about the middle of February, heavy snow was falling on the hills. The Sub-Divisional Officer states that the snowfall towards the Koriapara side has been very much greater than it was last year.

The Assistant Political Officer, Sadiya, reports that the snowfall on the adjacent Himalayas for the cold season 1891-92 was somewhat less than in previous years. The season too was very late.

Summary of the snowfall information.—The following statement gives the chief features of the snowfall of the past winter in the Himalayan and Afghan mountain districts:

1st.—The past winter was exceptionally mild in the Afghan mountain districts, and the snowfall much below the normal.

2nd.—The snowfall in the Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas was abnormally small in amount, and the smallest since snowfall data began to be collected by the Department (in 1883). In some parts of the mountain area the snowfall of the past winter is the smallest that has fallen during the past 25 or 30 years. The data appear to indicate that

the precipitation was in defect to a much greater extent on the higher elevations than on the first line of hills (as represented by the hill stations). Some light to moderate falls of snow occurred at intervals, but the whole season from November to May was exceptionally dry and the precipitation abnormally small in amount. According to accounts received from Kashgar in Central Asia, the snowfall there was considerably above the average.

3rd.—No accounts have been received of the snowfall in the hill districts of Kamaun and Garhwal in the North-Western Provinces, but it is almost certain from the meteorological data of the Ranikhet and Mussoorie observatories that the snowfall was as largely below the average in these districts as in the Punjab Himalayas.

4th.—Full and interesting information has been received for the first time for the Nepal and Sikkim Himalayas. So far as can be judged, the snowfall in that area was probably in slight to moderate defect.

5th.—The information for the Assam Himalayas is very meagre, but appears to indicate that it was normal in amount or slightly below the average.

It hence appears that the snowfall over the whole mountain area to the north and north-west of India was more or less below the average. The deficiency was small in amount in the Eastern Himalayas, but increased westwards, and was very large in the North-Western Himalayas (*i.e.*, the Punjab, Kashmir, and the North-Western Provinces Himalayas), where it was certainly the smallest that has been received during the past 10 years, and probably less than during the past 25 years. The deficiency was probably nearly as large relatively to the normal in the Afghan mountains as it was in the North-Western Himalayas. It is hence almost certain that the snowfall during the past winter in the Afghan and North-West Himalayan region was even more markedly in defect in the past winter than it was in excess in the preceding winter.

Abnormal features of the weather during the past five months.—It may be remembered that the cold weather of 1890-91 was characterized by excessive snowfall in the North-West Himalayas. The south-west monsoon was hence greatly delayed, and was not fully established on the Bombay coast until nearly the end of June. In the North-West Provinces and East Punjab the rains did not set in properly until the last week of July. Notwithstanding this prolonged delay in the establishment of the monsoon currents in Upper India, the rainfall of the monsoon period was very largely in excess in a central area, including the North-Western Provinces, the eastern districts of Rajputana and Central India, and the Central Provinces, due chiefly to steady heavy rainfall in the months of August and September. The rainfall of the district of Narsinghpur in the Central Provinces during the month of September may be taken as an example. The average total rainfall of the three rain-gauge stations in that district in September was 55·02 inches, or upwards of six times the normal rainfall of the month, *viz.*, 8·82 inches.

The great indraught of the monsoon currents to this central area of excessive rainfall diminished the rainfall in the remainder of India, more especially in West and Central Rajputana and North Bengal and Behar. The rains ceased almost simultaneously over the whole of Northern and Central India at the beginning of the second week of October (from the 5th to 8th), and the area of heavy general rainfall was immediately transferred to South Madras, which continued to receive moderate to heavy rain during the next two months. The intermediate area, including the South Deccan, Mysore, and the North Madras coast districts, which usually obtain general rain in October and November from the retreating south-west monsoon, hence suffered severely from drought during this period. The rainfall in South Madras was interrupted by two cyclonic storms in November. The first, the Port Blair cyclone, gave a timely burst of rain to the rice crops in South and East Bengal, and the second to Burma. During their existence little or no rain fell in South Madras. The south-west monsoon finally withdrew from the Bay

in the fourth week of December. During the whole of this period, from the beginning of October to the end of December, fine clear weather prevailed almost uninterruptedly in North-Western and Central India and the North Deccan, and no rain fell in any part of that area. Temperature was slightly above the normal of the period, and the air was drier than usual. There was a very large relative excess of pressure at the hill stations compared with the neighbouring land stations—a condition almost invariably associated (as in the present case) with very deficient winter or cold weather rains. The following gives a brief summary of the abnormal features of the weather during the next five months, January to May 1892, month by month:

January.—The weather was finer than usual throughout the month. Two shallow depressions in the second week of the month gave light local showers in the Punjab. The only important disturbance of the month appeared in Lower Sind on the 21st, and advanced eastwards across Northern India during the next three days. It gave a moderate burst of rain to Rajputana, Central India, and the North-Western Provinces, and showers in Sind, the Punjab, and Behar. The snowfall in the hill districts during this disturbance was very small in amount, and the precipitation accompanying the storm hence occurred chiefly in the plains of North-Western and Central India.

The mean pressure of the whole of India was almost identical with the mean. The local pressure variations or anomalies were also small, and indicated that the month was a period of transition from the peculiar conditions of the previous south monsoon period to a period of different, but very persistent, conditions lasting up to the present time. The air was much drier than usual, and skies remarkably free from cloud, in North-Western and Central India and the Central Provinces. The mean temperature of the month was above the average over the whole of India, the excess increasing from the west districts to Upper and Central India, and being absolutely greatest at the following stations in Rajputana and the Punjab:

District.	Station.	Variation of the mean temperature of the month from the normal.
Rajputana	Deesa	+ 5·0
	Ajmere	+ 3·4
Punjab	Peshawar	+ 4·0
Murree	Murree	+ 3·6

February.—At the beginning of the month temperature was considerably above the normal, and increasing rapidly. This continued until the 7th, when the mean temperature was 10° to 15° above the normal at many stations in the Punjab and Rajputana. Weather was disturbed with numerous local thunderstorms from the 8th to the 19th. Two depressions appeared in Sind during this period, and advanced eastwards across Northern India, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and Assam. The Punjab and hill districts received light showers of no great importance. In the Eastern Himalayas the weather was very stormy, and heavy snow fell, more especially on the 15th and 16th. The weather continued more or less unsettled until the 25th, when fine clear weather set in. A cool wave, due partly to the rainfall in the plains of Northern India and in part to the snowfall in the Himalayan area (chiefly the eastern portion), gradually extended southwards and eastwards. This period of cool weather lasted until the 10th or 11th of March. The greatest deficiency of temperature was shown in the Central Provinces and Berar on the 7th, on which

day the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was 10·2° below the normal in the former and 8·7° in the latter area. The mean pressure of the whole of India during the month was ·06″ below the normal pressure. Pressure was locally in defect in Northern India and in excess in the peninsula. The following gives the largest anomalies in these two cases :

Area.	Station.	Local pressure anomaly (negative).	Area.	Station.	Local pressure anomaly (positive).
Sind .	Hyderabad . . .	—027	Deccan	Bellary . . .	+·026
	Jacobabad . . .	—024		Sholapur . . .	+·023
				Poona . . .	+·028
				Malegaon . . .	+·029

Temperature was above the normal over the whole of India, the excess being greatest, as in January, in Rajputana and the Punjab and the hill stations in Upper India. The following gives the largest variations :

Area.	Station.	Variation of mean temperature of February 1892 from the normal.
Rajputana.	Ajmere	+4·7
	Deesa	+4·6
Punjab . . .	Mooltan	+4·7
	Quetta	+3·4

March.—As already stated, the air was unusually cool for nearly a fortnight after the stormy weather of February. The greatest reduction of temperature was experienced on the 5th in the Central Provinces and Berar. Temperature increased steadily and rapidly from that date, and unusually dry weather, with strong hot day winds, prevailed during the latter half of the month. The excess of the temperature above the normal increased until the 25th, on which day the mean temperature of the Punjab was 12·1° above the normal.

The mean pressure of the whole of India for the month was ·076″ in defect. Relatively to this general state pressure was locally in defect in Northern India and in excess in the peninsula. The following gives the largest positive and negative pressure anomalies :

Area.	Station.	Local pressure anomaly (negative).	Area.	Station.	Local pressure anomaly (positive).
Punjab .	Dera Ismail Khan .	—·041	Deccan	Bellary . . .	+·035
North-Western Provinces	Roorkee . . .	—·036		Sholapur . . .	+·034
				Poona . . .	+·023
	Bareilly . .	—·039		Akola . . .	+·053

Temperature was even more largely in excess in March than in the two preceding months, and the area of greatest excess of temperature was transferred northwards to the West and South Punjab. The following gives the largest variations :

Area.	Station.	Variation of the mean temperature of April 1892 from the normal.
Punjab . . .	Mooltan	+6·1
	Sirsa	+5·5
	Dera Ismail Khan	+5·2

April—Was a month of frequent local disturbance and thunderstorms in Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal, and in Malabar, Coorg, and Mysore. The rainfall was exceptionally heavy in Assam, more especially in Cachar, which received an average of merely 50 inches during the month, or upwards of double its normal rainfall. The weather was abnormally hot and dry in North-Western and Central India and the Deccan throughout the whole month, the 4th, 7th, and 15th being excessively hot days. Duststorms were of frequent occurence in the dry area, but they gave no rain and exercised no permanent influence in reducing temperature. The chief features of the month were hence excessive temperature and dryness of the air and the prevalence of very strong hot winds in Northern and Central India. The mean pressure of the month of the whole of India was ·044″ below the normal. Pressure was, as in the preceding two months, locally in defect in Northern India and in excess in the peninsula and Burma. The following gives the stations at which the local variations of pressure were greatest :

District.	Station.	Local pressure anomaly (negative.)	District.	Station.	Local pressure anomaly (positive.)
Punjab . .	Dera Ismail Khan	—·078	Deccan . .	Bellary . .	+·031
	Mooltan . .	—·056	...	Sholapur . .	+·032
	Rawal Pindi .	—·044	...	Poona . .	+·033

Temperature was in excess over the whole of India. The excess was greatest in Upper India, and was as large at the hill stations as at the neighbouring plain stations. The following gives the variations at four stations where the excess was absolutely greatest :

Province.	Station.	Variation of mean temperature of the month from the normal.
Punjab . . .	Peshawar	+8·9
	Mooltan	+8·7
	Dera Ismail Khan	+8·6
	Murree	+8·9

May—Weather was unusually disturbed throughout the month. A cyclonic storm of very unusual character which formed in the Arabian Sea crossed the

Kathiawar Coast on the 1st, and advanced with abnormal rapidity north-eastwards across Rajputana to the Simla hills. It gave moderate rain to the area it traversed. Burma, Bengal, Assam, and Southern India received frequent thundershowers during the month. In Burma the showers gradually increased in amount, and the monsoon was apparently quietly established in the fourth week of the month. At the end of the month south-west monsoon winds were almost certainly blowing over the centre and south of the Bay. In the Arabian Sea the first great advance of the south-west monsoon apparently commenced about the commencement of the fourth week of the month. At the end of the month heavy rain had extended northwards as far as Ratnagiri, and there were indications that a cyclonic storm of considerable intensity had formed. Strong local sea winds prevailed during the month on the Bengal and North Bombay coasts, but in the interior excessively dry and hot day winds continued throughout the month. The mean pressure of the whole of India for the month was ·021″ below the normal. Pressure was in local deficiency in Northern India. The deficiency was greatest in the South Punjab and (perhaps) in Upper Assam. Pressure was locally in excess in the Peninsula. The area of greatest excess of pressure still included Bellary (as in the previous three months), but now extended northwards across the West Deccan into Berar, Khandesh, and Guzerat. The following gives the largest variations in these two areas of local excess and defect of pressure :

District.	Station.	Local pressure anomaly (negative).	District.	Station.	Local pressure anomaly (positive).
Punjab . .	Dera Ismail Khan	—·056	South-West Rajputana.	Deesa . .	+·045
	Ludhiana . .	—·048	Guzerat .	Rajkot . .	+·050
	Mooltan . .	—·046	Berar . .	Akola . .	+·049
Assam . .	Sibsagar . .	—·045	...	Khandwa . .	+·047
			Khandesh .	Malegaon . .	+·044
			Deccan . .	Bellary . .	+·045

Temperature was more or less above the normal, except in Burma, East Bengal, Assam, and Southern India, all of which areas received larger amounts of rain than usual. The excess was less than in the previous two months, probably in consequence chiefly of the increased influence of the sea winds. The following gives temperature variation data for the stations at which the excess was greatest:

District.	Station.	Variation of mean temperature of the month from the normal.
Punjab plains . .	Mooltan	+6·0
	Dera Ismail Khan	+5·1
	Peshawar	+5·1
Punjab hills . .	Murree	+4·6
North-Western Provinces hills.	Ranikhet	+4·9
	Chakrata	+4·7

The character of the rainfall in Northern India during the past seven months is shown by the following data for representative stations :

District.	Station.	Actual rainfall from 1st November to 31st May 1892.	Normal rainfall from 1st November to 31st May.	Ratio of actual to average.
Punjab hills . .	Kilba* . . .	4·29	36·78	0·1
	Quetta . . .	2·82	7·60	0·4
	Murree . . .	12·33	17·68	0·7
	Simla	5·06	15·25	0·3
Punjab plains . .	Peshawar . . .	2·37	7·90	0·3
	Sialkot . . .	4·57	7·04	0·6
	Lahore . . .	1·40	4·27	0·3
	Dera Ismail Khan .	0·33	2·81	0·1
North-West Provinces hills.	Mussoorie . . .	4·96	13·70	0·4
	Ranikhet . . .	5·44	11·62	0·5
North-West Provinces plains.	Roorkee . . .	2·81	5·74	0·5
	Lucknow . . .	1·58	2·95	0·5
	Allahabad . . .	1·68	2·32	0·7
	Gorakhpur . . .	1·25	3·32	0·4
Behar . . .	Patna	1·74	4·10	0·4
Chota Nagpur . .	Hazaribagh . . .	3·05	5·68	0·5
West Bengal . .	Burdwan . . .	6·24	10·94	0·6
	Calcutta . . .	6·49	11·69	0·6

* In case of Kilba the rainfall figures are for the period 1st November to 31st March.

The preceding data show that the precipitation in Northern India during the past seven months has been very much smaller than usual The deficiency was least in Bengal, and increased in amount westwards to the Punjab. West Bengal received about 60 per cent. of its normal rainfall during the period, Behar, Chota Nagpur, and the North-Western Provinces about 50 per cent., and the Punjab about 30 per cent. In some parts of the Punjab, more especially the Northern and Western Districts, the rainfall was less than one-fifth of the normal. The data for the hill stations in Northern India show that the deficiency was as great at these stations as in the adjacent plains, whilst the data for Kilba indicate that in some portion of the Western Himalayas the deficiency was as great as in the north-western districts of the Punjab (and probably of the adjacent mountains).

The preceding remarks have established that the following large abnormal features have been very marked and persistent from February to the end of May:

1st.—General defect of pressure over the whole Indian area:

Mean deficiency in	February	·060″
Ditto	March	·076″
Ditto	April	·044″
Ditto	May	·021″

giving a mean deficiency for the whole period of four months of ·05″, or one-twentieth of an inch. This, it may be noted, is the greatest deficiency of pressure that has been noted for so long a period since the commencement of systematic meteorological observations in India. The deficiency of pressure during the past four months is hence very remarkable.

2nd.—Local deficiency of pressure relative to the general conditions during the whole period in Northern India, the deficiency on the whole being greatest and most marked in the South Punjab and to a less extent in Upper India generally, and also in Assam. The local deficiency has not only been a permanent feature of the meteorology of the past four months, but it has increased in intensity with the continuance of the abnormal temperature conditions of the season. The following gives data for the four stations at which the deficiency has been, on the whole, most marked:

Area.	Station.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Punjab	Dera Ismail Khan	—13	—41	—78	—56
	Mooltan	—13	—27	—56	—46
	Ludhiana	—9	—30	—43	—48
Assam	Sibsagar	—25	—34	—15	—45

The local deficiency hence increased steadily in amount from February to April, and was merely as large in May as in April.

3rd.—Local excess of pressure in Burma and the peninsula.—This feature was as persistent as the deficiency in Northern India, and was apparently complementary to it. The excess was throughout the period greatest in the West Deccan. In the months of February, March, and April the area of greatest excess was defined by the stations of Bellary, Sholapur, and Poona. In the month of May it had extended northwards into Kathiawar, Guzerat, and Khandesh. The following gives data for Bellary, Malegaon, Akola, Khandwa, and Deesa, where the excess was greatest in May:

Area.	Station.	Local pressure anomaly (positive) in thousandths of an inch.				Mean of period.
		February.	March.	April.	May.	
Deccan	Bellary	26	35	31	45	34
	Sholapur	23	34	32	34	31
	Poona	28	30	22	30	28
Berar	Akola	18	33	12	49	28
Khandesh	Malegaon	29	27	16	44	29
	Khandwa	21	23	8	47	25
South-West Rajputana.	Deesa	8	23	9	45	21

4th.—The abnormal temperature conditions have been quite as marked as the abnormal pressure conditions. Temperature has been steadily in excess from the beginning of the year to the present time (1st June). The excess increased in amount to a maximum until the month of April, and decreased slightly in the month of May.

The excess has been as large at the hill stations of Upper India (and also at Leh) as at the level of the plains, thus showing that it is almost certainly a general feature of the whole atmosphere to a great elevation.

The excess has been on the whole greatest in the West Punjab. The following gives data for four stations at which the excess was absolutely greatest:

Station.	Variation from the Normal of the mean temperature of					
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Period, January and May.
Mooltan	+3·0	+5·2	+5·5	+8·7	+6·0	+5·7
Dera Ismail Khan	+2·0	+2·3	+5·2	+8·6	+5·1	+4·6
Peshawar	+4·0	+4·2	+4·9	+8·9	+5·1	+5·4
Murree	+3·6	+1·5	+3·9	+8·3	+4·6	+4·4

It may also be noted that as usually happens in periods of increased temperature under hot weather conditions, the increase was nearly as large in the night as in the day temperature. It has hence been a persistent elevation of temperature over the Indian and adjacent level areas up to an elevation of at least 15,000 feet.

5th.—The air has been abnormally dry and the sky more free from cloud than usual over the whole of North-Western and Central India. The whole season has been remarkably free from large disturbances giving rise to general rainfall, and hence the local rainfall of by far the greater part of Northern and Central India has been less than half the normal amount, and in many districts less than a third or fourth of the normal. As a further consequence the snowfall in the Western Himalayas is, taken on a whole, probably the smallest that has been received during the past 25 years.

It is interesting to note that the larger abnormal features of the present year (a year of very deficient snowfall) are in almost every case the opposite of those of the pre-monsoon period of the preceding year—a year of excessive snowfall. The following contrasts the conditions of those two periods:

Chief abnormal features of the pre-monsoon period of 1891, in which the cold weather snowfall was excessive.	Chief abnormal features of the pre-monsoon period of 1892, in which the cold weather snowfall was very deficient.
1st.—General excess of pressure in India from January to May averaging +·017″.	*1st.*—General deficiency of pressure in India from February to May, averaging ·050″
2nd.—Local excess of pressure in Northern India greatest in the Punjab, where it averaged in May +·03″.	*2nd.*—Local deficiency of pressure in Northern India greatest in the Punjab, where it averaged —·04″.
3rd.—Local deficiency of pressure in the Peninsula, Burma, and North-East India, which was greatest in Assam and the west of the Peninsula, where it averaged ·03″ in amount.	*3rd.*—Local excess of pressure in the Peninsula and Burma and greatest in the West Deccan, where it averaged ·03″ in May.
4th.—Decreased temperature from January to May, the deficiency reaching its maximum in March, when it averaged 7·9″ in the Punjab, where it was greatest.	*4th.*—Increased temperature from January to May, which reached its maximum in April, when it averaged 7·6° in the Punjab, where it was greatest.
5th.—Excessive rainfall in Northern India, the total amounts ranging from two to five or six times their normal amounts over Northern India.	*5th.*—Deficient rainfall in Northern India, the total amounts ranging from normal to one-tenth the ordinary rainfall of the period.

The information of snowfall in modifying the weather conditions in India is strikingly shown by the meteorology of the past eighteen months.

Comparison with previous years.

During the past 15 years the snowfall in the Himalayas has been scanty and much below the average in the years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1890. The following gives a very brief statement of the chief features of the meteorology of these five years for comparison with that of the present year :

1879.—The snowfall was very light, and considerably below the normal in the North-Western Himalayas. Very heavy snow had fallen during the preceding winters of 1876-77 and 1877-78. Pressure was generally in defect, the deficiency being greatest in April and May, when it averaged ·03″ for the whole of India. The local variations of pressure were not strongly marked or persistent. In the month of May pressure was locally in defect in the west of the Peninsula, more especially in the Gulf of Cambay, and was in excess in Upper India. Temperature was in excess in January, February, April, and May. The excess was greatest in the two latter months, and averaged 4° in the Punjab, where it was greatest.

The rains set in over Bengal fully on the 14th and commenced at Bombay on the 1st, but were not strong before the 24th. The rainfall of the south monsoon period was more or less in excess over the whole of India, except the Punjab, where it was in moderate defect, and in Bengal, where it was slightly below the normal. The rains ceased in Upper India on the 29th September.

1880.—The winter snowfall was in moderate defect in the Western Himalayas, and the cold weather rainfall below the normal to a moderate extent in Northern India. Pressure was in general defect from January to May. The deficiency was largest in January (·033″), and averaged ·023″ for the whole period. Pressure was locally in excess in the Peninsula, the excess being most marked at the West Coast stations from Bombay to Calicut. It was locally deficient in Northern India, the deficiency being most marked in the Punjab, where it averaged ·05″. These large local pressure variations were fairly persistent from March to May. Temperature was largely above the average from March to May. The excess was most marked in the Punjab during the whole period. It averaged 7½° in March, 6° in April, and 4½° in May. The rains commenced on the 2nd of June in Bengal and on the 6th at Bombay, but both currents were at first feeble. Very heavy rain fell in the Punjab in July, and the weather was stormy, with much snow in the hill districts. This was followed by a prolonged break in the rains lasting throughout nearly the whole of August. The rains ceased in Upper India on the 24th September. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon period was largely in defect in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India, and in moderate defect in the Central Provinces and Berar. It was in excess in North-Eastern India, Burma, and Madras.

1881.—The snowfall of the cold weather of 1880-81 was very light throughout the whole season, and considerably below the normal in the Western Himalayas. Pressure was in general excess from January to May, but the average variation for the whole of India was small. There was a large local excess of pressure on the West Coast, and a moderate deficiency at the Coromandel Coast stations. The local variations over the remainder of India were small and of no importance. Temperature was considerably in excess in January and February, and in slight excess in April and May. The greatest excess was shown in the Punjab in February, when the mean temperature was 5° above the normal. The rains commenced on the 2nd June in Bengal and on the 3rd June at Bombay, and were hence earlier than usual, but were not established in full strength until nearly the end of the month. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon period was in general excess over the whole of Burma and Western India (including Rajputana and Central India), and was below the normal in the Peninsula. The deficiency was not large, except in Malabar and Mysore. The rains ceased in Upper India on the 11th September, and hence earlier than usual.

1882.—The snowfall of the winter 1881-82 in the Western Himalayas was below the normal (probably to a slight extent), and the winter rains in Northern India in moderate defect. The variations of pressure and temperature from the

normal during the pre-monsoon period, January to May, were small and apparently of little importance. They, however, indicated the prevalence of approximately normal conditions. The rains commenced on the 2nd June at Bombay and on the 11th June in Bengal. The Bombay current was strong, and gave very heavy rain in June and July. The Bengal current was feeble in these two months, but was vigorous in August. The rains ceased on the 15th September in Upper India. The rainfall in the districts and provinces dependent on the Bombay current had abundant rain, whilst Burma and North East India (*i.e.*, Assam, Bengal, Behar, and the North-West Provinces) and Behar obtained smaller amounts than usual. The deficiency was small, except in some parts of Burma.

1890.—The cold weather of 1889-90 was unusually dry in Northern India, and the snowfall in the Western Himalayas and Afghan mountains much below the normal amount. The winter was reported to have been very severe in Kashgar in Central Asia. The snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas was also in slight to moderate defect. No rain fell in Rajputana in January and February 1890, and the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab received total average amounts of one-fifth and one-third of the normal amounts respectively. Temperature was considerably above the normal in January and February, the excess being greatest in Upper India, where it averaged 2½°. The hot weather was also drier than usual, and temperature was in moderate excess, averaging in the Punjab, where it was greatest, 1½°. Pressure was generally in defect over India during this period by moderate amounts. Pressure was locally in defect in Northern India, the deficiency being most marked in the north of the Bay. It was locally in excess in the Peninsula and North-West India, the excess being largest in Kathiawar, Guzerat, Berar and the North Bombay Deccan, where it ranged from ·03″ (at Poona) to ·044″ (at Rajkot). The rains commenced on the Bombay Coast on the 1st June and in Bengal feebly on the 7th, and fully on the 19th. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon period (June to October) was more or less in excess in Northern India, Konkan, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad, the excess being greatest in Behar and the North-Western Provinces. It was in moderate defect in Burma, Southern India, and Ceylon, and largely in defect in Guzerat, Sind, and Cutch, and to a less extent in West Rajputana The rain ceased in Upper India on the 27th of September.

Probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon.

The combination of conditions which have obtained with marked persistency from the middle of January to the end of May are directly related to the abnormally deficient snowfall in the Western Himalayas during the past winter. It is almost certain that the fall is the smallest in record in a great part, if not the whole, of that area. The deficiency in the snowfall of the past winter is more marked than the excess of the preceding winter. What are the causes of these very large variations in the winter snow supply of the Afghan and Western Himalayan mountain area from year to year can at present only be surmised. The only fact of importance that appears to be established is that they are connected with variations in the character and strength of the upper atmospheric currents over India (and perhaps Central Asia). The past winter was abnormally dry throughout, and the snowfall deficient in every month. The deficiency was nearly as large, so far as can be judged, in the Afghan mountains as in the Western Himalayas, but apparently did not extend far north into Central Asia, as reports from Leh and Kashgar indicate that heavy snow fell during a part of the winter at least in these areas.

In India itself pressure was largely in defect, temperature very considerably above the average, and the air abnormally dry. The variations in these respects have been larger and more persistent than have been registered since the commencement of the work of systematic meteorological observation in India, and the present season is hence in these respects unique. The contrast of the pressure conditions of Northern India and the Peninsula (*viz.*, local deficiency in the first area and excess in the second) is what usually occurs in years of deficient snowfall.

In some respects the meteorological conditions of the pre-monsoon periods of the year 1879, 1880, and 1890 resemble those of the same period of the

present year. There are, however, in each of these years large differences in some one or other of the important determining conditions that it is not possible to consider any one of these years as resembling the present year in the sum total of the more important conditions, and as only varying from it in the intensity of these conditions The conditions are such as are almost invariably accompanied by earlier establishment of the monsoon currents on both the Bombay and Bengal Coasts, and more especially on the Bombay Coast. They are also usually associated with considerably increased strength of the Bombay current, more especially in June and July.

The low pressure conditions in West Bengal and Behar, and also in Upper Assam (if real), will probably give a slightly stronger Bengal monsoon than usual. The trough of low pressure occupies a position considerably further to the north than usual, and runs up the centre of the Gangetic plain instead of along its southern edge. In consequence of this peculiarity the Bay of Bengal current will probably be confined to a narrower belt than usual in the Gangetic plain along the foot of the hills, and hence probably the hill districts of Northern India and the submontane districts will obtain heavier rain than usual. If this position of the trough be persistent during the next two or three months, the cyclonic storms of the rains will advance by more north-westerly tracks than usual into Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and perhaps the Punjab, and avoid the Central Provinces and Rajputana. This will to some extent affect the distribution of rainfall.

It is difficult to estimate how far the local excess of pressure in Berar, Khandesh, and the West Deccan will affect the strength of the monsoon and the distribution of the rainfall in the Deccan. If the Bombay current is, as is probable, stronger than usual, the effect will almost certainly be small. The unusually low pressure in the Punjab, combined with the local high pressure in West Rajputana, will tend to give an excess of comparatively dry north-westerly winds in Sind, Cutch, and perhaps Kathiawar and West Rajputana, and hence are unfavourable features in the conditions of these areas.

It is necessary to point out that this forecast should be used with even greater "caution" than in previous years for two reasons. The first is that the strength of the Bombay current depends in part upon the pressure conditions in the Arabian Sea as well as the land conditions, and the former are at present unknown. The second reason is that in a year like the present, when the abnormal features and conditions are so marked as to make it unique in many respects, there is a much greater possibility than usual of the introduction of actions on the large scale, which may modify the conditions in India very largely during the rains, and the subsequent distribution of rainfall. It is, for example, possible that, as is 1880, there may not only be heavy rain in the hill districts, but that heavy and continuous snow may fall on the higher elevations; and if this occurs, there may be a prolonged break in the rains in August, which will largely diminish the seasonal rainfall in Northern India and increase it in Southern India. The chances against the occurrence of this appear to be about 3 to 1.

It is very important that these two elements of doubt should be kept carefully in view in judging the following probabilities which are based on the *present known* conditions.

The preceding remarks give the chief conditions and actions that have been taken into consideration in drawing up the following forecasts.

It may be noted that the chief meteorological features and conditions of the season have been so strongly marked that the minor features, (*e.g.*, local excess of pressure in the West Deccan) will probably be of smaller influence than usual in determining the rainfall distribution. The chief minor features are the following:

1st.—Considerable local deficiency in Upper Assam, as indicated by the Sibsagar observations.

2nd.—Local excess in the South Deccan is represented by the station of Bellary.

These depend upon the observations of single stations, and it is hence doubtful how far they are real; but considering the character and previous good work of the observers, it is very probable that they are real, and represent local peculiarities.

The following is a statement of the chief inferences representing the probable character of the monsoon rains of the present year drawn from the *known* antecedent conditions which have been more or less fully stated in the preceding months:

(1) The snowfall conditions in the Western Himalayas and Afghan highlands during the past five months and the pressure conditions in North-Western India during the past month are very favourable to the establishment of an early and strong monsoon on the Bombay Coast. The monsoon under the conditions that obtain this year is usually established on the Konkan Coast in the last week of May or the beginning of the first week of June. It is under these circumstances (in about two cases out of three) somewhat feeble at first, but usually sets in vigorously in the second or third week of the month.

(2) The snowfall conditions in the Eastern Himalayas and the pressure conditions in Northern India are favourable to a normal monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and its establishment in Bengal somewhat earlier than usual. It is doubtful how far the local deficiency of pressure in Upper Assam will affect the strength and set of the current. It will probably tend to give increased rainfall to Upper Burma.

(3) Taking into consideration pressure and other conditions, it is probable that the rainfall in Burma (and more especially Upper Burma) will be at least normal in amount. (It should be noted that observations have not yet been taken for a sufficient length of time in Upper and Central Burma to enable the influence of abnormal conditions in that area in modifying the set of the Bay of Bengal current to be ascertained.)

(4) The position of the trough of low pressure is very abnormal this year, and lies further north than usual. It will hence probably largely modify the tracks of the cyclonic storms of the rains. They will on the average advance along north-westerly tracks into Behar and the North-Western Provinces, and perhaps the Punjab. This will tend to increase rainfall in the Gangetic plain, and diminish it in the Central Provinces and the western districts of Central India and Rajputana.

(5) Conditions in Bengal are on the whole favourable. It is probable that the rainfall in East Bengal will be below the normal, whilst in West Bengal, and perhaps Chota Nagpur, it will be either normal or in moderate excess.

(6) Conditions are favourable in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, and it is very probable that that area as a whole will obtain at least normal rainfall, and probable that it will be in excess, more especially in the central and western districts of the North-Western Provinces.

(7) The abnormal position of the trough of low pressure and other conditions appears to indicate the probability of heavy to excessive rain in the Lower Himalayas from Sikkim to the Punjab.

(8) Conditions are on the whole favourable in the Punjab, and it is probable that the East Punjab will receive at least rainfall normal in amount. It is also probable (chances about 2 or 3 to 1) that the rains will set in earlier than usual in the Gangetic plain and the Punjab.

(9) The pressure conditions that have obtained for some time past in North-Western India are such as are usually associated with deficient rainfall in Sind, Cutch, and Kathiawar, and also (but less frequently) in Guzerat and Rajputana. The unfavourable conditions are, *1st*, the position of the Upper India low pressure area in the Central Punjab instead of in Upper Sind and the South-West Punjab; and, *2nd*, the local excess of pressure in Berar,

Khandesh, and Kathiawar. The influence of these, more especially the latter, depends largely upon the strength of the Bombay current. If it be strong, as appears to be very probable (chances about 5 to 1), their influence will be small. So far hence as can be judged, it is probable (chances 2 or 3 to 1) that the rainfall will not be in excess in West Rajputana, and possible that it may be more or less below the normal. It will, on the other hand, be probably at least normal in the eastern districts of Rajputana and Central India.

(10) It is very probable from the known conditions that the rainfall of the south-west monsoon period (June to October) will be in excess in the Konkan, and probable that it will be in slight to moderate defect in Malabar.

(11) Taking into consideration the probable strength of the Bombay monsoon and the position of the trough of low pressure, it is probable that the rainfall in Berar and the Central Provinces will be approximately normal in amount. It is more likely to be in excess in Berar and the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces than in the intermediate districts.

Conditions are slightly less favourable in Hyderabad than in the Central Provinces, but it is on the whole probable that that State will receive normal rainfall, or, if deficient, that the deficiency will not be large or important.

(12) The conditions in the south of the Peninsula are somewhat less unfavourable than in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. It is probable that the rainfall of the period, June to September, will be in slight to moderate defect, unless there be a prolonged break in the rains in August, in which case Southern India would very probably receive favourable and perhaps abundant rain.

It is difficult to estimate the effect of the local conditions in the South Deccan as represented by Bellary. So far as can be judged, if they are real, they indicate the probability of decreased and deficient rain in the districts to the east, *i.e.*, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and perhaps Nellore.

It should be noted that in the preceding statement, when it is stated that an event is probable, the chances in its favour are at least 5 to 2, and when very probable at least 5 to 1.

JOHN ELIOT,

SIMLA, *4th June, 1892.* *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 28th May 1892.

It will be remembered that at the close of the previous week the pressure conditions and the winds in North-East India were such as are ordinarily associated with the rains, and the meteorological changes and conditions of the present week have indicated clearly that the monsoon current has advanced up the east side of the Bay and into Burma, Assam, and parts of Bengal, to which regions it has brought fairly general rain. Simultaneously with this advance of the monsoon current over the east of the Indian region, and probably due to the same causes, the northerly current which prevailed last week over the west of the Peninsula gave way; and though the wind directions on the West Coast cannot be said to have exhibited the usual monsoon characteristics, yet the weather in Malabar, and to a certain extent in the South Konkan, has undoubtedly undergone a change during the week, and rain has been heavier and more extensive. Over the central parts of the country the weather has been characterised by strong westerly winds and squally weather, while moderate local storms have occurred occasionally. In Northern India the weather has been unsettled. At the end of last week there had occurred a sudden and considerable extension of the easterly current up the north side of the Gangetic plain. This continued during the week under review, and the current occasioned rainfall—scattered and generally light—over a considerable portion of Northern India.

On the 22nd the barometer was changing irregularly. Pressure was high in the extreme south and low over Western Bengal and the Western desert. Gradients were rather steep, and the wind currents were blowing freshly generally. The directions were westerly to north-westerly on the West Coast, southerly over the Northern Bay area, easterly up the Gangetic plain, and generally westerly elsewhere. Heavy to moderate rain was reported from parts of Bengal and Assam, but elsewhere the amounts were small. The rainfall area included the extreme south of the Peninsula, Burma, Bengal, and Assam, while local showers were reported from a few places in Central India and the Gangetic plain. On the 23rd the changes of pressure were again irregular, but were on the whole upward. The chart showed no change in the general distribution, and very little alteration in the movements of the winds, the only really important change being the extension of westerly winds over the North-West Provinces, whereby the continuity of the easterly current up the Gangetic plain was interrupted. Rain was reported from the West Coast of the Peninsula, from Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the east of the Punjab. The amounts were again heavier in Bengal than elsewhere. The chart of the 24th showed that pressure continued to change irregularly, and the general distribution of pressure was somewhat complicated. Slight depressions were shown—one over the Gulf of Martaban, a second off the Orissa Coast, a third over part of Bengal and of the North-West Provinces, and a fourth over the Western desert, while the highest readings were reported from the extreme south. The wind directions were very little changed, but, agreeing with the somewhat complicated distribution of pressure, there was a good deal of variability in the wind directions. Rain was falling along the West Coast, and scattered showers were reported from Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Gangetic plain, and the east of the Central Provinces. The amounts were not large, except at Tavoy. On the 25th the chart showed very little change of importance either in the distribution of pressure or in the direction of the prevailing winds. Heavy rain was falling around the Gulf of Martaban and showers in Upper Burma, in Assam, in Bengal, on the West Coast, and at a few places in North-West India. The

chart of the 26th showed a sudden and considerable fall of pressure over the Punjab and the appearance of a rather deep depression over that Province. On the other hand, the depressions previously noticed over the Gulf of Martaban and off the Orissa Coast had disappeared. Gradients had increased, and the winds in North-West India had risen. Heavy rain had again fallen in Tenasserim, but otherwise the extent and area of rainfall was about the same as on the previous day. On the 27th the general distribution was very favourable to the advance of the monsoon current, and the chart showed a fairly normal circulation of the winds. Rain had extended considerably on the West Coast and become heavier, while general showers were reported from Lower Burma and from Bengal. A few local showers were also reported from other parts of the country. On the 28th the general conditions were unaltered Rain was very general over North-East India and fairly general on the West Coast, while widely scattered local showers were reported elsewhere.

Temperature.—Agreeing with the more widely extended rainfall, the mean temperature has fallen, and over a large part of the country has been below the normal average.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·9	—0·8	—0·4	—0·5	—1·5	—4·2	—2·5	—1·5
Bengal and Assam . .	—2·1	—4·7	—2·7	—1·9	—0·4	+1·1	+1·2	—1·4
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	+2·5	—3·2	—6·2	—4·1	+0·4	+3·6	+3·9	—0·4
Punjab	+10·8	+4·7	—2·3	+3·0	+5·3	+2·8	+4·0	+4·0
Bombay	+0·1	+0·7	—0·7	—1·1	—0·7	—0·6	—1·2	—0·5
Berar and Central Provinces	+2·7	—0·3	—2·0	—1·6	—0·8	+0·1	+1·6	0
Guzerat and Central India .	+0·8	—1·8	—3·7	—3·8	—2·2	—1·0	+1·1	—1·5
Sind and Rajputana . .	+4·2	+3·9	+1·4	—0·4	+0·5	+1·9	+1·3	+1·8
Madras	+2·2	+3·4	+2·7	+2·0	+2·5	+2·5	+2·0	+2·5
Mean for whole India . .	+2·3	+0·2	—1·5	—0·9	+0·3	+0·7	+1·3	+0·3

From the above figures it will be seen that the mean diurnal excess for the whole of India for the week was only 0·3° as compared with 2·7° last week. The warmest day was the 22nd, by which date the change in the weather was only just appearing; and the coolest day was the 24th, the day following that on which the rainfall area was most extensive. The provincial variations show that on the mean of the week there was an excess of temperature over the Punjab, over Sind and Rajputana, and over Madras, and a deficiency in all the other Provinces. In the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and to a certain extent in Bengal, the variations from day to day were large: thus, for example, in the Punjab on the 22nd the excess was 10·8°, while on the 24th the deficiency was 2·3°; so that there was a change of 12° in the mean temperature between the 22nd and 24th. On the 22nd the Jacobabad observer reported a maximum temperature of 121·0°, which is the highest temperature yet recorded this season.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that the rainfall over India has been heavier and more general than for many months past. Only in six divisions, *viz.*, the Punjab (West), Guzerat, Kattiawar, Sind, Rajputana (West), and Hyderabad (South), was there absolutely no rain throughout the week. In all the other divisions rain was received, the average rainfall for the divisions ranging from 12·83 inches in Tenasserim, 4·94 inches in Cachar, and 4·22 inches in Central Burma to 0·09 inch in Berar, to 0·08 inch in Central India (East), to 0·06 inch in the Central Provinces (Central), and to 0·01 inch in the Central Provinces (East). Moreover, of the divisions which received rain, the amount received exceeded the average in twenty-one divisions, and was below the average in twenty-four divisions. Consequently the final result was much more satisfactory than has been the case for weeks, and even months, past. The regions over which the rainfall was excessive included the following divisions: Tenasserim, Central Burma, Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra), East, Deltaic, Central, and North Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Behar (North), the North-West Provinces (East, Central, and West), the Punjab (Central, Submontane, and Hills), Malabar, the Konkan, the Deccan, and the Central Provinces (West). In the other divisions the rainfall for the week was less than the normal.

The greatest actual excess was in Tenasserim, where the actual fall was 12·83 inches compared with an average fall for the week of 7·71 inches, giving an excess of 5·12 inches. The greatest actual deficiency was in Arakan, where there was an average actual fall of only 2·29 inches compared with an average normal fall of 8·65 inches, giving a deficiency of 6·36 inches. In other parts of the Indian region the variations from the normal were generally less than 1 inch, but in Coorg the average actual fall was only 0·96 inch, whereas the normal rainfall of the division for the week is as much as 3·76 inches, thus leaving a deficiency of 2·80 inches.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the total rainfall for the period February 28th to May 28th compared with the normal rainfall for the period. As with the present report the period of the spring rainfall ceases, the figures are of importance. The last column shows that, thanks to the recent rainfall, which, however, in many divisions should properly belong to the approaching or monsoon period, there has been an excess in several divisions. Thus Tenasserim, Central Burma, Assam, East, Central, and North Bengal, Malabar, Madras (South Central), Mysore, the Konkan, the Deccan, Rajputana (West), and Madras (South) all report good rains. The divisions in which the least satisfactory results are shown are Behar (South), the North-West Provinces (East and Submontane), Oudh, the Punjab (West), Berar, the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Sind, Central India, the East Coast (North and Central), and Hyderabad (South); but in some of these divisions the total fall expected is so small that its total, or almost total, absence is of relatively little importance.

The record of heavy falls during the week is much larger than of late owing to the greater heaviness and extent of rainfall.

The following are the more important falls during the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim . . .	Amherst . .	Thaton . .	16·59 inches.
Central Burma . .	Shwegyin . .	Sudder . .	10·63 „
Assam	Khasia Hills .	Cherra . .	10·40 „
Bengal	Mymensingh .	Netrakona .	9·40 „
Behar	Purneah . .	Arraria . .	3·45 „
North-West Provinces .	Bulandshahr .	Khurja . .	2·20 „
Punjab	Rohtak . .	Gohana . .	2·10 „
Malabar	Calicut . .	Tellicherry .	10·84 „
Konkan	North Kanara .	Ankola . .	7·61 „
Deccan	Kolhapur . .	Kagal . .	2·56 „
Khandeish . . .	Ahmednagar .	Shevgaon .	1·05 „
Ganjam	Ganjam . .	Surada . .	2·52 „
Madras (Central) . .	Bellary . .	Kudligi . .	3·00 „

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 28th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from February 28th to May 28th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to May 28th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	12·83	7·71	+ 5·12	34·38	18·75	+ 83
	Lower Burma	3·81	4·23	— 0·42	10·55	10·88	— 3
	Central Burma	4·22	3·56	+ 0·66	10·94	8·57	+ 28
	Upper Burma	2·27	?	?	8·44	?	?
	Arakan	2·29	8·65	— 6·36	9·87	16·51	— 40
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·96	2·08	+ 0·88	15·61	13·04	+ 20
	Assam (Surma)	4·04	4·24	+ 0·70	66·97	41·73	+ 61
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·32	2·41	+ 0·91	31·19	21·18	+ 47
	Deltaic Bengal	2·18	1·30	+ 0·88	7·60	9·83	— 28
	Central Bengal	2·09	1·21	+ 0·88	7·05	6·56	+ 7
	North Bengal	3·28	3·15	+ 0·13	24·03	13·38	+ 80
	Orissa	1·11	0·99	+ 0·12	3·74	5·78	— 35
	Chota Nagpur	1·46	0·77	+ 0·69	1·95	3·79	— 49
	Behar (South)	0·27	0·52	— 0·25	0·55	1·91	— 71
	Do. (North)	0·75	0·62	+ 0·13	2·28	3·47	— 31
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·15	0·07	+ 0·08	0·15	0·81	— 81
	Oudh (South)	0·09	0·12	— 0·03	0·10	0·93	— 89
	Do. (North)	0·11	0·20	— 0·09	0·12	1·40	— 91
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·39	0·08	+ 0·31	0·39	0·75	— 48
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·52	0·10	+ 0·42	0·52	0·89	— 42
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·23	0·25	— 0·02	0·34	2·44	— 86
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·13	0·19	— 0·06	0·65	1·27	— 49
	Do. (Central)	0·54	0·13	+ 0·41	0·68	1·28	— 47
	Do. (Submontane)	0·20	0·12	+ 0·08	1·12	2·35	— 52
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·87	0·80	+ 0·07	2·54	7·59	— 67
	Do. (North-West)	0·15	0·30	— 0·15	1·29	4·34	— 70
	Do. (West)	0	0·15	— 0·15	0·08	1·58	— 95
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	3·49	3·45	+ 0·04	17·45	10·38	+ 68
	Madras (South Central)	0·52	1·34	— 0·82	7·42	7·33	+ 1
	Coorg	0·96	3·76	— 2·80	9·58	10·17	— 6
	Mysore	0·42	0·98	— 0·56	5·84	4·41	+ 32
	Konkan	0·59	0·58	+ 0·01	1·65	1·12	+ 47
	Bombay Deccan	0·56	0·51	+ 0·05	3·11	2·13	+ 46
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·23	0·40	— 0·17	0·46	0·87	— 47
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·09	0·64	— 0·55	0·09	1·38	— 93
	Central Provinces (West)	0·19	0·11	+ 0·08	0·22	0·81	— 73
	Ditto (Central)	0·06	0·14	— 0·08	0·24	1·21	— 80
	Ditto (East)	0·01	0·23	— 0·22	0·05	1·96	— 97
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·02	0·17	— 88
	Kattiawar	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·36	— 100
	Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·02	0·52	— 96
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·08	0·40	— 0·32	0·11	0·92	— 88
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·23	0·28	— 0·05	0·36	0·90	— 60
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·17	— 0·17	1·30	0·79	+ 62
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·21	0·62	— 0·41	0·91	3·70	— 75
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·15	?	?	1·50	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·58	— 0·58	0·33	2·50	— 87
	Madras (Central)	0·35	0·86	— 0·51	1·33	2·93	— 55
	East Coast (Central)	0·14	0·41	— 0·27	0·45	1·87	— 76
	Ditto (South)	0·17	0·40	— 0·23	1·51	3·65	— 59
	Madras (South)	0·33	0·40	— 0·07	6·18	4·87	+ 27

Simla, *2nd June, 1892.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 28th May.*—Heavy rain on West Coast; fair showers in parts of other districts, but so far neither general nor sufficient. May rainfall much below average, except on West Coast and in Salem and Coimbatore; good fall urgently required in Deccan and Circars. [Since receipt of report there have been copious falls in Kurnool and Vizagapatam.] Ploughing and sowing active on West Coast, Coimbatore, and Salem; proceeding elsewhere, where rain has fallen. Showers have improved water-supply. Pasture and fodder very scarce in Deccan and Nellore. Prices of staple food-grains generally steady, but risen slightly in Deccan, and fallen slightly in Karnatic. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 58,171, Karnatic 12,757, and Central 9,581: *Total* 80,509 against 74,323 last week; increase in Nellore, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Salem. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 777, Karnatic 58, and Central 248: *Total* 1,083 against 1,043 last week; increase in Kurnool. Loans disbursed for wells:—Deccan Rs. 5,87,000, Karnatic Rs. 3,92,000, and Central Rs. 8,05,000: *Total* Rs. 17,84,000. Wells completed—538, 1,767, and 1,177: under construction or repair—5,022, 1,836, and 6,303 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 56,000, Rs. 42,000, and Rs. 65,000 in respective blocks: *Total* Rs. 1,63,000 disbursed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st June.*—Rain in twelve districts; slight in two, and good or moderate in others. Preparations for monsoon crops in full progress; sowing commenced in eight districts. Water insufficient in parts of nine and fodder in parts of eleven districts. Cattle distressed in parts of seven districts. Prices generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*: Bijapur 530, Belgaum 1,733, Dharwar 879, and Kolhapur 12,289: *Total* 15,431 against 18,220 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Fairly general rain during the week. Cultivation is now going on generally, but in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, South Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa more rain is still much wanted. Early rice and jute sowings nearly finished, and sowing of late rice in progress. In parts of East and North Bengal young rice and jute on low lands have suffered from excessive rain. Sugarcane and indigo crops doing well. Spring rice and millets are still being harvested. Prices are fairly steady, but show a rise in Darbhanga and an inclination to fall in Muzaffarpur. Fodder and water supplies are still scanty in places in the Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, but generally much improved by the rain. Flights of locusts reported from Bankura and the Sonthal Parganas. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Muzaffarpur 10,459, Darbhanga 33,779, Monghyr 1,082, Bhagalpur 11,554, Purneah 149, and Dinajpur 384: *Total* 57,407 against 62,601 last week. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Darbhanga 2,512, Monghyr 256, Bhagalpur 1,383, Purneah 464: *Total* 4,615 against 2,970 last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st June.*—Light rain has fallen in most districts in the plains. In Almora there has been slight rain, but insufficient for autumn sowings. In Garhwal there has been a little rain in the north and south, but none in the centre of the district. Sugarcane and indigo are being irrigated, and are doing well. Fodder is scarce in Almora and Garhwal. Prices show a tendency to rise, and are high in Almora and Garhwal; also in the Tehri State, where scarcity prevails.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st June.*—Slight rain has fallen in all but five districts. Prices generally stationary. Harvesting of spring crops over. Ploughings for autumn crops in Hissar and Rawal Pindi cannot be started for want of rain; ploughings and sowings commenced on irrigated lands and on lands where rain has fallen in other districts. Water getting scarce in four districts. Canals, except the Sidhnai, flowing feebly in Mooltan. Bara river in Peshawar almost dry. Wells drying up in Jullundur. Outturn of spring crops is generally reported below average. Prospects of standing crops unfavourable owing to drought. Condition of cattle fair in all but four districts, where they are suffering from want of fodder and water. Fodder is said to be scarce in all districts except four.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 1st June.*—Rainfall good in Khandwa; slight in four other districts. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops completed. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Fodder sufficient in two districts; elsewhere scarce. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th May.*—Considerable rain has fallen in all districts. Ploughing was fairly general, and sowings of the season commenced locally. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Rangoon, Bassein, and Mandalay. At the head-quarters of Meiktila it has risen considerably, but in the district there is little change. The price of rice and *jowar* continue high. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 1,819, Yeu 922 on two roads—numbers on one road not reported, Lower Chindwin 784, Myingyan 1,139, Meiktila 3,603, Yamethin 7,248, and Magwe (for week ending 21st) 70: *Total* 15,585 against 13,011 last week.

Assam.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Weather seasonable. Planting of early rice and preparing of land for late rice continue. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 1st June.*—MYSORE: Rainfall very slight throughout the State. More rain is wanted in parts. Sowing operations commenced. No material change in prices. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 346, Kolar 1,546, Mysore 68, Chitaldroog 199, and Shimoga 315: *Total* 2,474 against 4,075 last week.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields in progress. Sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) completed. Prospects generally good. Prices stationary. Forage and water-supply for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st June.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather hot. Land under preparation for ensuing monsoon crops. Water scarce in three districts and in parts of another. Fodder insufficient in one district and three taluks. Prices rising in three districts.

HYDERABAD: Scarcity of fodder and water increasing daily, and cattle are getting weak and emaciated. Prices still continue high.

Central India.—*For week ending 1st June.*—Slight rain during the week in four Agencies and Neemuch. Weather hot and cloudy. Cattle in poor condition in the districts round Neemuch. Prices of food-grains generally steady. In the Bhopawar Agency and in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Baghelkand, and Goona condition of pasturage generally good, but still scarce in Bhopal.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st June.*—Rainfall moderate in Jeypore, Bhurtpore, Kherwara, and eleven tahsils of Ulwar; scattered showers in Ajmere. Agricultural operations satisfactory in Jhallawar and Sirohi. Preparations for autumn sowings in Ulwar and some villages of Bikanir. Ploughing for the autumn crop only partly commenced in Ajmere; patches of maize and lucerne being irrigated, and isolated patches being ploughed for the autumn crop in Merwara. Standing crops fair in Meywar. Gram good in Sirohi. Agricultural stock good in seven Agencies; poor elsewhere. Cattle suffering from want of fodder in Marwar. Pasturage and fodder sufficient in five Agencies; scarce elsewhere. Prices rising in Meywar, Ajmere, and two other Agencies; steady elsewhere. In Kotah 7,138 emigrants returning and cattle 12,753. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 29,801, Marwar 1,967, Kishengarh 951, and Bikanir 5,249: *Total* 37,968 against 38,960 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 8,940, Marwar 1,666, Kishengarh 170, and Bikanir 2,217: *Total* 12,993 against 15,256 last week.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th May.*—Weather dry. Prospects good. Prices have advanced.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VII OF 1892-93.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average length worked during the week.	Week ending 23rd May 1891. Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 21st May 1892. Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 23rd May 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st May 1892.	Total increase in 1892-93.	Total decrease in 1892-93.
	Lines worked by Companies.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th May 1892	East Indian (a)	1,377	1,377	14,05,357	1,021	1,377	14,78,908	1,074	8,76,353	85,91,316	3,14,963	...
28th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	57	10,899	191	57	7,239	127	94,001	79,021	...	15,895
21st ditto	Bengal and North Western (b)	712	712	1,38,264	194	755	1,43,990	191	1,27,020	10,28,716	1,01,690	...
28th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section	109	109	10,011	92	109	14,350	132	86,084	1,10,619	23,635	...
21st ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	831	831	1,58,019	190	831	1,58,399	191	1,38,891	11,54,995	...	83,904
28th ditto	Indian Midland (c)	752	752	1,06,139	140	752	1,05,859	141	8,94,803	8,84,484	...	10,380
21st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,074	1,072	4,01,470	374	1,074	5,40,000	503	30,58,440	30,66,440	2,06,944	...
21st ditto	Southern Mahratta	1,044	1,044	95,128	•91	1,044	69,049	66	8,14,085	6,46,081	...	1,68,004
21st ditto	South Indian	901	901	1,55,307	172	1,043	1,48,540	142	11,28,068	10,53,757	...	74,311
	TOTAL	7,745	7,745	22,27,819	289	7,052	24,18,015	343	1,60,20,691	1,72,15,432	2,94,738	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
21st May 1892	North Western (d)	2,395	2,395	4,98,544	208	2,430	6,10,316	252	41,56,110	30,58,003	...	1,98,107
21st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	632	632	2,05,752	325	632	2,25,094	356	17,77,480	17,87,853	...	89,627
21st ditto	Eastern Bengal	777	777	1,94,203	250	777	1,67,810	216	16,38,004	12,21,956	...	4,16,138
21st ditto	Bengal Central (e)	125	125	14,500	116	125	13,830	111	1,14,231	98,061	...	16,173
21st ditto	Chicacole-Companyganj	41	8	264	33	8	305	40	2,505	2,038	...	357
21st ditto	Jorhát	47	23	833	36	23	1,134	48	6,920	7,386	466	...
21st ditto	Burma (f)	603	550	66,159	173	715	1,49,042	196	8,81,410	11,30,143	2,48,733	...
	TOTAL	632	4,858	10,07,424	220	4,792	11,77,881	246	85,76,843	81,05,440	...	4,71,403
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
28th May 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (g)	1,384	1,402	13,06,744	876	1,422	11,29,008	777	1,01,77,105	83,71,317	...	18,05,788
28th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	780	781	3,00,[illegible]	381	491	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	27,76,150	29,13,367	1,86,917	...
28th ditto	Madras	841	840	1,72,443	211	840	1,68,[illegible]	198	13,30,001	12,84,534	...	54,467
	TOTAL	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	18,44,[illegible]	600	2,793	17,[illegible]	611	1,42,[illegible]	1,25,69,218	...	16,73,338
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	[illegible]	[illegible],110	50,80,581	337	15,517	53,54,[illegible]	345	3,97,[illegible]	3,78,[illegible]	...	18,50,003
	Assisted Companies.											
28th May 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	92	102	17,064	165	102	[illegible]	138	1,02,014	1,57,800	...	4,154
28th ditto	Tarakeshwar	64	22	6,402	291	22	5,222	237	55,951	50,721	...	5,230
28th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)	111	67	8,725	130	67	9,103	137	72,967	75,045	2,078	...
21st ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	23	78	10,251	131	78	9,388	120	74,096	76,415	2,019	...
	TOTAL	133	329	42,442	129	329	44,827	135	3,05,328	3,60,641	...	4,687
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
21st May 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (h)	151	354	50,687	143	354	49,701	140	4,00,847	3,87,250	...	13,597
21st ditto	Mysore section, Southern Mahratta Railway	86	296	28,864	87	311	22,117	74	1,79,197	1,70,663	...	8,534
21st ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	54	72	6,184	86	72	6,940	96	53,644	55,808	12,164	...
21st ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	49	68	4,253	63	93	6,730	97	34,120	49,412	15,292	...
21st ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	85	13	1,795	138	13	1,310	101	11,070	10,253	...	1,717
21st ditto	Kolhápur	55	59	1,750	61	59	1,395	48	(i) 8,405	11,955	3,552	...
	TOTAL	507	832	90,311	109	872	88,293	107	6,78,181	6,85,341	7,160	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
21st May 1892	Rájpura-Bhatinda	108	108	8,724	81	108	14,434	133	91,354	97,640	6,286	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
21st May 1892	Jodhpur-Bikanir	60	188	9,051	48	292	22,500	77	77,194	1,47,152	69,958	...
21st ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	85	334	38,052	114	335	55,540	166	2,94,396	3,40,398	46,002	...
21st ditto	Morvi	93	94	6,926	74	94	9,750	104	58,578	52,956	...	5,622
	TOTAL	74	616	54,029	88	721	87,790	122	4,30,168	5,40,506	1,10,338	...
	GRAND TOTAL	71	17,001	52,85,288	311	17,547	55,89,596	319	4,13,05,124	3,95,74,218	...	17,30,906

(a) Includes the Nalhati State Railway, now amalgamated with the East Indian Railway.
(b) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(c) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(e) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(f) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(h) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(i) Total receipts from 21st April to 23rd May 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

, the 2nd June, 1892.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 24.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 14	10 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 3	17 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	10 8	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	130 0	135 0	18 0	17 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 4	12 4	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	10 14	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	6 9	5 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	7 7	7 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	18 14	18 14
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 14	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	11 3	...	...	8 0	8 12	8 10	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	392 0	392 0	12 4	12 4
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 10	10 10	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 5	20 10	22 8	9 0	9 2	68 0	68 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	8 6	8 3	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	‡	‡	5 10	5 10	218 0	218 0	7 3	7 3
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 4	14 4	5 13	5 13	356 4	356 4	16 0	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 5	14 6	12 5	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	28 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 14	12 5	11 1	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	27 0	30 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	20 0	20 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 14	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	10 10	...	...	...	...	116 0	107 0	10 10	10 10
Cachar	7 8	8 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	11 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 1½	8 2	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperá(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	...	...	13 0*	12 0*	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 8	10 0
Tippera	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Dacca	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	10 4	10 8
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	11 0	11 3	14 8	15 3	7 14	8 0	10 7	11 5	15 13	16 0	12 2	13 8	...	...	11 14	11 11	15 0	15 2	15 12	16 0	14 15	14 14	86 13	93 5	11 4	11 3
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	11 13½	12 1	17 12½	17 12½	10 2½	10 10½	11 10	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9½	17 4	...	...	17 14½	18 8	...	...	10 10	10 10
Jessore	10 0	10 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	14 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 8
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	12 4	16 0	17 0	12 4	12 4	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	18 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 4
Burdwan	11 8	11 8	19 0	19 0	11 4	11 10	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 7	11 7
Birbhum	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 12	...	...	7 2	7 2	13 2	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	15 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	11 4	10 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	12 0	12 12	19 8	19 8	9 12	10 8	10 14	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 8	...	...	20 6	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	9 1	9 1	...	...	9 1	9 1	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	10 13	10 13	18 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	6 12	7 0	11 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	11 13	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7†	14 0†	...	...	14 7	14 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	10 13	11 13	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6†	16 9†	...	...	16 6	16 9	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	14 0	15 0	20 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	.	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 2 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 4 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	12 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 16 0	150 0	150 0	9 12	9 8
Palámau	12 6	13 8	14 1	20 4	12 6	11 14	14 1	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	17 6	16 14	20 4	17 0	20 4	...	...	8 1	9 0
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Khesri, husked. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1892 —*continued*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal —*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 2	13 12	10 15	21 0	8 14	9 0	11 5	10 4	17 13	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 2	...	18 14	19 0	17 13	19 12	18 1	18 4	189 0	168 0	10 12	10 8
Gaya	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	9 0	9 12	10 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	15 12	17 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 0 to 14 0	13 8 to 15 0	21 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	13 8	20 8	21 0	...	15 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	20 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 8	13 8	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	19 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	16 0	16 4	13 0	13 8	99 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	13 4	16 6	17 10	10 1	10 1	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	10 12	17 10	17 10	17 10	164 0	164 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	14 4	13 3	17 9	17 9	9 14	9 14	12 5	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	17 9	17 9	17 0	18 11	17 9	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	11 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	190 0	190 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	13 8	13 0	18 8	20 0	9 0	9 0	11 14	11 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	19 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	190 0	190 0	10 4	10 4
Champaran	12 8	11 0 to 12 0	18 0	20 0	9 0	8 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	18 0	19 8	20 0	14 0 to 20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 12
N.-W. Provinces —																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	12 8	19 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 1	12 1	18 11½	18 9	9 1½	8 15	10 0	10 2½	20 9½	20 7½	18 2	17 13½	...	...	11 2	11 2	18 9	18 9	21 13	22 8	20 13½	18 11	130 0	130 0	9 12	9 12
Ghazipur	14 12	14 6	18 10	18 10	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	20 10	20 10	17 6	17 6	25 12	25 12	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	20 10	20 10	21 4	21 4	154 10	154 10	9 0	9 0
Jaunpur	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	12 0	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Allahabad	13 8	13 0	21 12	21 8	8 12	8 8	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	23 8	22 0	...	...	21 8	22 0	97 8	97 0	10 0	9 8
Central—																										
Bánda	19 0	17 4	25 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	...	16 8	27 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	15 0	14 0	21 8	24 0	10 4	10 12	12 12	12 12	26 8	29 0	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	25 4	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	18 6	18 0	22 8	25 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	24 2	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	25 4	...	...	27 8	27 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	14 8	14 8	21 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	25 8	25 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 8	23 8	23 8	26 0	25 8	23 0	22 8	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 0
Etáwah	15 0	14 12	23 8	23 4	5 0	5 0	11 12	12 0	23 8	24 4	23 0	22 12	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 6	24 0	24 0	25 0	27 4	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 12	14 8	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	18 8	19 12	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	...	...	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	17 0	16 4	23 8	24 0	4 8	4 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	18 0	18 0	27 8	27 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 4	17 2	25 8	25 4	7 8	7 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	10 4	10 4	19 6	19 8	...	...	17 8	27 8	160 0	140 0	12 0	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	18 12	19 12	26 4	25 2	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	26 5	27 14	...	20 4	...	...	...	...	24 11½	25 1½	...	...	23 4	23 4	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 8	14 0	23 8	23 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	23 0	23 8	...	...	14 8	14 12	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	16 8	14 0	26 8	25 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	36 8	36 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	29 8	27 8	...	...	29 8	28 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	15 12	14 0	25 0	22 0	5 0	5 4	11 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	25 0	23 0	...	19 0	28 0	20 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Bulandshahr	17 0	14 12	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	9 10	9 10	18 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 8	25 4	22 0	21 0	18 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Submontane—																										
Ballia	15 4	15 8	19 4	20 8	9 12	9 8	11 12	11 12	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	21 12	21 8	21 4	21 4	20 8	20 8	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	14 12	14 0	20 10	20 0	8 14	9 14	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	15 8	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakopur	12 8	12 15	21 10	20 10	9 0	9 0	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	21 3	21 10	19 12	21 10	23 0	20 10	140 0	140 0	9 13	10 0
Basti	15 8	16 0	21 8	22 0	10 0	10 0	22 0§	22 0§	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Sháhjahánpur	16 4	15 0	24 12	25 0	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	23 8	...	...	24 0	21 0	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Budaun	15 12	15 12	23 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	23 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 8	23 0	22 0	27 0	30 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	15 3	15 6	25 0	26 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 12	25 0	24 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 12	21 4	22 8	22 8	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 14
Bareilly	14 11	13 12	21 15	22 4	7 13	8 2	11 11½	11 11½	21 1½	21 1½	18 12	18 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 15	20 9	21 8	22 4	21 8	22 4	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	15 0	15 0	24 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 4	20 0	20 4	15 0	17 8	...	...	4 0	4 0	21 8	21 0	20 0	20 4	21 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8
Naini Tal	17 8	15 10	30 0	25 0	10 0	8 12	12 8	12 8	22 8	25 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 4	11 12	...	...	26 4	25 0	140 0	170 0	10 10	10 8
Almora	9 4	9 8	11 8	11 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	21 10	22 12	22 8	22 8	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8
Bijnor	14 10	15 12	25 6	23 10	10 11	10 11	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	24 12	135 0	135 0	11 4	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	14 9	14 4	24 3	24 3	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	19 4	19 4	17 9	19 13	9 14	9 14	6 9	6 9	23 1	22 8	20 14	20 4	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 8
Meerut	15 0	14 8	22 8	22 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	17 0	110 0	100 0	11 8	10 8
Saháranpur	15 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	7 8	10 0	11 4	12 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	12 12	12 0	24 8	22 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	10 8
Dehra Dún	14 5	14 0	21 0	21 0	5 8	5 8	6 12	6 12	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 11	20 8	19 0	19 0	12 0	20 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Garhwál	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	25 8	25 0	...	...	15 0	17 0	120 0	180 0	10 0	9 0
Sultanpur	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	28 0	22 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	26 0	150 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	15 8	15 6	22 8	23 0	7 0	8 0	13 12	27 8	28 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	21 8	22 0	18 0	20 0	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	
Unao	14 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	21 12	22 0	23 8	23 0	22 0	22 12	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Lucknow	14 8	14 0	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	10 12	24 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	10 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	17 4	16 0	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 8	13 8	20 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	21 12	22 0	21 4	23 0	20 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Barabanki	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	23 0	23 8	18 3	18 8	22 0	22 0	14 0	13 0	25 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	21 3	20 4	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 8
Gonda	15 2	15 8	24 0	23 8	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	25 8	27 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	26 8	24 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 5
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	26 4	27 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	‡	16 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sitapur	16 4	15 0	26 4	27 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	24 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 8
Kheri	16 8	16 8	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	24 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	21 4	23 2	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 0
Bánswara	19 6	18 3	22 8	22 8	8 9	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 12	27 8	27 8	20 0	22 8	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 1½	12 1½	17 3	17 3	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	17 9½	19 8½	9 6	10 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	13 10¾	14 1	17 15½	17 15½	10 2½	7 6¾	160 0	160 0	9 9	9 6
Sirohee	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	6 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	27 8	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	11 0	11 0	16 1	15 4	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 4	15 11	15 8	14 11	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	12 6	12 1	17 8	17 15	5 0	9 11	9 11	11 12	18 0	18 5	11 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 5	17 5	19 13	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 15	10 12	14 4	14 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	19 8	18 8	15 12	15 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	18 12	18 4	18 4	‡	‡	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Kishengarh	12 12	12 0	19 0	19 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	26 0	27 0	...	8 0	*	*	11 0	11 0
Boondee	18 0	17 0	25 0	27 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Kotah	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 4	10 4
Jhallawar	17 1	17 2	23 12	23 2	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	24 1	24 5	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	24 5	24 5	20 6½	21 6½	25 7	25 7	12 11	12 11	240 0	240 0	10 3	10 3
Tonk	16 6	15 9	22 0	21 3	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	25 4	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	19 8	...	...	...	...	175 0	175 0	10 3	11 12
Jeypore	14 12	14 4	20 8	19 12	5 0	5 0	7 12	7 12	19 0	21 8	17 8	17 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	18-12 to 23 0	20-0 to 22 0	23 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	105 0	105 0	12 8	12 8
Kerowlee	16 14	17 4	21 9	24 4	11 4	11 4	11 6	11 14	23 2	22 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 15	24 6	...	...	35 0	27 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	16 12½	15 15½	25 7½	25 13½	9 0	9 0	10 11	10 11	22 5½	23 6½	20 11½	21 7½	...	...	12 6	12 6	25 10¾	26 7	...	...	33 1½	32 15	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhurtpore	16 11	16 4½	25 9½	25 10½	6 8	6 8	7 13½	7 13½	27 8	27 12	24 2	24 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	26 5	26 8	18 0	25 0	28 4	22 0	220 0	220 0	12 4	12 4
Ulwur	15 13	15 9	23 6	23 6	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	23 12	24 6	21 5	22 10	...	...	12 12	12 12	23 6	24 7	25 10	26 4	24 2	21 12	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	15 12	15 7	20 8½	20 4	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 8	17 5½	17 0	16 5½	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 8	11 12¼	17 8	17 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5½	18 4½	17 10½	17 0	10 8	10 8	110 0	110 0	12 10½	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	12 0
Bálmer	10 12	10 5	...	...	4 8	4 9	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	11 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	10 12	10 12	14 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	13 5	13 6	16 1½	17 8	8 8	8 0	9 8	8 8	17 2	17 13	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	16 8	16 10	18 2	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 2½
Western—																										
Jodhpore	10 5 to 11 4	11 12	15 10	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 12	16 4	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	15 13	16 4	15 10	16 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 7	13 2
Jeysulmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 4	7 10	8 0	10 10	10 12	9 4	9 6	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 13	10 13	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 10½	11 0	...	...	...	...	15 6	16 6	...	...	9 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	14 12	15 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	19 4	20 12	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 2	23 10	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	12 4	12 4
Goona	20 0	19 12	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	17 0½	17 4½	24 7	22 9½	6 6	6 6	8 8½	8 8	22 0½	22 0½	21 4½	20 12	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 1	17 4½	27 1½	25 8	18 1	17 8½	170 0	170 0	12 3	11 11

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Seven and half pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholai, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		FireWood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	16 0	14 0	25 0	23 0			10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Ferozepore	15 0	15 0	27 0	28 0			9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	70 0	70 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0			9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 8
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	16 0	26 0	26 0			9 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0			11 0	11 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	9 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0			10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	14 0	26 0	24 0			11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	14 0	15 0	23 0	23 0			9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	17 0	16 0	26 0	26 0			9 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0			11 0	11 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0			8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	27 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	17 0	15 0	28 0	28 0			9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	17 0	16 0	30 0	30 0			10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0			10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	10 0	15 0	14 0			7 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	150 0	150 0	11 12	11 12
Kángra	12 0	11 0	19 0	18 0			9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	14 0	15 0	24 0	24 0			10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Gujránwala	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0			11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Gujrát	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0			10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0			11 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0			8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	85 0	80 0	13 4	13 8
Hazára	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0			8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	11 0
Peshawar	15 0	14 0	29 0	29 0			9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	43 0	43 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	30 0	29 0			13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	102 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0			8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0			9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	13 0	14 0	23 0	23 0			12 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	17 0	16 0	30 0	30 0			10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0			7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	38 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0			11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	14 0	14 0	29 0	29 0			8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 12	10 12	15 8	15 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	80 0	80 0	11 12	11 12
Tando Muhammad Khán	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Quetta	11 0	11 0	17 4	17 4	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 4	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholai, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		FireWood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Murmagao	8 0	8 0	*	*																						
Ratnágiri	9 0	9 4	*	*																						
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	5 12	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Bombay	8 13	8 10	14 9	13 15	7 5	7 1	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	70 0	70 0	13 0	13 0
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	*	*	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 8
Deccan—																										
Dhárwar (Hubli)	9 5	9 5	*	*	9 11	9 11	10 7	10 7	16 15	16 15	15 0	15 0	15 15	15 15	15 0	15 0	10 15	10 15	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	8 12	8 8	21 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 12	11 0	10 12	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 8
Sátara	8 0	8 0	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	12 5	12 5	10 8	10 8	12 5	12 5	12 4	12 4	9 12	9 12	10 4	10 4	12 5	12 5	90 0	90 0	12 2	12 2
Sholápur	11 12	11 4	*	*	9 12	9 12	10 5	10 5	16 10	16 10	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	15 0	15 0	85 5	85 5	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	*	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	16 10	16 10	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	8 10	8 10	12 14	12 14	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	13 1	13 1	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	15 7	15 7	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khándesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	12 15	12 3	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	16 4	16 4	10 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khándesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Gujarat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 6	11 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	13 5	13 5	22 13	22 13	7 10	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	13 5	13 5	18 13	18 13	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	107 0	107 0	13 8	13 13
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 2	12 9	12 9	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	17 2	17 2	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 2	17 2	73 2	73 2	10 13	10 13
Ahmadabad (Dashrohi)	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	12 0	12 0	16 10‡	19 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Kattyawar—																										
Rájkot	12 12	12 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	14 4	14 4	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 3	11 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	11 2	19 1	19 1	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 2	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	11 2	11 2	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 6	10 6	16 0	16 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	12 11	12 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 6	14 6	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	9 2	9 2
Chhindwára	12 11	12 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	14 6	14 6	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 11	10 11
Nágpur	11 14	11 4	...	...	6 13	7 14	10 5	10 10	17 8	17 8	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95 0	95 0	10 11	10 11
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 13	9 13	15 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	12 1	...	...	14 13	14 13	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	17 15	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Raghalkhand (Sutna)	18 8	17 0	29 0	31 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	13 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	21 8	21 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Mandla	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Seoni	13 9	13 5	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 10	...	...	16 10	16 10	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Hoshangábád	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	11 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	190 0	190 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	15 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 11	10 11
Chanda	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	15 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	10 11	10 11
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 10	14 10	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	20 2	...	...	21 2	20 2	80 0	80 0	9 6	9 6
Raipur	13 2	13 2	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	...	...	18 10	18 10	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 6	10 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Basim	13 10	13 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 5	10 5	20 10	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 8
Akola	10 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 3	12 3	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	10 8	11 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 2	11 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 9	9 11	*	*	6 12	6 10	7 14	7 14	14 7	14 7	15 2	15 13	15 15	15 15	11 8	12 15	11 4	11 15	12 7	14 7	12 7	14 7	135 0	130 0	9 0	9 4
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 4	7 0	7 14	7 9	15 3	15 3	15 3	15 3	15 0	15 0	11 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	14 3	12 8	14 3	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	7 12	7 12	*	*	7 12	7 12	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 c	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Cholai, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 8	10 8	**	**	**	**	16 2	16 2	...	...	8 12	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	136 2	136 2	12 10	12 10
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	11 5	**	**	**	**	14 10	14 10	...	...	9 6	9 8	...	...	10 1	9 11	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	10 11	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	14 13	14 13	15 14	15 14	14 13	14 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	133 11	133 11	14 15	14 15
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 0	8 6	11 10	11 8	11 3	11 3	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	274 3	274 3	11 3	11 3
Salem	9 6	9 6	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	14 3	14 3	15 13	15 13	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	9 4	9 4	221 2	221 2	14 3	14 3
Central—																										
Bellary	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 10	15 8	15 8	12 3	12 3	14 10	14 10	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	133 11	133 11	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 3	6 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 10	13 11	13 11	13 2	13 2	14 10	14 10	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	15 13	15 13	14 3	14 3	15 13	15 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 5	15 13	15 2	14 6	13 2	*	*	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	17 5	17 5	15 13	15 13	17 5	18 3	...	...	8 12	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	119 2	119 2	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	6 8	6 8	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 8	8 8	14 14	14 14	14 2	15 3	15 3	15 3	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	4 8	5 6	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 8	11 0	14 6	14 0	14 2	14 2	15 3	14 10	...	...	8 8	9 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 8	10 8	16 13	16 13	11 5	*	17 6	17 6	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	12 14	12 14	*	*	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	*	...	...	8 5	8 11	9 0	9 3	13 2	13 3	10 10	*	14 3	14 3	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 2	9 2	*	*	*	*	13 11	13 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	136 2	136 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 11	9 6	10 5	9 13	16 6	16 6	12 6	12 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 10	100 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 8	10 14	*	*	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	...	...	10 6	10 14	10 14	10 14	*	*	14 8	14 8	15 2	14 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 5	6 5	...	...	9 14	9 3	10 8	9 10	14 0	14 0	14 10	14 10	15 11	15 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	5 11	5 11	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 6	10 6	*	*	14 11	14 13	*	*	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 2	10 8	10 10	11 0	14 10	14 0	13 2	13 2	14 11	15 6	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	17 8	18 0	12 0	18 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 12
Bangalore	7 5	7 7	7 1	7 0	6 5	6 4	7 0	6 14	15 0	14 4	...	...	17 6	17 6	...	...	9 6	9 8	...	...	9 11	10 1	96 0	96 0	10 4	10 4
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	130 0	130 0	9 12	9 12
Tumkur	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	6 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	7 8	14 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	8 0	72 0	72 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	18 14	18 14	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	6 13	7 6	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	10 0	10 0	17 14	17 14	...	...	21 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 9	450 0	450 0	11 0	9 0
Chitaldroog	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	7 4	8 4	8 4	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Ajmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PRINTED AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 4th June 1892.

At the close of the previous week incipient monsoon conditions prevailed throughout the Indian region, which at the commencement of the week under review intensified, and resulted in the appearance of what was apparently a severe cyclone off the West Coast and in a very general fall of rain over the Peninsula and the north-east of India. The north-western parts of the country were less affected, but even here the wind blew from the normal monsoon directions, and thunderstorms, which are the usual forerunners of the regular rains, occurred over the North-West Himalayas.

On the 29th the barometer was changing rather irregularly. Readings were lowest over the east of the Punjab, and from this region an arm of low pressure extended south-eastward as far as Orissa. Pressure was highest in the extreme south. The wind was easterly and north-easterly on the Malabar Coast, but blew from the normal monsoon directions elsewhere. The easterly current up the north side of the Gangetic plain was particularly strong for the time of year. Ten inches of rain had fallen at Karwar, and light or moderate amounts all along the West Coast from Goa to Cochin, over the central parts of the Peninsula, and over Burma, Assam, and Bengal Proper. The chart of the 30th showed very little change in the general distribution of pressure, readings remaining highest in the south and low over the Punjab and down the Gangetic plain. The isobars opened out off the West Coast in a manner which raised the suspicion that a storm was developing there. The winds were generally unaltered. Heavyish rain had fallen along the West Coast from Ratnagiri to Cochin, light showers in the south of the Peninsula and at some central stations, and light or moderate general showers over North-East India. On the 31st the barometer was falling, except in parts of North-East India. On the West Coast the change was rapid, and a cyclonic storm existed off the West Coast to the west of Ratnagiri. Gradients were steep on the Malabar and South Konkan Coasts, and very strong, but irregular, winds prevailed on that coast. Moderate to heavy rain was reported from the west of the Peninsula, and general moderate rain from Burma, Assam, and Bengal. Light local showers were also reported from a few other parts of the country. The chart of June 1st showed comparatively little change. The cyclone off the West Coast had moved somewhat northward, and the barometer had risen at some stations on the mid-West Coast, while it had fallen fast in Sind and Kathiawar. Gradients remained steep off the West Coast, and cyclonic gales had prevailed there. Elsewhere the winds were fairly normal, though the force was steadily light over the Bay. Heavy rain had fallen at Ratnagiri and moderate rain along the coast to the southward, but elsewhere the fall was light, and, except in lower Burma and North Bengal, where it was general, was widely scattered. The chart of the 2nd showed that the cyclone off the West Coast was travelling north-westward or west-north-westward, and that the centre lay at about 300 miles to the south-west of the Kathiawar Coast. The barometer had recovered quickly throughout India. The wind was southerly

on the Konkan Coast and south-easterly in Kathiawar. The easterly current of wind up the Gangetic plain was exceptionally well marked, while elsewhere the directions were about normal. Rain in small or moderate amounts had fallen over the west of the Peninsula, at several central and north-eastern stations, and at Ranikhet and Mussoorie. By the morning of the 3rd the cyclone had disappeared from the Indian region and the barometer continued to rise everywhere. The winds were abnormally southerly on the West Coast, and were very variable over the central parts of the country, but elsewhere the directions remained fairly normal. Rain still in moderate or small amounts had fallen generally over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, but in North-East India the fall had decreased considerably, and was very widely distributed. On the 4th, except that pressure was much more uniform than usual on the West Coast, and the winds there very variable and light, the general conditions were of a decidedly monsoon character. Rain had fallen generally throughout the Peninsula, the central parts of the country and North-East India, and a thunderstorm had occurred at Ranikhet.

Temperature.—Notwithstanding the large extent of country which has received fairly general rain during the past week, the general temperature of India has been above the normal.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the various Provinces of India:

Province.	May.			June.				Mean variation of week.
	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·1	—2·1	—1·3	—1·8	+0·4	+1·7	+1·1	—0·4
Bengal and Assam . .	+1·0	+1·5	+0·2	—2·1	—0·5	+1·2	+1·7	+0·4
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	+4·1	+3·4	+3·0	+3·9	+1·5	+2·7	+4·1	+3·2
Punjab	+4·1	+1·1	+2·9	+6·5	+6·0	+5·6	+7·8	+4·9
Bombay	—0·9	—1·6	—1·4	—3·5	—2·8	—1·5	—1·7	—1·9
Berar and Central Provinces	+2·5	+2·6	+2·3	+2·3	+1·8	+0·3	—0·1	+1·7
Guzerat and Central India .	+1·3	+1·8	+1·7	+2·8	+3·6	+1·2	+1·9	+2·0
Sind and Rajputana . .	+1·1	+1·1	+2·0	+4·4	+5·9	+6·2	+4·6	+3·6
Madras	+2·8	+1·1	+0·3	—1·1	—0·4	—0·4	—3·0	—0·1
Mean for whole India . .	+1·7	+1·0	+1·1	+1·3	+1·7	+1·9	+1·8	+1·5

The above figures show that the mean diurnal excess for the whole of India for the week was 1·5°. In Burma, Bombay, and Madras, where the rain was most continuous, the mean temperature was below the normal, but in other parts of the country, and more particularly the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana, where no rain fell, the temperature was excessive, so that the net result as given above for the whole of India was + 1·5°. The general variations from day to day were very regular, ranging from +1° on May 30th to +1·9° on June 3rd. Over the Punjab and Sind the temperature was very high throughout

the week, the 8 A.M. temperatures frequently exceeding 100°, and the maxima ranging between 117° and 120°.

Rain.—The table at the close of the summary shows that there has again been a week of very general rain throughout India. In only ten of the rainfall divisions was there absolutely no rain during the week, but in four others the average actual rainfall for the division was less than one-tenth of an inch, so that fourteen divisions did not receive effective rain. In all the other divisions the rainfall was fairly heavy. The divisions which received actually or practically no rain were the North-West Provinces and Oudh divisions, the Punjab divisions except the Hill districts, Sind, and the Rajputana divisions. As shown in the earlier portions of the summary, the greater part of North-West India was outside the influence of the monsoon currents as they existed during the week under review, so that as thunderstorms were not very prevalent, this region had practically no rain. It was also noticed above that the wind over the Bay was below its normal strength, while, on the contrary, the West Coast was visited by a cyclonic storm, which gave general and heavy rain to the most western divisions, and occasioned unsettled weather over the whole of the Peninsula. In consequence of these conditions the parts of the Indian region which depend for their rainfall on the Bay branch of the monsoon had less than their normal amount of rain, while those which depend on the Arabian Sea branch had more than usual. The heaviest actual rainfall was in Malabar, which division had an average fall for the week of 7·07 inches; this was followed by 5·77 inches in Coorg, by 4·97 inches in Tenasserim, and by 4·88 inches in the Konkan. The third column of the table shows that all over the Peninsula, except in Coorg, and over most of the central parts of India the average fall for the week was in excess of the normal fall, while, on the contrary, all over Burma, Assam, Bengal, Upper India, Rajputana, Central India, and Sind the average actual fall for the week was less than usual. The excess was considerable on the West Coast divisions, but small over the centre and east of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. The greatest actual excess was 3·39 inches in the Konkan. The greatest actual deficiency was 6·56 inches in Arakan, but all over North-East India the deficiency was considerable.

The three final columns of the table only give the same information in a different form as that contained in the first three columns. With the present week the rainfall of the monsoon period commences.

The following are the principal large totals recorded during the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim . . .	Amherst . .	Thatôn . .	9·91 inches.
Central Burma . .	Shwegyin . .	Kyaikto . .	6·27 „
Assam	Khasia Hills .	Cherra . .	7·03 „
	Goalpara . .	Sudder .	7·18 „
Bengal	Cooch Behar .	Ditto . .	10·36 „
Behar	Champaran . .	Ditto . .	4·90 „
North-West Provinces .	Gorakhpur . .	Moharajganj .	1·0 „
Punjab	Kangra . .	Sudder . .	1·54 „
Malabar	Calicut . .	Tellicherry .	13·20 „
Mysore	Shimoga .	Nagar . .	10·15 „
Konkan	North Kanara .	Kumta . .	21·72 „
Deccan	Dharwar . .	? . .	15·30 „
Khandeish . . .	Nasik . .	Sinner . .	3·62 „
Madras	Cuddapah . .	Royachoti .	3·70 „
	Tanjore . .	Tiruvallur .	3·22 „

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 4th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 29th to June 4th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 29th to June 4th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	4·97	8·23	— 3·26	4·97	8·23	— 40
	Lower Burma	3·35	4·23	— 0·88	3·35	4·23	— 21
	Central Burma	2·93	3·56	— 0·63	2·93	3·56	— 18
	Upper Burma	1·66	?	?	1·66	?	?
	Arakan	2·09	8·65	— 6·56	2·09	8·65	— 76
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·34	2·53	— 0·19	2·34	2·53	— 8
	Assam (Surma)	4·27	6·71	— 2·44	4·27	6·71	— 36
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·17	2·80	— 0·63	2·17	2·80	— 23
	Deltaic Bengal	1·02	1·64	— 0·62	1·02	1·64	— 38
	Central Bengal	1·45	1·74	— 0·29	1·45	1·74	— 17
	North Bengal	3·00	3·58	— 0·58	3·00	3·58	— 16
	Orissa	0·63	1·00	— 0·37	0·63	1·00	— 37
	Chota Nagpur	0·55	0·87	— 0·32	0·55	0 87	— 37
	Behar (South)	0·20	0·71	— 0·51	0·20	0 71	— 72
	Do. (North)	0·97	1·05	— 0·08	0·97	— 1·05	— 8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·22	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·16	— 0·16	0	0·16	— 100
	Do. (North)	0·02	0·31	— 0·29	0·02	0 31	— 94
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·13	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·17	— 0·17	0	0·17	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submohtane)	0·07	0·40	— 0·33	0·07	0·40	— 83
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·14	— 0·14	0	0·14	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0·19	— 0·19	0	0·19	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·20	— 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·13	0·44	— 0·31	0·13	0·44	— 70
	Do. (North-West)	0·01	0·20	— 0·19	0·01	0·20	— 95
	Do. (West)	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0 10	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	7·07	4·68	+ 2·39	7·07	4·68	+ 51
	Madras (South Central)	1·21	1·07	+ 0·14	1·21	1·07	+ 13
	Coorg	5·77	6·65	— 0·88	5·77	6·65	— 13
	Mysore	1·63	0·96	+ 0·67	1·63	0 96	+ 70
	Konkan	4·88	1·49	+ 3·39	4·88	1·49	+ 228
	Bombay Deccan	1·95	0·89	+ 1·06	1·95	0·89	+ 112
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·39	0·88	+ 0·51	1·39	0·88	+ 58
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·22	0·92	— 0·70	0·22	0·92	— 76
	Central Provinces (West)	0·15	0·48	— 0·33	0·15	0·48	— 69
	Ditto (Central)	0·35	0·34	+ 0 01	0·35	0·34	+ 3
	Ditto (East)	0·46	0·39	+ 0·07	0·46	0 39	+ 18
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·20	0·14	+ 0·06	0·20	0·14	+ 43
	Kathiawar	0·16	0·12	+ 0·04	0·16	0·12	+ 33
	Sind	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·04	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·10	0·74	— 0·64	0·10	0·74	— 86
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·05	0·58	— 0·53	0·05	0·58	— 91
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·18	— 0·18	0	0 18	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·80	0·63	+ 0·17	0·80	0·63	+ 27
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·75	1·10	— 0·35	0·75	1·10	— 32
	Hyderabad (South)	0·49	0·84	— 0·35	0·49	0 84	— 42
	Madras (Central)	0·68	0·56	+ 0·12	0 68	0·56	+ 21
	East Coast (Central)	0·47	0·37	+ 0 10	0·47	0·37	+ 27
	Ditto (South)	0·82	0·51	+ 0·31	0·82	0·51	+ 61
	Madras (South)	0·83	0·34	+ 0·49	0·83	0·34	+ 144

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SIMLA, *9th June, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Rainfall heavy on the West Coast, good in the Central district and adjoining uplands in Cuddapah and parts of the Southern districts, and fair showers in parts of Deccan, Karnatic, and Circars. Fair subsequent rain in parts of Kurnool, North Arcot, and Salem. Rain is much wanted in Ganjam, Nellore, Bellary, and Anantapur. Cultivation and sowing are proceeding where rain has fallen. Recent rains have improved water-supply, and will encourage the growth of pasture, but fodder is extremely scarce. Prices have not much changed, but have fallen slightly in the West Coast districts, and risen slightly in the Deccan and Ganjam. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 57,128, Karnatic 17,315, and Central 9,955: *Total* 84,398 against 81,035 last week; increase in Bellary and Nellore and decrease in Kurnool and Cuddapah. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 741, Karnatic 58, and Central 231: *Total* 1,030 against 1,128 last week. Loans disbursed for wells:—Deccan Rs. 6,16,000, Karnatic Rs. 3,96,000, and Central Rs. 9,23,000: *Total* Rs. 19,35,000. Wells completed—553, 1,834, and 1,180: wells constructed or repaired—5,283, 1,873, and 6,532 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Deccan Rs. 58,000, Karnatic Rs. 51,000, and Central Rs. 65,000: *Total* Rs. 1,74,000 disbursed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency except Upper Sind. Good or moderate in Konkan, Deccan, and Karnatak; generally slight in Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind.* Preparations for monsoon cultivation are progressing generally. Sowing continues in eleven districts. Water-supply has improved in parts of Karnatak, but still insufficient in parts of seven districts. Fodder is scarce in parts of ten districts. Cattle are poor in parts of five districts. Prices are generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*: Bijapur 364, Belgaum 3,177, Dharwar 867, and Kolhapur 10,344: *Total* 14,752 against 15,431 last week.

* A heavy fall has occurred in Surat since date of report.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Rain has fallen all over the Province during the week. More rain is still wanted in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and in South Behar and Orissa generally. Cultivation is now in general progress. Early rice and jute sowings are nearly finished. Sowing of late rice and autumn crops are in progress. Spring rice harvest is almost over. Millets are still being gathered. Sugarcane is doing well. Indigo prospects are favourable. Fodder and water supplies generally sufficient, but still reported to be scanty in places in Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Reports from districts under special notice show a marked improvement in the condition of crops. Good rain in Dinajpur and Purneah, where prospects are favourable. In Bhagalpur the rainfall has been satisfactory in the north, but deficient in the south. More rain is

wanted in Monghyr. In Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and Champaran heavy rain fell on the 6th, and cultivation will now be pushed on. In Gya the rainfall is still scanty. No marked change in prices. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Champaran 605, Muzaffarpur 14,432, Darbhanga 45,184, Monghyr 1,364, Bhagalpur 10,405, Dinajpur 313, and Purneah *nil*: *Total* 72,303 against 57,407 last week. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:— Darbhanga 766, Monghyr 274, Bhagalpur 1,497, and Purneah 433: *Total* 2,970 against 4,615 since last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th June.*—There has been rain in most districts, the fall being heaviest in the Central and Hill districts. In the latter the autumn crops are germinating, and prospects have much improved. In the plains preparations for the autumn crop have begun in several districts. Sugarcane and indigo are doing well. Supplies are adequate, but fodder continues scarce in Almora. Locusts have appeared in one pargana of the Cawnpore district, but no damage is reported. Prices have slightly risen in some districts, and are still high in Almora.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th June.*—Slight rain has fallen in two districts. Prices are rising in four districts; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops is over. Sowings of autumn crops have commenced in most districts. Ploughings await rain in some districts. Water is getting scarce in Umballa, Kangra, and parts of Rawal Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan. Canals are flowing feebly in Hissar and also in Mooltan, except the Sikandrabad and Sidhnai canals. The Bara river in Peshawar is almost dry. Wells are drying up in Jullundur. Rain is wanted throughout the Province. Prospects of standing crops are reported average, except in two districts, where they are bad. The extra spring crop is said to be below average in Dera Ismail Khan. Condition of cattle is reported good in all districts except three, where they are suffering from scarcity of fodder. Fodder is sufficient in three districts only; scarce elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 8th June.*—Heavy rain in Raipur; moderate in four districts, and slight in four others. Preparation of land for autumn sowings is in full progress. Sowing of rice has commenced in Bilaspur. Prices are falling in Raipur; elsewhere steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th June.*—In Lower Burma good rain has fallen throughout. In Upper Burma the rainfall is abundant in most districts, the rainfall in the scarcity districts to date being very largely in excess of that for the same period of last year. Agricultural prospects are promising, and ploughing for and sowing of paddy and other crops are in active progress both in Lower and Upper Burma. The price of paddy has fallen in several districts, including the affected district of Meiktila, but has risen considerably in Bassein, Shwebo, and Tharawaddy, and slightly in Henzada. There is a slight rise in the price of rice and wheat in Mandalay; elsewhere prices of rice, wheat, and *jowar* are more or less stationary, with an inclination to fall. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 2,354, Yeu 764, Lower Chindwin 1,039, Myingyan 957, Meiktila 3,469, Yamethin 7,279, and Magwe (for week ending 28th May) 55: *Total* 15,917 against 15,585 last week.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of early rice is over. Transplanting of winter rice has begun. Condition of cattle is normal. Fodder is plentiful, except in Sylhet.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th June.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good in two districts. Ploughing operations in progress in parts. Prospects are improving. Prices have slightly risen in three districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 260, Kolar 1,687, Tumkur 1,087, Mysore 64, Shimoga 227, and Chitaldroog 259: *Total* 3,584 against 2,474 last week.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields and forming of nurseries are in progress. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) crop is thriving. Coffee and cardamoms are in good condition. Prices stationary. Water and forage supply for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 8th June.*—BERAR: Average rainfall moderate. Weather hot. Land is under preparation for autumn crops. Water is scarce in three districts and fodder insufficient in another. Prices are rising in one district.

HYDERABAD: Slight fall of rain during the week and every likelihood of a good monsoon, which will dispel fears of scarcity of fodder and water. Prices continue high.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th June.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week, but not sufficient for agricultural purposes in three Agencies, and in the Neemuch District. Condition of agricultural stock is generally good. Pasturage is still scarce in Bhopal; generally good in other Agencies. Water is scarce in the Neemuch Cantonment. Prices of food-grains are rising in Bundelkhand; no change in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th June.*—Rainfall slight in Ajmere-Merwara and five Agencies and three tehsils of Bikanir]; light showers in Merwara. No change since last week in Ajmere. Standing crops are fair in Meywar. Outturn of harvest is fair in Kerowli. Agricultural stock is good in eight Agencies; poor elsewhere. Cattle still suffering from want of fodder in Ajmere and Marwar, which is scarce in Ajmere and most other Agencies. Prices are rising in Ajmere and Marwar, but fairly steady elsewhere. In Kotah 1,906 emigrants reported as returning and cattle 7,474; in Ajmere emigration has practically ceased, and immigration is in progress. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 30,898, Marwar report not received, Kishengarh 1,823, and Bikanir 5,159: *Total*, exclusive of Marwar, 37,880 against 37,968 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 10,218, Marwar report not received, Kishengarh 170, and Bikanir 2,201: *Total*, exclusive of Marwar, 12,589 against 12,993 last week.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd June.*—Weather cloudy. Wheat harvested. Prices have slightly fallen.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VIII of 1892-93.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 30th May 1891. Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 28th May 1892. Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th May 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 28th May 1892.	Total increase in 1892-93.	Total decrease in 1892-93.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
28th May 1892	East Indian (*a*)	604	1,577	10,36,606	657	1,577	11,51,537	730	93,12,959	96,94,279	3,81,320	...
28th ditto	Patna-Gya	197	57	9,181	161	57	8,714	153	1,04,100	87,744	...	16,356
28th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	130	712	1,06,574	150	755	1,22,590	162	10,33,600	11,51,306	1,17,706	...
28th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	59	199	10,682	54	199	16,125	81	97,666	1,26,744	29,078	...
28th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,52,349	183	831	1,31,653	158	13,91,248	12,88,176	...	1,03,072
28th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	127	752	1,17,332	156	752	1,34,681	179	10,12,196	11,15,374	1,03,178	...
28th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,72,409	283	1,674	6,19,000	370	39,31,905	42,77,084	3,45,179	...
28th ditto	Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	1,12,525	108	1,044	90,255	86	9,26,610	7,44,467	...	1,82,143
28th ditto	South Indian	150	901	1,49,918	166	1,043	1,45,013	139	12,77,986	12,01,843	...	76,143
	TOTAL	250	7,745	21,67,576	280	7,932	24,19,568	305	1,90,88,270	1,96,87,017	5,98,747	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
28th May 1892	North Western (*d*)	264	2,395	5,76,681	241	2,450	5,74,835	235	47,32,791	44,63,704	...	2,69,087
28th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,89,942	274	692	2,22,022	321	19,67,422	19,14,557	...	52,865
28th ditto	Eastern Bengal	284	777	1,84,931	238	777	1,86,170	240	18,23,025	13,94,778	...	4,28,247
28th ditto	Bengal Central (*e*)	117	125	12,910	103	125	13,560	108	1,27,144	1,12,259	...	14,885
28th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	272	34	8	356	45	2,867	2,394	...	473
28th ditto	Jorhát	47	25	1,290	52	25	1,719	69	8,210	9,125	915	...
28th ditto	Burma (*f*)	203	556	1,05,588	190	715	1,29,991	182	9,86,998	12,60,134	2,73,136	...
	TOTAL	251	4,578	10,71,614	234	4,792	11,28,653	236	96,48,457	91,56,951	...	4,91,506
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
28th May 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	12,18,457	817	1,492	9,77,578	655	1,13,95,562	93,51,022	...	20,44,540
28th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	3,78,689	821	461	4,33,000	939	31,05,139	34,10,802	3,05,663	...
28th ditto	Madras	216	840	1,94,765	232	840	2,01,963	240	15,33,766	14,86,497	...	47,269
	TOTAL	468	2,793	17,91,911	642	2,793	16,12,541	577	1,60,34,467	1,42,48,321	...	17,86,146
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,116	50,31,101	333	15,517	51,60,762	333	4,47,71,194	4,30,92,289	...	16,78,905
	Assisted Companies.											
28th May 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	22,553	139	162	20,421	126	1,84,567	1,81,123	...	3,444
28th ditto	Tárakeshwar	258	22	5,144	234	22	5,037	229	61,095	55,633	...	5,462
28th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	10,199	152	67	10,090	151	83,166	85,735	2,569	...
28th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,897	127	78	9,186	118	84,293	85,486	1,193	...
	TOTAL	135	329	47,793	145	329	44,734	136	4,13,121	4,07,977	...	5,144
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
28th May 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*h*)	154	354	50,517	142	355	46,786	132	4,51,364	4,38,370	...	12,994
28th ditto	Mysore section, Southern Mahratta Railway	86	296	28,598	97	311	22,499	72	2,07,795	1,91,124	...	15,671
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	6,233	87	72	6,120	85	49,877	63,169	13,292	...
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	68	4,295	63	93	6,220	67	38,415	55,068	16,653	...
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,496	115	13	1,210	93	13,466	11,712	...	1,754
28th ditto	Kolhápur	55	29	1,970	68	29	1,550	53	(*i*) 10,373	13,505	3,132	...
	TOTAL	107	832	93,109	112	873	84,385	97	7,71,290	7,73,948	2,658	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
28th May 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	8,724	81	108	14,434	134	1,00,078	1,12,074	11,996	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
28th May 1892	Jodhpur-Bickanir	72	188	9,238	49	292	23,800	82	86,432	1,71,653	85,221	...
28th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	33,858	101	338	57,264	169	3,28,254	3,97,662	69,408	...
28th ditto	Morvi	63	94	7,548	80	94	9,628	102	66,156	63,055	...	3,071
	TOTAL	76	616	50,644	82	724	90,692	125	4,80,812	6,32,370	1,51,558	...
	GRAND TOTAL	269	17,001	52,31,371	308	17,551	53,95,007	307	4,65,36,495	4,50,18,658	...	15,17,837

(*a*) Includes the Nalháti State Railway, now amalgamated with the East Indian Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, the Company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April to 30th May 1891.

SIMLA, *the 9th June, 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 5	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 3	17 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 8	8 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	125 0	130 0	18 0	18 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 6	11 2	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 10	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 11	6 6	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	7 7	7 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	18 14	18 14
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 2	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 3	11 3	...	...	8 12	8 0	9 13	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 3	‡	‡	...	...	392 0	392 0	12 4	12 4
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 5	11 10	...	...	8 4	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 12	21 13	20 10	8 9	9 0	68 0	68 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	7 11	8 6	9 11	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡	9 11	‡	‡	5 10	5 10	218 0	218 0	7 3	7 3
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	‡	‡	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 4	5 13	5 13	285 0	356 4	14 4	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 5	13 1	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 12	24 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 11	9 14	11 9	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	27 0	27 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	20 0	20 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 5	13 14	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	116 0	116 0	10 9	10 10
Cachar	7 12	7 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	8 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 6	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 1½	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 8	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0*	13 0*	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 5⅓	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 8
Tippera	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 6	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Dacca	11 8	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 0	10 0	...	...	11 4	10 0	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 4
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 4	12 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	10 15	11 0	14 7	14 8	7 13	7 14	10 7	10 7	15 3	15 13	12 3	12 2	...	...	11 12	11 14	15 0	15 0	15 3	15 12	14 12	14 15	86 0	86 13	11 3	11 4
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	11 13½	11 13½	17 12½	17 12½	10 0	10 2½	11 8½	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9⅜	15 9⅜	...	...	17 12½	17 14½	...	...	10 10½	10 10
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 2	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	14 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 12
Central—																										
Bankura	12 4	12 0	...	16 0	11 4	12 4	14 6	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 4	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 4
Burdwan	11 4	11 8	‡	19 0	10 14	11 4	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 7
Birbhum	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	7 2	12 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 12	...	...	16 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	11 4	...	...	9 0	9 12	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	12 12	12 0	19 8	19 8	10 8	9 12	11 4	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	...	...	20 1	20 6	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	10 0	9 1	...	...	9 0	9 1	11 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	10 13	10 13	16 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 5	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	6 12	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13†	14 7†	...	...	13 13	14 7	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	10 13	10 13	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6†	16 6†	...	...	16 6	16 6	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 0	11 8	20 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 8 to 12 8	8 2 to 12 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 8 to 15 0	13 4 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	11 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 15 0	160 0	150 0	9 0	9 12
Palámau	12 6	12 6	18 9	14 1	12 6	12 6	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	15 3	16 14	16 14	18 9	17 0	...	...	8 1	8 1
Hazáribágh	12 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	...	13 4	13 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Khesari, husked. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1892—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*.																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 6 to 14 7	14 2	18 14	19 15	9 7	8 14	11 0	11 5	‡	17 13	...	...	...	...	12 5	14 2	18 14	18 14	16 12 to 17 1	17 13	16 12 to 18 6	18 1	178 8	189 0	10 12	10 12
Gaya	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	8 8	9 0	11 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 12	...	...	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	10 8	12 8	12 8	20 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	20 8	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	13 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	10 1	10 1	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	16 6	16 12	17 10	17 10	164 0	164 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	14 4	17 9	17 9	9 14	9 14	12 1	12 5	...	...	...	...	17 9	18 11	...	...	17 9	17 9	17 9	17 0	18 0	17 9	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	12 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 9	17 9	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	13 4	13 8	19 0	18 8	8 4	9 0	11 5	11 14	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 4	18 8	18 4	18 0	19 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 4
Champaran	12 8	12 8	19 0	18 0	8 0 to 9 0	9 0	12 8 to 13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	17 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 12	13 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	12 0	22 0	16 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 9	12 1	18 2½	18 11½	10 0	9 1½	10 5	10 0	20 14	20 9½	17 11½	18 2	...	...	11 2	11 2	19 8	18 9	22 4	21 13	21 8½	20 13½	130 0	130 0	10 4½	9 12
Ghazipur	14 13	14 12	18 10	18 10	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	20 10	20 10	17 6	17 6	25 12	25 12	10 5	10 4	20 0	20 0	20 10	20 10	22 8	21 4	154 10	154 10	9 0	9 0
Jaunpur	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Allahabad	13 4	13 8	20 8	21 12	8 12	8 12	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	20 8	20 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 12	23 8	..	...	22 8	21 8	97 0	97 8	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	19 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	10 4	10 4	12 12	12 12	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	25 12	25 4	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	18 6	18 6	23 8	22 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	24 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	25 4	...	...	27 0	27 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	21 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 0
Cawnpore	15 4	14 8	21 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 0	26 0	25 8	20 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 8	26 0	26 0	23 8	23 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 4
Etáwah	14 14	15 0	21 10	23 8	5 0	5 0	11 12	11 12	22 8	23 8	21 2	23 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	22 1	23 0	22 11	24 0	24 14	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 2	14 12	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	...	...	24 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 8	17 0	22 4	23 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	17 0	18 0	26 8	27 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	12 0
Etah	16 12	17 4	23 4	25 8	7 4	7 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	14 8	...	19 8	19 8	10 4	10 4	20 8	19 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	12 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	19 0	18 12	26 0½	26 4	8 2	8 4	12 3	12 8	24 13½	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 14	24 11½	...	...	24 12	23 4	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 0	14 8	24 0	23 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 12	23 0	...	...	15 0	14 8	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	16 0	16 8	24 8	26 8	7 0	7 8	10 8	11 0	25 0	30 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 8	...	...	29 0	29 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	15 0	15 12	25 0	25 0	5 4	5 0	10 4	11 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	29 0	28 0	130 0	140 0	11 0	11 8
Bulandshahr	16 4	17 0	24 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	9 12	9 10	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 12	24 8	20 0	22 0	16 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Submontane—																										
Ballia	15 4	15 4	19 4	19 4	9 12	9 12	11 12	11 12	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	20 0	21 12	20 8	21 4	20 8	20 8	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	13 4	14 12	19 3	20 10	8 14	8 14	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	21 10	23 0	177 8	177 8	9 3	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	20 10	21 10	9 0	9 0	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	19 12	21 3	19 12	19 12	21 10	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 13
Basti	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 8	9 8	10 0	22 0½	22 0½	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	15 12	16 4	23 12	24 12	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 8	...	...	22 8	24 0	150 0	150 0	11 0	11 8
Budaun	15 4	15 12	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	12 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	23 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	27 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	15 10	15 3	25 0	25 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	23 12	25 0	16 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	23 2	20 12	...	22 8	20 ...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
Bareilly	14 1	14 11	21 1½	21 15	7 10½	7 13	11 11½	11 11½	18 12	21 1½	16 6½	18 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	18 12	19 15	18 12	21 8	22 5	21 8	125 0	125 0	19 8½	10 0
Moradabad	15 4	15 0	25 8	24 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	20 8	21 8	23 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 4
Naini Tal	11 0	17 8	16 12	30 0	6 0	10 0	8 6	12 8	...	22 8	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	14 2	21 4	...	22 8	9 8	140 0	140 0	7 4	10 10
Almora	9 0	9 4	11 8	11 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	11 12	11 4	...	...	9 0†	9 0†	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8
Bijnor	14 14	14 10	24 12	25 6	10 11	10 11	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 10	...	...	24 12	24 12	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	14 12	14 9	23 9½	24 3	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	17 9	19 4	15 6	17 9	9 14	9 14	6 9	6 9	22 8	23 1	18 11	20 14	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	14 8	15 0	23 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	100 0	110 0	11 4	11 8
Saháranpur	15 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	21 8	21 0	15 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	12 12	12 12	21 8	24 8	21 8	25 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	15 0	14 5	22 0	21 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 12	17 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	21 0	20 11	20 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Garhwál	11 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 8	15 0	21 8	21 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Sultanpur	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	25 8	16 0	16 0	25 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	15 8	15 8	21 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	27 0	27 8	17 8	19 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	25 8	26 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	20 0	18 0	14 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 6	14 8	21 12	22 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 0	25 0	24 0	21 8	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 8	21 12	23 0	23 8	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	16 8	17 4	24 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	...	23 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 6	13 8	19 8	20 8	9 14	10 0	12 8	13 0	21 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	20 8	21 12	...	21 4	20 12½	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 3	23 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	24 10	25 8	23 0	24 0	21 0	21 3	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	15 4	15 2	24 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	12 12	12 12	22 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 6	23 6	24 0	25 4	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 12
Bahraich	15 8	15 0	23 8	23 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 8	24 0	25 8	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	16 0	16 4	24 8	26 4	8 0	8 0	13 0	‡	28 0	23 0	22 0	‡	‡	‡	18 0	15 0	25 8	27 0	‡	28 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 9	16 8	27 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	24 0	...	32 0	27 0	26 0	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 8	15 0	20 0	21 4	9 11	8 12	10 10	10 0	17 8	18 12	13 7	13 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 4	18 7	20 0	23 11	25 0	...	...	15 15	16 0
Bánswara	19 6	19 6	22 8	22 8	8 12	8 9	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	30 0	28 12	27 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5½	12 12½	16 6½	17 3	8 9½	7 13	9 6	8 9½	17 3	17 9½	10 15	9 6	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 10½	14 1	12 14½	13 10½	16 6½	17 15½	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 9
Sirohee	9 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	5 8	6 8	6 0	7 8	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	19 0	19 0	13 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	14 0	11 0	16 1	16 1	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	16 4	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	12 7	12 6	17 8	17 8	5 0	5 0	9 10	9 11	18 0	18 0	15 4	11 12	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 5	17 5	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 15	9 15	13 12	14 4	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	13 0	12 12	16 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	14 12	15 12	‡	...	‡	‡	‡	17 4	19 0	17 4	18 4	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	17 8	18 0	25 8	25 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	9 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	...	26 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	16 15	17 1	23 6	23 12	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	23 9	24 1	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	24 5	24 5	19 6	20 6½	25 7	25 7	12 11	12 11	175 0	175 0	10 6	10 3
Tonk	15 10	16 6	20 10	22 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	9 8	24 0	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	11 12	11 12
Jeypore	14 0	14 12	19 *	20 8	5 0	5 0	7 12	7 12	19 0	19 0	16 12	17 8	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	18-4 to 22 0	18-12 to 23 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	115 0	115 0	12 8	12 8
Kerowlee	16 14	16 14	21 14	21 9	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 6	20 10	23 2	17 8	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 9	21 15	...	...	30 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	16 14½	16 12½	25 5	25 7½	8 2	9 0	10 6½	10 11	20 12½	22 5½	19 14	20 11½	...	...	12 6	12 6	25 3½	25 10½	...	...	32 9½	33 1½	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhurtpore	17 2	16 11	24 12	25 9½	6 8	6 8	7 13½	7 13½	26 12	27 8	22 8	24 2	...	...	10 4	11 4	24 12	26 5	15 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	200 0	220 0	12 4	12 4
Ulwur	15 13	15 13	24 5	23 6	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	23 13	23 12	21 4	21 5	...	...	12 12	12 12	23 6	23 6	24 0	25 10	27 11	24 2	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	15 4	15 12	18 14½	20 8½	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	20 3	22 1½	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 13	18 12	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 8	12 8	17 8	17 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 5½	16 8	16 5½	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 5½	18 0	17 10½	10 8	10 8	110 0	110 0	12 12	12 10½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	14 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	¶	‖	11 8	11 0
Bálmer	10 12	10 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	10 12	10 12	14 0	14 0	6 4	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	13 2	13 5	16 0	16 1½	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	17 8	17 2	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 14	16 8	16 10	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	10 0 and 11 9	10 5 and 11 4	14 6	15 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	14 1	13 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 13	15 0	15 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 10	7 10	10 10	10 10	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 13	10 13	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 8	10 10½	...	...	...	...	15 15½	15 6	...	...	9 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Mhowe Cantonment	13 14	14 12	20 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	19 0	19 4	15 6	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 3	18 0	19 8	21 2	24 0	24 0	160 0	140 0	11 9	12 4
Goona	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 4½	17 0½	25 8	24 7	6 6	6 6	6 12½	8 8½	22 5	22 0½	20 15½	21 4½	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 3½	18 1	27 10	27 1½	17 15	18 1	159 4	170 0	11 15	12 3

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Seven and half pies per bundle. ¶ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Hissar	16 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	...	...
Ferozepore	14 0	15 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	...	...
Montgomery	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	...	...
Central—														
Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	7 0	9 0	21 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	...	...
Delhi	15 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...
Rohtak	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	...	...
Karnál	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0
Lahore	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...
Sub-montane—														
Umballa	17 0	17 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0
Ludhiána	17 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	...	...
Jullundur	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0
Hoshiárpur	16 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...
Gurdáspur	17 0	17 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...
Amritsar	15 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...
Hills—														
Simla	11 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0
Kángra	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0
North-western—														
Sialkot	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...
Gujránwála	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	...	...
Gujrát	15 0	16 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...
Jhelum	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...
Rawalpindi	14 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	...	...
Hazára	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	...	...
Peshawar	14 0	15 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...
Kohát	14 0	14 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...
Western—														
Sháhpur	15 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Jhang	12 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0
Mooltan	13 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...
Bannu	17 0	17 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	15 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	...	...
Muzaffargarh	14 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...
D. G. Khan	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	18 0	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	10 8	10 0	17 0	15 8	7 8	7 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	‡	‡
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	10 12	16 0	15 8	8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	11 12	...	...
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 8	10 8	...	...	9 8	...	11 8	11 4	‡	‡	15 0	11 8	...	...
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	18 0	...	...
Shikárpur	11 12	12 0	19 0	18 0	9 8	9 7	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	17 2	17 2	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	12 4	12 4	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...
Quetta	10 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	13 0	‡	‡

Districts.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chirna, cholá, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Ferozepore	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	300 0	300 0	12 8	12 8
Central—												
Gurgáon	...	...	25 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	...	...	23 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	95 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	...	...	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	...	...	26 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	...	...	20 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—												
Umballa	...	...	25 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 12
Ludhiána	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	...	...	21 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—												
Simla	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—												
Sialkot	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	...	...	20 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	95 0	95 0	13 8	13 12
Gujrát	...	...	20 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	...	...	20 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	...	...	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	85 0	85 0	13 8	13 4
Hazára	...	...	19 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	‡	80 0	80 0	13 0	11 0
Peshawar	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	‡	14 0	110 0	107 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	102 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—												
Sháhpur	...	...	20 0	22 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 4
Mooltan	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	40 0
Bannu	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	26 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	40 0	33 0
D. I. Khan	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	9 0	115 0	115 0	36 0	12 0
Muzaffargarh	...	...	17 0	17 0	++++	++++	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 0	24 0
D. G. Khan	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	160 0	12 0	11 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	++++	++++	12 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	7 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	‡	‡	70 0	70 0	8 0	8 0

Districts.	Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bombay—								
Konkan—								
Karwar	5 8	5 12	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 8
Ratnágiri	8 9	10 0	11 2	15 10	16 14	12 2	16 7	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	7 5	7 5	10 8	13 9	9 13	10 5	13 6	13 6
Bombay	7 3	7 1	10 12	13 9	10 13½	12 7	16 8	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	7 8	7 8	9 0	14 0	12 0	12 3	12 5	12 5
Deccan—								
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 11	10 7	16 5	15 15	15 9	15 15	18 15	18 15
Belgaum	9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	20 0	20 0
Sátara	9 13	7 14	12 10	12 4	12 4	12 5	14 ●	14 ●
Sholapur	7 8	10 5	16 10	19 7	17 3	17 5	...	...
Bijápur	7 15	9 6	14 2	13 1	12 10	15 12	16 6	16 6
Poona (City)	7 15	8 9	8 9	9 6	8 9	9 6	13 ●	13 ●
Khándesh—								
Ahmadnagar	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 4	10 4	14 3	14 3	...
Násik	7 0	9 0	10 8	16 8	...	15 1	21 ●	19 ●
Khándesh (Dhulia)	7 4	7 4	9 6	23 12	21 15	18 2	...	...
Guserat—								
Surat	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	●
Broach	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
Kaira	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	7 10	7 10	8 0	17 2	14 14	14 14	17 2	17 2
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	6 14	6 4½	8 0	19 0	15 0	15 8	20 0	20 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	8 0	8 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	21 ●	21 ●
Deesa Cantonment	9 0	9 0	11 0	20 0	14 13	15 0	...	...
	6 0	6 0	7 8	15 8	15 8	14 13	...	...
Kattywar—								
Rájkot	5 8	5 8	8 0	16 12	17 0	14 0	14 8	...
Central Provinces—								
Western—								
Nimar	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	10 0	19 0	...	...
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	9 0	10 8	10 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	7 1	7 1	10 6	16 6	15 8	19 0	...	...
Betúl	...	9 0	8 14	14 6	14 6	...	...	...
Chhindwára	7 4	7 4	10 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...
Nágpur	11 4	12 8	10 10	17 2	17 2	...	...	...
Wárdha	10 0	11 7	7 8	17 2	...	...	...	...
Central—								
Narsinghpur	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Saugor	9 7	9 13	9 13	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
Damoh	12 0	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	8 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...
Mandla	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Halaghát	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Chanda	...	...	13 9	12 11	14 13	15 5	...	...
Eastern—								
Biláspur	14 10	14 10	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...
Raipur	11 6	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	14 0	18 6	17 8	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—								
Buldána	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...
Básim	8 0	10 0	10 5	22 5	20 10	6 10	20 0	...
Akola	7 0	7 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...
Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...
Amraoti	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 13	16 4	14 0	14 0	...
Wún	8 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	...	8 0	...
Nizam's Territories—								
Secunderabad	6 10	6 12	7 14	7 14	14 7	15 8	15 15	21 ●
Boláram	7 4	7 4	7 14	7 14	15 3	17 8	18 0	●
Chadarghat	7 0	7 12	9 0	9 0	17 0			

● Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 14	10 2	10 5	10 8	*	*	*	*	15 11	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 0	12 10
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 10	9 14	12 0	11 5	*	*	*	*	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	14 13	14 13	15 14	15 14	15 10	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 0	8 0	11 10	11 10	11 3	11 3	12 3	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	11 0
Salem	9 6	9 6	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	14 3	14 3	16 5	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 2	221 2	15 3	15 3
Central—																										
Bellary	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 10	15 8	15 8	13 3	13 3	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 3	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 10	8 2	16 0	13 11	12 3	12 3	16 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 2	7 11	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	15 0	15 13	13 2	13 2	16 8	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 10	7 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 5	16 2	15 13	13 13	14 6	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	17 5	*	*	18 3	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	119 2	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	7 0	6 8	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 8	8 8	14 10	14 14	15 13	15 13	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	7 3	4 8	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 8	10 8	14 6	14 6	14 2	14 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 14	7 8	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 8	10 8	15 13	16 13	*	*	17 14	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	6 11	7 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	12 6	12 14	11 5	11 5	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 11	8 5	9 3	9 0	13 11	13 2	10 14	10 10	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 5	8 10	8 11	9 2	*	*	*	*	14 6	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 6	12 5
N. Arcot	6 13	7 0	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 11	10 5	16 6	16 6	12 6	12 6	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	100 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	6 3	7 0	...	...	10 6	9 10	11 6	10 8	*	*	15 6	15 6	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	6 5	5 14	...	...	10 0	10 6	10 6	10 14	*	*	13 13	14 8	18 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 5	6 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 14	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 10	14 10	15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 5	5 11	...	...	9 14	10 5	10 6	10 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 13
Madura	7 6	7 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	10 10	14 10	14 10	14 11	14 11	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	12 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 8	7 4	7 8	8 8	8 0	20 0	16 0	11 0	9 8	20 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	8 12	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	6 10	7 5	7 6	7 1	6 8	6 5	7 0	7 0	14 1	15 0	...	...	16 9	17 6	...	...	8 10	9 6	...	...	10 0	9 11	96 0	96 0	10 5	10 4
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	...	8 12	8 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	130 0	130 0	9 12	9 12
Tûmkûr	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	7 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 0	6 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	22 12	21 12	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	6 13	6 13	7 6	7 14	8 6	7 14	10 0	10 0	18 14	17 14	...	...	22 9	21 0	...	...	9 7	10 0	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 9
Chitaldroog	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	7 8	7 4	8 4	8 4	23 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	7 8	8 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 8	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

Year.	For the two months, April and May.																						Year.
	Bengal.				Bombay.				Sindh.				Madras.				Burma.				Total British India.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	1,66	11,62	3,51	16,79	1,46	4,93	88	7,27	18	15	24	57	57	2,06	2,88	5,51	125	73	6,01	6,99	4,12	19,49	23,61	13,52	37,13	1871-72
1872-73	2,17	9,94	4,21	16,32	91	7,09	98	18,98	18	16	72	1,06	66	2,19	2,23	5,08	67	87	8,22	9,76	4,59	20,25	24,84	16,36	41,20	1872-73
1873-74	1,57	9,48	2,67	13,72	98	5,94	86	7,78	15	9	22	46	78	2,11	2,71	5,60	62	80	9,04	10,46	4,10	18,42	22,52	15,50	38,02	1873-74
1874-75	1,64	10,45	2,21	14,30	1,16	5,08	88	7,12	22	8	22	52	56	2,39	2,08	5,03	74	1,10	6,95	8,79	4,32	19,10	23,42	12,34	35,76	1874-75
1875-76	1,67	12,73	2,95	17,35	1,23	6,50	2,31	10,04	18	20	54	92	63	2,33	2,79	5,75	79	71	11,94	13,44	4,50	22,47	26,97	20,53	47,50	1875-76
1876-77	2,28	10,33	1,73	14,34	1,41	6,75	38	8,54	23	9	7	39	95	2,13	1,31	4,39	97	92	8,50	10,39	5,84	20,22	26,06	11,99	38,05	1876-77
1877-78	2,61	12,61	2,20	17,42	1,89	8,17	43	10,49	45	15	12	72	92	1,41	34	2,67	98	1,08	7,14	9,20	6,85	23,42	30,27	10,23	40,50	1877-78
1878-79	2,31	12,38	1,98	16,67	1,55	7,80	49	9,84	39	9	8	56	1,02	1,85	82	3,69	1,45	1,21	7,94	10,60	6,72	23,33	30,05	11,31	41,36	1878-79
1879-80	1,75	11,13	1,37	14,25	1,75	6,38	55	8,68	46	11	7	64	85	1,38	73	2,96	1,31	94	9,82	12,07	6,12	19,94	26,06	12,54	38,60	1879-80
1880-81	2,26	8,39	1,02	11,67	1,68	7,60	44	9,72	88	16	7	1,11	95	1,67	1,68	4,30	85	1,29	9,10	11,24	6,62	19,11	25,73	12,31	38,04	1880-81
1881-82	2,52	9,27	1,97	13,76	1,89	7,56	51	9,96	84	22	10	1,16	75	1,64	1,55	3,94	1,30	1,30	11,24	13,84	7,30	19,99	27,29	15,37	42,66	1881-82
1882-83	2,55	4	2,26	4,85	2,07	—36*	45	2,16	62	2	16	80	86	...	67	1,53	1,80	1	13,64	15,45	7,90	—29*	7,61	17,18	24,79	1882-83
1883-84	2,51	...	3,09	5,60	1,99	12	29	2,40	74	...	12	86	84	...	1,00	1,84	1,65	4	13,49	15,18	7,73	16	7,89	17,99	25,88	1883-84
1884-85	2,17	7	1,59	3,83	2,01	11	43	2,55	89	2	13	1,04	89	3	1,42	2,34	1,51	3	9,27	10,81	7,47	26	7,73	12,84	20,57	1884-85
1885-86	2,16	3	2,05	4,24	2,03	12	23	2,38	82	...	19	1,01	92	1	38	1,31	1,16	2	11,15	12,33	7,09	18	7,27	14,00	21,27	1885-86
1886-87	2,20	3	2,00	4,23	2,00	12	35	2,47	73	2	25	1,00	1,14	1	86	2,01	1,64	—2*	10,79	12,41	7,71	16	7,87	14,25	22,12	1886-87
1887-88	1,96	7	2,19	4,22	2,73	10	42	3,25	98	2	19	1,19	1,50	...	86	2,36	2,27	...	11,51	13,78	9,44	19	9,63	15,17	24,80	1887-88
1888-89	2,39	64	2,97	6,00	2,72	1,11	45	4,28	91	17	16	1,24	1,66	15	75	2,56	1,77	17	6,91	8,85	9,45	2,24	11,69	11,24	22,93	1888-89
1889-90	2,27	1,15	2,24	5,66	2,97	95	53	4,45	1,08	20	20	1,48	1,68	...	1,02	2,70	1,48	54	11,54	13,56	9,48	2,84	12,32	15,53	27,85	1889-90
1890-91	2,37	90	2,79	6,06	2,89	1,87	45	5,21	1,19	8	25	1,52	2,08	15	76	2,99	1,63	1	12,74	14,38	10,16	3,01	13,17	16,99	30,16	1890-91
1891-92	2,73	1,15	2,36	6,24	3,10	1,56	31	4,97	96	38	19	1,53	1,66	38	61	2,65	1,43	17	12,19	13,79	9,88	3,64	13,52	15,66	29,18	1891-92
1892-93	2,76	1,71	2,24	6,71	2,98	1,66	41	5,05	90	5	20	1,15	1,83	9	65	2,57	1,86	7	7,49	9,42	10,33	3,58	13,91	10,99	24,90	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 15th June 1892.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 11th June 1892.

The daily weather reports for the period under review show another week of very unsettled weather. The cyclone in the Arabian Sea which was noticed last week left the weather in a very disturbed condition on the West Coast, and moderate to heavy rain, with variable winds, prevailed all over the west of the Peninsula. A well marked depression was also during the week developed over the Central Punjab, and the easterly winds up the north side of the Gangetic plain which this disturbance induced brought up a good deal of rain to that region. Finally, a very severe cyclone appeared over the north-west of the Bay towards the close of the week, and gave heavy rain in its neighbourhood. This general rain reduced temperature all over the country, and the weather was cooler than for several weeks past.

The chart of the 5th showed a deepish depression over the Punjab, whence an arm of relatively low readings extended south-eastward down the Gangetic plain as far as West Bengal. The wind was variable on the West Coast and over the Bay, easterly up the Gangetic plain, cyclonic over the Punjab, and generally westerly elsewhere. There was hardly any rain over North-West India and the Gangetic plain, and only light showers in Bengal, but elsewhere rain was general, and in parts of Burma and of the West Coast heavy. On the 6th the depression over the Punjab was filling up, while a large shallow area of low pressure had appeared over the north of Madras, the west of Bengal, and the east of the Central Provinces. With these exceptions, the general distribution was unaltered. Rain had extended up the Gangetic plain, and was also general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Burma; but there was very little in Bengal or over North-West India. On the 7th conditions were very similar to those reported on the 6th. The low pressure area in the north-west and that over West Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces, and North Madras still existed, while readings were highest in the extreme south. Rain had fallen fairly generally, except in the Carnatic, Sind, the greater part of the Punjab, and of the south of the Gangetic plain. The fall was very general, and moderately heavy over the north side of the Gangetic plain and on the hills. On the 8th a well marked cyclonic storm had appeared over the head of the Bay, but elsewhere there had been but little alteration in the distribution of pressure. Rain had fallen off considerably over the Gangetic plain, but fairly general falls were reported, except in the south-east of the Peninsula and the extreme north-west of India. At Ratnagiri the amount was very large. Cyclonic winds of increasing strength prevailed over the northern portion of the Bay area. The chart of the 9th showed that considerable development had occurred within the storm area over the north of the Bay, and gradients were very steep over North-East India. In North-West India, on the contrary, pressure was very uniform, and over the Peninsula the differences were moderate. Rain in moderate to large amounts had fallen over the west of the Peninsula, and False Point, in the immediate neighbourhood of the depression, had received four inches; but elsewhere, owing to the fact that the monsoon currents of the Bay were feeding into the cyclonic storm, the rainfall over the land was relatively light, while over the Gangetic plain there was practically none. Cyclonic gales prevailed over the head of the Bay. Early on the morning of the 10th the cyclone from the Bay crossed the coast near Balasore, and at 8 A. M. the barometer at Balasore marked 28·73 inches. This depression of the barometer was phenomenal, but the influence of the storm was not very widely felt, and, except in its immediate neighbourhood, the winds were not very strong. Heavy rain had fallen at Akyab, and moderately heavy rain to the south of the cyclone; but in

Bengal Proper the fall was light, and in the Gangetic plain and North-West India there was no rain. In the Peninsula and the west of the Central Provinces rain was general, and on the West Coast fairly heavy. On the morning of the 11th the centre of the storm lay between Sambalpur and Chaibassa, it having moved very slowly during the preceding twenty-four hours. Cyclonic gales and winds prevailed in its neighbourhood, and rain was universal over North-East India, the amounts received in some places being large. Slight rain had commenced in the east of the North-West Provinces, but generally over the Gangetic plain, North-West and Central India, and the Carnatic there was no rain. In the west of the Peninsula rain was general, but not heavy.

Temperature.—From the above it will be seen that rain has been very general throughout the country, and in consequence the mean temperature has been low.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India :—

Province.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·0	+1·6	+1·8	+0·8	—0·6	—1·8	—0·1	+0·5
Bengal and Assam	+1·5	+0·5	—3·2	—2·4	—2·8	—3·8	—5·6	—2·3
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	+1·8	—3·8	—11·5	—8·7	—5·7	—3·5	—3 8	—5·0
Punjab	+10·0	+0·3	—5·7	—6·2	—5·6	—3·1	—0·7	—1·6
Bombay	—2·3	—4·1	—2·0	—2·5	—3·1	—1·9	—1·5	—2·5
Berar and Central Provinces	—0·6	—4·0	—3·7	—4·5	—4·6	—2·4	+0·2	—2·8
Guzerat and Central India	—0·6	—3·0	—5·3	—4·3	—4·2	—1·8	—1·1	—2·9
Sind and Rajputana	+3·2	+1·1	—0·7	—1·7	—2·4	—1·1	+1·3	0
Madras	—2·8	—1·9	—0·2	—0·1	—2·1	—2·7	—1·8	—1·7
Mean for whole India	+1·4	—1·5	—3·4	—3·3	—3·5	—2·5	—1·5	—2·0

The mean diurnal deficiency for the whole of India was thus 2·0°. The coolest day was the 9th, with a mean deficiency of $3\frac{1}{2}$°; the warmest was the 5th, with a mean excess of 1·4°. The Provincial variations show a slight excess in Burma and no departure from the normal in Sind and Rajputana, and a general deficiency elsewhere. The largest variation was —5·0° in the North-West Provinces, in which region between the 6th and 8th both the maximum and minimum temperatures, but especially the former, were very low.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close shows that during the week under review rain has fallen in all the rainfall divisions except Sind and Rajputana (West). In Madras (South) and the Punjab (West and South) the amount received was very small, but generally the fall was fairly good. The largest average actual fall was in Arakan, where 14·91 inches fell; this was followed by 9·80 inches in the Konkan, by 9 inches in Tenasserim, by 7 inches in Orissa, and by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in Coorg. The average distribution of rainfall for the week differs somewhat from the actual. The region of heaviest rainfall on the average is in Arakan, but the next heaviest rainfall usually occurs in Malabar, while the rainfall of Orissa is usually light. These variations are due, in the first place, to the weakness of the monsoon current on the Malabar Coast; and, secondly,

to the exceptional rainfall occasioned by the cyclone which passed from the north-west of the Bay into Orissa.

The third column of the table shows that the rainfall was heavier than usual in thirty-four of the rainfall divisions, and lighter than usual in sixteen divisions. The region of deficient rainfall included the following divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim and Lower Burma, the Assam divisions, East, Deltaic, and North Bengal, the Punjab (South), Malabar, Madras (South-Central, Central, and South), Coorg, Sind, Rajputana (West), and the East Coast (South). In all other parts of the country there has been an excess. The largest actual deficiency was in Malabar, where only four instead of ten inches fell, but in Assam (Surma) and in parts of Bengal the deficiency relatively to the normal was equally great. The greatest excess was in Orissa, where the actual rainfall was more than six times the average. In the Gangetic plain, though the actual amount received was not large, the variation from the average was considerable.

The concluding three columns of the table show that for the two weeks from May 29th to June 11th the progress of the monsoon has been satisfactory over the greater part of the country. North-East India, including Burma, Assam, and Bengal Proper, has had deficient rain, and so also have most parts of the Punjab, of the south-west of the Peninsula, and of Sind, Rajputana, and Central India; but all the other divisions have had an excess. Rajputana (West) and Sind have had no rain during the period, while, on the contrary, Orissa, the North-West Provinces (East), Oudh (South), Guzerat and the Central Provinces (East) have had between two and three times their average.

The following are the principal large totals received during the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thatôn	13·90 inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Minbya	15·43 „
Bengal	Dinajpur	Thakurgaon	7·15 „
Orissa	Cuttack	False Point	13·49 „
Chota Nagpur	Lohardugga	Sudder	7·40 „
Behar	Purneah	Arrareah	10·22 „
North-West Provinces	Ghazipur	Zamania	5·97 „
	Fyzabad	Sudder	4·70 „
Punjab	Umballa	Jagadhri	2·06 „
	Kangra	Palampur	2·15 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Karkul	8·93 „
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	13·60 „
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Sangameshwar	23·62 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bhosa	28·50 „
Central Provinces	Sambalpur	Sudder	10·40 „
Central India	Sirdarpur	Ditto	5·03 „
East Coast	Godavari	Tuni	6·90 „
	Kistna	Repalli	5·70 „

The above figures show that the heaviest falls were received in North-East India and the west of the Peninsula.

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 11th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 29th to June 11th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 29th to June 11th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	9·12	9·52	— 0·40	14·39	17·70	— 19
	Lower Burma	3·91	4·50	— 0·59	7·25	8·72	— 17
	Central Burma	4·90	4·64	+ 0·26	7·83	8·20	— 5
	Upper Burma	2·33	?	?	3·98	?	?
	Arakan	14·91	12·30	+ 2·61	17·00	20·95	— 19
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·92	4·43	— 2·51	4·26	6·96	— 39
	Assam (Surma)	3·28	7·33	— 4·05	7·55	14·04	— 46
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·93	3·52	— 1·59	4·10	6·32	— 35
	Deltaic Bengal	2·24	2·39	— 0·15	3·25	4·03	— 19
	Central Bengal	2·08	1·91	+ 0·17	3·53	3·66	— 4
	North Bengal	2·72	4·55	— 1·83	5·73	8·13	— 30
	Orissa	7·15	1·14	+ 6·01	7·78	2·14	+ 264
	Chota Nagpur	4·43	1·02	+ 3·41	4·97	1·88	+ 164
	Behar (South)	1·69	0·39	+ 1·30	1·88	1·10	+ 71
	Do. (North)	3·08	0·87	+ 2·21	4·05	1·92	+ 111
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·63	0·21	+ 1·42	1·63	0·43	+ 279
	Oudh (South)	1·40	0·22	+ 1·18	1·40	0·39	+ 259
	Do. (North)	1·11	0·36	+ 0·75	1·13	0·67	+ 84
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·81	0·18	+ 0·63	0·81	0·31	+ 161
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·98	0·19	+ 0·79	0·98	0·36	+ 172
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	1·57	0·43	+ 1·14	1·64	0·83	+ 98
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·13	0·20	— 0·07	0·13	0·34	— 62
	Do. (Central)	0·71	0·22	+ 0·49	0·71	0·41	+ 73
	Do. (Submontane)	0·39	0·26	+ 0·13	0·39	0·46	— 15
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·19	0·89	+ 0·30	1·32	1·33	— 1
	Do. (North-West)	0·38	0·18	+ 0·20	0·89	0·38	+ 3
	Do. (West)	0·10	0·07	+ 0·03	0·10	0·18	— 44
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·09	10·03	— 5·94	11·16	14·71	— 24
	Madras (South Central)	0·69	1·14	— 0·45	1·90	2·21	— 14
	Coorg	5·28	7·15	— 1·87	11·05	13·80	— 20
	Mysore	1·17	1·16	+ 0·01	2·79	2·11	+ 32
	Konkan	9·80	5·63	+ 4·17	14·67	7·12	+ 106
	Bombay Deccan	3·18	1·70	+ 1·48	5·13	2·59	+ 98
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	2·24	1·46	+ 0·78	3·63	2·34	+ 55
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	2·83	1·84	+ 0·99	3·04	2·76	+ 10
	Central Provinces (West)	1·86	1·00	+ 0·86	2·01	1·48	+ 36
	Ditto (Central)	0·71	0·60	+ 0·11	1·06	0·95	+ 12
	Ditto (East)	3·46	0·91	+ 2·55	3·92	1·29	+ 204
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·86	0·49	+ 1·37	2·05	0·65	+ 215
	Kathiawar	0·52	0·21	+ 0·31	0·67	0·32	+ 109
	Sind	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·09	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	1·82	1·27	+ 0·55	1·93	2·01	— 4
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·32	0·14	+ 0·18	0·36	0·72	— 50
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·11	— 0·11	0	0·29	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·42	0·72	+ 1·70	3·22	1·35	+ 138
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	3·45	2·22	+ 1·23	4·20	3·32	+ 27
	Hyderabad (South)	3·33	0·26	+ 3·07	3·82	1·09	+ 259
	Madras (Central)	0·57	0·68	— 0·11	1·25	1·24	+ 1
	East Coast (Central)	1·06	0·69	+ 0·37	1·53	1·06	+ 44
	Ditto (South)	0·29	0·60	— 0·31	1·11	1·11	0
	Madras (South)	0·08	0·37	— 0·29	0·91	0·71	+ 28

SIMLA, *16th June, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 11th June.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast, Circars, and parts of Kurnool; useful showers in the remainder of the Deccan, Karnatic, and parts of the Central districts. Prospects in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and parts of Kurnool have much improved; conditions are favourable in the Central districts. Cultivation and sowing are proceeding where rain has fallen. Pasture is improving and difficulties of water-supply are generally lessened, but sufferings of grazing cattle are unabated in Bellary, Anantapur, and Nellore. Prices are very steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 56,390, Karnatic 21,990, and Central 8,876: *Total* 87,256 against 84,690 last week; increase chiefly in the Nellore district. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 790, Karnatic 78, and Central 211: *Total* 1,079 against 1,134 last week. Loans for wells:—Deccan Rs. 6,61,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,01,000, and Central Rs. 9,48,000: *Total* Rs. 20,10,000. Wells completed—560, 1,831, and 1,181: under construction or repair—5,581, 1,916, and 6,684 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Deccan Rs. 64,000, Karnatic Rs. 53,000, and Central Rs. 65,000: *Total* Rs. 1,82,000 disbursed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency proper, generally good or moderate. Water-supply in Deccan and Karnatak has improved. Slight rain in one district of Sind. Ploughing and sowing operations are progressing generally. Fodder is scarce in parts of twelve and water in parts of four districts. Cattle are poor in parts of five districts. Prices are steady, except in parts of five districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bijapur 325, Belgaum 2,557, Dharwar 745, and Kolhapur 7,651: *Total* 11,278 against 14,752 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th June.*—General and often heavy rain has fallen throughout the Province during the week. A cyclone in the north of the Bay which crossed the coast near Balasore on the morning of the 10th gave exceptionally heavy rain in parts of Orissa. Agricultural prospects are now generally reported to be favourable. Cultivation is being vigorously pushed on, sowings are making good progress, and all standing crops are doing well. Satisfactory reports come from the districts especially under observation as being affected. In all ample rain has fallen and agricultural operations are generally brisk. Prices remain almost stationary. Cattle are generally in good condition, and now get ample supplies of fodder and water throughout the Province. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Champaran *nil*—works closed, Muzaffarpur 8,667, Darbhanga 47,452, Monghyr 771, Bhagalpur 6,075, Purneah *nil*, and Dinajpur 346: *Total* 63,311 against 72,303 last week. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Darbhanga 732, Monghyr 253, Bhagalpur 1,470, and Purneah 341: *Total* 2,796 against 2,970 last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th June.*—Rain has been general and the fall heavy in several districts. Prospects have improved in the scarcity affected tracts of Almora and Jaunsar-Bawar pargana of Dehra Dun, but more rain is urgently needed in Garhwal, where some of the crops are thin and stunted. In the plains districts ploughings and sowings for the autumn crop are in progress. Sugarcane and indigo are flourishing. Locusts appeared in one pargana of the Cawnpore district and in another in the Jhansi district, but did no damage. Supplies are adequate. Fodder continues scarce in Almora and Garhwal. Prices are fluctuating, and show a tendency to rise in some districts: they continue high in Almora.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th June.*—Rain has fallen throughout the Punjab, except in three districts. Prices are generally stationary. Harvesting of spring crops is over. Sowings of autumn crops have commenced in some districts. Ploughings await rain in Hissar and Umballa. Water is getting scarce in Umballa, Kangra, and parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Canals are flowing in Mooltan, with the exception of the Sidhnai. The Bara river in Peshawar is improving slightly. Wells are drying up in Jullundur. Rain is much needed in all districts. Prospects of crops unfavourable in Kangra, poor in Shahpur, bad in Peshawar and on irrigated lands of Lahore; average elsewhere. White ants injuring sugarcane in parts of the Sialkote district. Condition of cattle is reported good, except in five districts, where they are suffering for want of fodder, which is generally scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 15th June.*—Sufficient rain has fallen in five districts; moderate to slight in others. Autumn sowings have commenced in four districts, and continue in the Bilaspur tahsil. Prices generally stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th June.*—Abundant rain has fallen in all districts except Bhamo, Pakkoku, and the three affected districts of Myingyan, Meiktila, Yamethin, where showers are light. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet weather paddy are in progress generally both in Upper and Lower Burma. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in three districts and slightly in five others; it is generally steady elsewhere. The price of rice and *jowar* has fallen slightly. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 2,466, Yeu 521, Lower Chindwin 629, Myingyan 1,160, Meiktila 2,880, Yamethin 6,111, and Magwe (for week ending 4th June) 86: *Total* 13,853 against 15,917 last week.

Assam.—*For week ending 15th June.*—Report not received.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th June.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general. Ploughing operations completed and sowing is in progress in parts. No material change in prices. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 208, Kolar 1,344, Tumkur 810, Shimoga 179, and Chitaldroog 230: *Total* 2,771 against 3,584 last week.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing and preparing of rice nurseries are in progress. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*), coffee, and cardamom are in good condition. Prices stationary. Water and forage supply for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th June.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather cloudy and sultry. Preparation of land for the ensuing crop is progressing. Water is scarce in one district and fodder insufficient in one district and in four other taluks. Prices are rising in Ellichpur. Sowing of cotton commenced in two taluks.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall of week over four inches. Recent rains have in a great measure tended to save the cattle from starvation. There is a fairly good quantity of water and grass available for them now. Prices still keep high.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th June.*—Rain general; nearly nine inches in Bundelkhand. Agricultural operations started in five Agencies. Prices of food-grains have fallen slightly in parts of Bhopawar, rising in Goona, and steady elsewhere. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th June.*—Rainfall good in six Agencies and at Abu; elsewhere moderate rain has fallen, except in Marwar, Dholpur, and Bikanir. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in two Agencies, and have commenced in part of Ajmere and also in Sirohi and Meywar. Standing crops are fair in Meywar. Agricultural stock is generally good and sufficient, except in Marwar, where cattle are suffering from want of fodder and water. Pasturage and fodder sufficient in eight Agencies; scarce elsewhere. Prices are rising in five Agencies; falling, or partly falling, in Ajmere and two Agencies; steady elsewhere. In Kotah 177 emigrants returning and 1,031 cattle. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 30,110, Marwar (for week ending 8th June) 7,306, Kishengarh 1,723, and Bikanir 4,142: *Total* 43,281 against 37,880 last week, exclusive of Marwar. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 10,353 (including 3,587 in receipt of home relief), Marwar (for week ending 8th June), 3,233, Kishengarh 170, and Bikanir 1,902: *Total* 15,658 against 12,589 last week, exclusive of Marwar.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th June.*—Rainfall good. Days bright and nights wet. Prospects of crops good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Miscellaneous.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH CERTAIN SELECTED FIRMS IN INDIA MAY BE PERMITTED TO TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF IRON AND STEEL OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

No. 226-M., dated Simla, the 14th June, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again the following papers:

Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2650, dated 25th June 1891.

Erratum to the above Resolution, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5178, dated the 30th December 1891.

Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 494 M., dated the 17th December 1891, to all Local Governments, &c.

Read also—

Letter No. 12341-106 A., dated the 30th October 1891, from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and enclosures.

Letter No. 1685, dated the 19th December 1891, from the Government of Bengal, General Department, and enclosure.

Letter No. 26, dated the 4th January 1892, from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and enclosure.

Letter No. 640 M., dated the 5th January 1892, from the Director General of Telegraphs.

Letter No. 118-91, dated the 6th January 1892, from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Letter No. 62 S., dated the 8th January 1892, from the Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India.

Letter No. 16-11, dated the 9th January 1892, from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Letter No. 77, dated the 7th January 1892, and No. 872, dated the 6th February 1892, from the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, and enclosures.

Letter No. 26 G.-A., dated the 19th January 1892, from the Resident at Hyderabad, and enclosures.

Letter No. 349 W., dated the 5th February 1892, from the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, and enclosure.

Letter No. 1198-152 W. A., dated the 7th March 1892, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, and enclosure.

Letter No. 494 S., dated the 17th March 1892, from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, and enclosures.

Letter No. 164 A-540, dated the 30th March 1892, from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, and enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—In paragraph 5, clause I, of Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 2650, dated 25th June 1891, Local Governments and Administrations were directed to furnish the Government of India with lists of the manufacturing firms that might be permitted in view of their general standing and the completeness of their manufacturing and testing plant to tender for the supply of articles of iron and steel made up from imported raw materials, subject to the conditions and restrictions mentioned in that Resolution.

2. The replies read above furnish the information required. A preliminary list of selected firms is published as Appendix A to this Resolution; other firms that, in the opinion of a Local Government, satisfy the necessary conditions will be added to this list from time to time, and subject to the checks and limitations prescribed in Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 2650, dated 25th June 1891, which must be strictly enforced, the firms specified are at liberty to tender for any of the less important supplies of articles of iron and steel manufacture required by all branches of the Public Works Department, except State Railways under construction. As regards the latter, the only circumstances in which supplies may be locally obtained are stated in paragraph 4 of that Resolution.

3. The conditions as regards the tests to be applied to the raw material and, when necessary, to the finished product, as defined in paragraph 5, clause IV, of Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 2650, dated 25th June 1891, require, however, to be re-stated. It has been ascertained that, except in isolated cases, the various railway workshops are not prepared to undertake the necessary tests. As a general rule, therefore, these tests must be carried out by the manufacturers themselves. In the case of all articles requiring to be tested before delivery, the specification must specify the tests that the material employed is to undergo. Such tests will be carried out invariably in the presence of a competent officer of the Public Works Department, one who has received special training in testing operations either at Cooper's Hill College or elsewhere being employed whenever available. Local Governments and Administrations that may place orders with firms outside their jurisdiction—as, for instance, orders placed by the Government of the Punjab or of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with firms in Bombay or Calcutta—should as a rule arrange with the administration in which the manufacturers' works are situated for the necessary supervision of the tests. In special cases, however, they may be authorised to depute an officer to supervise the testing under the rules for deputations on special duty laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. The actual testing will be in all cases at the sole cost of the manufacturer.

4. The annexed specifications (Appendix B), drawn up by the Director General of Stores at the India Office, show the conditions as regards tests and manufacture that are exacted in the case of iron and steel work procured from England for use in India, and will serve as a guide to officers in this country. No relaxation of the tests specified should be permitted, except on the express authority of the Local Government or Administration in each case. The conditions as regards manufacture may be modified as required by local conditions.

5. Nothing in this Resolution is to be taken as interfering with the discretion of the Local Governments concerned in regard to the employment of the agency of the various Government workshops for purposes of manufacture, or as implying that tenders must be called for in all cases from the firms named, or as restricting the power of the officers receiving the tenders to reject any or all of them as they may think fit.

Paragraph 3 of Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 2650, dated the 25th June 1891.

"Having regard, however, to the representations contained in the memorial read above, and with the view of encouraging local industries and the development of technical education, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has now resolved to modify, as a tentative measure, the existing orders prohibiting the local purchase of manufactured articles of iron and steel made up from imported materials. In so doing the Governor General in Council desires it to be clearly understood that this relaxation of existing rules is sanctioned solely in the hope of thereby effecting economy in the public administration, both by actual saving in the cost of articles purchased locally, and by avoiding the delays that are sometimes inevitable when the articles have to be procured by indent on England. It is not intended to sanction thereby a procedure in any degree of a protective nature, and firms that may obtain orders under this Resolution must be distinctly warned that no claim for compensation of any sort will be admitted in the event of its being found necessary to discontinue the practice of inviting tenders in India."

6. Attention is drawn to paragraph 3 of Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 2650, dated 25th June 1891, which is quoted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Directors General of Railways and Telegraphs.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that copy be forwarded to the Military and Finance and Commerce Departments, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Documents accompanying.

1. Appendix A.—List of selected firms referred to in paragraph 2 of Resolution.
2. Appendix B.—Specifications referred to in paragraph 4.

Appendix A.

List of the selected firms referred to in paragraph 2 of the Resolution.

In the Bengal Presidency.

1.—The Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Barakar.
2.—Messrs. Burn & Co.
3.— ,, Jessop & Co.
4.— ,, John King & Co. } of Calcutta.
5.— ,, Parry & Co.
6.— ,, Ahmuty & Co.

In the Bombay Presidency.

7.—Messrs. G. Gahagan & Co. } of Bombay.
8.— ,, Richardson & Cruddas }
9.— ,, Cosser & Co. } of Karachi, Sind.
10.— ,, Mackenzie & Co. }

In the Madras Presidency.

11.—Messrs. Massey & Co.
12.— ,, Oakes & Co. } of Madras.
13.— ,, Bhoram & Co.

In the Punjab.

14.—Messrs. J. Robson & Co., of Lahore.

APPENDIX B.

METRE GAUGE.

Specification of Ironwork of Bridges, spans of 6, 12, 20, and 40 feet.

Materials.

2. The wrought-iron is to be well and cleanly rolled to the full sections shewn on the drawing or in the specification, and free from scales, blisters, laminations, cracked edges, and defects of every sort, and the name of the maker is to be rolled or stamped on every piece.

It must be of such strength and quality as to be equal to the following tensional strains, and to indicate the following percentages of contraction of the tested area at the point of fracture, and percentages of elongation:

	Tensional stresses per square inch.	Percentage of contraction of fractured area.	Percentages of elongations in a length of 10 inches.
	Tons.		
Round and square bars, and flat bars under 6 inches wide .	24	20	15
Angle and T- bars, and flat bars 6 inches wide and upwards .	22	15	12
Plates	21	10	8
Plates across grain	18	5	4

The rivet iron must be of such a quality that any rivet will stand the following tests without showing signs of failure:

Bending double upon itself whilst cold.

Bending double upon itself whilst red hot.

The shank being nicked whilst cold and bent double, showing the fibre of the iron to be of good quality.

Flattening down the head whilst red hot until its diameter is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the shank without showing any signs of cracking at the edges.

Punching through the shank when at a red heat, with a taper punch a round hole the diameter of the rivet without showing signs of cracking or splitting.

The tests are to be conducted at the works of the Contractor or elsewhere, or both, as may be determined by the Consulting Engineer. The expense of the tests is to be borne as provided for in the Conditions of Contract.

No material is to be used which, in the opinion of the Consulting Engineer, falls short of the tests and other requirements of the specification, and no iron of foreign manufacture is to be used throughout the Contract.

Manufacture.

3. It is to be expressly understood that the greatest accuracy is to be observed in every part of the work, a main object of the designs being to facilitate as much as possible the erection of the work in India by perfection of workmanship in this country. All corresponding parts of all spans must be made exactly similar and interchangeable.

4. All plates and bars must be rolled to the full sections, and the angle irons to the full widths and weights per foot, shown on the drawings. All angle irons which do not hold their full widths and weights from end to end, or which have rough, jagged, or imperfect edges or ends, will be rejected.

5. All plates, bars, T-bars, and angle irons must be carefully levelled and straightened (the angle and T-bars by pressure and not by hammering) before and after they are punched or drilled. All edges of all plates, and the ends of all angle irons and bars, must be planed dead true to the dimensions, or, where planing is impossible, they must be dressed off fair with hammer, chisel, and file. No rough edges fresh from the shears will be permitted anywhere throughout the work.

6. All rivet holes to be filled in India are to be *drilled*.

All other rivet holes may be either drilled or punched, at the option of the Contractor, but any plate or bar in which the holes are not accurately in place will be rejected. The holes through which any one rivet passes must correspond in any number of plates or bars.

Although the word "rivets" may be used on the drawings, the rivet *holes* are to be made the sizes figured, and in no case must the diameter of the rivet be more than $\frac{1}{32}$ inch less than the diameter of the hole it has to fill. All loose rivets, and rivets with cracked, badly formed, or deficient heads, must be cut out and replaced by others. Rivets must also be cut out when required for the examination of the work. All riveted work must be absolutely in contact all over the whole surface.

All rivets, unless otherwise specified, are to be cup-headed at each end, and the heads are to contain not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ diameters of the rivet.

Whenever necessary for the division of the work for transport, the rivets are to be left out, but the holes in all cases must be drilled ready for riveting, and all the requisite rivets, including the spare rivets, must be sent with the ironwork.

7. In all cover plates, except in webs, the fibre of the iron must run in the direction of the length of the span.

The gussets and cover plates must be shaped to the full sizes shewn on the drawings, and any plate in which the rivet holes have been drilled nearer to the edge than shewn on the drawings will be rejected.

Where cover plates are used to connect plates of different thicknesses, so much of the covers must be planed down as will make them fit fairly over the joint, no packing plates being allowed. The figured dimensions on the drawings shew the different thicknesses after the cover plates have been planed down.

8. The main girders of all spans above 20 feet are to be built with a camber in the arc of a circle, the upper members being proportionately longer than the lower. The extent of the camber is in each case figured on the drawing.

The joints to be riveted in India must be chipped and filed so as to butt with perfect accuracy over the whole of the meeting surfaces to the true radius necessary for the specified camber, and any joint which fails to form a perfect butt all over will involve the rejection of the length or lengths of the members which cannot be made to fit without being shortened.

The spans of 20 feet and under are to be without camber.

9. The underside of the bearing plates of all main girders must be perfectly level and the rivets countersunk.

All bed plates are to be absolutely flat, and the guiding edges planed and truly parallel.

10. All bolts are to be screwed to Whitworth's standard thread, and all nuts must fit too tightly to be turned by hand. The heads and nuts for all timber bolts (except where otherwise shewn on the drawings) and service bolts are to be square; for other bolts they are to be hexagonal.

The head and body of all bolts are to be forged out of one piece of rod or bar iron. All bolts are to be screwed for a length of three diameters.

Completion of Work and Erection.

11. All the spans are to be temporarily erected complete, so that accuracy of fit and perfection of workmanship may be assured.

As the work is erected, all the holes which are left to be riveted in India must be filed at one and the same time by temporary bolts $\frac{1}{16}$ inch less in diameter than the holes which they fill firmly screwed or keyed up. It will not be sufficient that bolts shall be placed in a certain number of holes only at a time, nor will it be sufficient that only such a number of bolts shall be inserted as may temporarily hold the span together.

Painting, Marking, &c.

12. The whole of the ironwork, with the exception of the bolts and rivets, is to be scraped perfectly free from rust, scale, and dirt, and then brushed all over with boiling hot linseed oil. It is afterwards to be painted with two coats of good oil paint, the first being of red lead and the second of Roman ochre, or other colours to be specially approved by the Consulting Engineer. Wherever plates or bars are to be riveted together, the surfaces that will be in contact are to be thoroughly cleaned immediately before plating, and one of them is to be covered with a good coat of red lead paint.

One end of every case is to be painted the same colour as the span for which its contents are intended.

The bolts (including the service bolts) and rivets are to be heated to the temperature of melted lead, and then dipped into boiled linseed oil.

13. Every portion of every span is to be very distinctly stencilled with paint and marked with the punch for guidance in erection in India, and every piece or bundle of iron is to be similarly marked, and every packing case branded, with such shipping marks as the Consulting Engineer may require.

All parts of the work are to be stamped with the letters "I. S. R."

A neat casting bearing the name of the manufacturer, with place and date of manufacture, is to be bolted conspicuously on every main girder.

5' 6" GAUGE.

Specification of Ironwork of Bridges, spans of 6, 12, 20, 40, and 60 feet.

Materials.

2. The wrought-iron is to be well and cleanly rolled to the full sections shewn on the drawing or in the specification, and free from scales, blisters, laminations, cracked edges, and defects of every sort, and the name of the maker is to be rolled or stamped on every piece.

It must be of such strength and quality as to be equal to the following tensional stresses, and to indicate the following percentages of contraction of the tested area at the point of fracture, and percentages of elongation:

	Tensional stresses per square inch.	Percentage of contraction of fractured area.	Percentages of elongations in a length of 10 inches.
	Tons.		
Round and square bars, and flat bars under 6 inches wide	24	20	15
Angle and flat bars, 6 inches wide and upwards	22	15	12
Plates	21	10	8
Plates across grain	18	5	4

The rivet iron must be of such a quality that any rivet will stand the following tests:

Bending double upon itself whilst cold or red hot without showing signs of fracture.

The shank being nicked whilst cold and bent double, showing the fibre of the iron to be of good quality.

Flattening down the head whilst red hot until its diameter is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the shank without shewing signs of cracking at the edges.

Punching through the shank when at a red heat, with a taper punch, a round hole the diameter of the rivet without shewing signs of cracking or splitting.

The tests are to be conducted at the works of the Contractor or elsewhere, or both, as may be determined by the Consulting Engineer. The expense of the tests is to be borne as provided for in the Conditions of Contract.

No material is to be used which, in the opinion of the Consulting Engineer, falls short of the tests and other requirements of the specification, and no iron of foreign manufacture is to be used throughout the Contract.

Manufacture.

3. It is to be expressly understood that the greatest accuracy is to be observed in every part of the work, a main object of the designs being to facilitate as much as possible the erection of the work in India by perfection of workmanship in this country. All corresponding parts of all spans must be made exactly similar and interchangeable.

4. All plates and bars must be rolled to the full sections, and the angle irons to the full widths and weights per foot, shown on the drawings. All angle irons which do not hold their full widths and weights from end to end, or which have rough, jagged, or imperfect edges or ends, will be rejected.

5. All plates, bars, and angle irons must be carefully levelled and straightened (*the angle bars by pressure and not by hammering*) before and after they are punched or drilled. All edges of all plates, and the ends of all angle irons and bars, must be planed dead true to the dimensions, or, where planing is impossible, they must be dressed off fair with hammer, chisel, and file. No rough edges fresh from the shears will be permitted anywhere throughout the work.

6. All the rivet holes to be filled in India are to be *drilled*.

All other rivet holes may be either drilled or punched, at the option of the Contractor, but any plate or bar in which the holes are not accurately in place will be rejected. The holes through which any one rivet passes must correspond in any number of plates or bars.

All holes to be punched must be marked off with a centre punch, and punched with a nipple punch.

Although the word "rivets" may be used on the drawings, the rivet *holes* are to be made the sizes figured, and in no case must the diameter of the rivet under the head be more than $\frac{1}{32}$ inch less than the diameter of the hole for which it is intended. All loose rivets, and rivets with cracked, badly formed, or deficient heads, must be cut out and replaced by others. Rivets must also be cut out when required for the examination of the work. All riveted work must be absolutely in contact all over the whole surface.

All rivets, unless otherwise specified, are to be cup-headed at each end, and the shank of the rivet must project through the rivet hole before closing by a length of at least $1\frac{3}{8}$ diameters for a drilled hole and $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameters for a punched hole, a further and sufficient allowance for filling the hole being also made when the rivet passes through more than two plates or bars.

Whenever necessary for the division of the work for transport, the rivets are to be left out, but the holes, except those hereinafter mentioned, must in all cases be drilled or punched for riveting, and all the requisite rivets, including the 50 per cent. extra, must be sent with the ironwork.

7. In all cover plates, except in webs, the fibre of the iron must run in the direction of the length of the span.

The gussets and cover plates must be shaped to the full sizes shewn on the drawings, and any plate in which the rivet holes have been drilled nearer to the edge than shewn on the drawings will be rejected.

8. The main girders of all spans above 20 feet are to be built with a camber in the arc of a circle, the upper members being proportionately longer than the lower. The extent of the camber is figured on the drawing. Spans of 20 feet and under are to be without camber.

The joints to be riveted in India must be chipped and filed so as to butt with perfect accuracy over the whole of the meeting surfaces to the true radius necessary for the specified camber, and any joint which fails to form a perfect butt all over will involve the rejection of the length or lengths of the members which cannot be made to fit without being shortened.

9. The underside of the bearing plates of the main girders must be perfectly level and the rivets countersunk.

10. All bolts are to be screwed to Whitworth's standard thread, and all nuts must fit too tightly to be turned by hand. The heads and nuts for all timber bolts (except hook bolts) and service bolts are to be square; for other bolts they are to be hexagonal.

The head and body of all bolts are to be forged out of one piece of rod or bar iron. All bolts, except those which are fitted, are to be screwed for a length of three diameters.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

Specification of Steelwork, &c., for Bridges, spans of 40, 20, 12, and 6 feet.

Materials.

2. The bridges, including bolts, nuts, and rivets, are to be entirely of steel, except that iron may be used for service bolts, packings, and washers. The steel is to be well and cleanly rolled to the full sections shewn on the drawings or named in the specification, and free from scales, blisters, laminations, cracked edges, and defects of every sort, and the name of the maker, and the distinguishing number of the plate or bar, are to be rolled or stamped on every piece. The names of the makers from whom it is proposed to obtain the steel are to be submitted for approval to the Consulting Engineer.

The steel must be of such strength and quality as to be equal to the following tensional stresses, and to indicate the following percentages of elongation:

	Tensional stresses per square inch.	Percentages of elongation in a length of 10 inches.
	Tons.	
Steel in plates, either with or across the grain, and in angle or other bars, not less than	27	20
Or more than	31	
Steel rods for rivets and bolts not less than	25	25
Or more than	28	

Strips of steel, whether cut lengthwise or crosswise of any plate or bar, heated to a low cherry red, and cooled in water at a temperature of 82° Fahrenheit, must stand bending double round a curve of which the diameter is not more than three times the thickness of the piece tested. In addition to this, angle and other bars must stand the test known at Lloyd's as the ram's horn test.

All rivets and bolts are to be of steel, and the steel used for them must be ingot steel of a special quality, and the rivets and bolts must stand bending double, both hot and cold, and also flattening down from the head, without shewing cracks or other defects.

Side and end shearings must be taken as samples from every plate and flat bar and from as many angle, T, channel, and other bars as the Consulting Engineer shall require. At least 20 per cent. of the samples so taken will be tested for tensile strength, and the whole of them for bending in the manner described above; but it is to be distinctly understood that power is reserved to test every plate and bar for tensile strength if the Consulting Engineer think fit; also that such power will be exercised in the event of there being in his opinion any indication that the material supplied is not equal in every respect to the requirements or intentions of this specification. For this purpose each sample must bear a number stamped to the satisfaction of the Consulting Engineer corresponding to the plate or bar from which it is taken, and all samples must be kept until the completion of the Contract.

In addition to the above tests, samples of the steel supplied for use will be from time to time chemically examined; and should such examination shew the presence of silicon, phosphorus, or sulphur to a greater extent than 0·06 per cent. of any one of them, no further supplies of steel will be accepted from the makers of the bad sample until the Consulting Engineer is satisfied that in future supplies the percentages of silicon, phosphorus, and sulphur will be reduced so as not to exceed the maximum limit.

All the above tests, with the exception of the analyses, are to be conducted at the works where the steel is manufactured by some person to be appointed by the Consulting Engineer. Other tests may be conducted elsewhere, as the Consulting Engineer may direct. The expense of the tests and analyses is to be borne as provided for in the Conditions of Contract.

No plate or bar is to be annealed or otherwise manipulated after leaving the rolls without the special authority of the Consulting Engineer and his approval of the process employed, and when annealing is permitted, the test pieces are not to be cut off till the annealing is completed.

No material is to be used which, in the opinion of the Consulting Engineer, falls short of the tests and other requirements of the specification.

Firms tendering are required to submit with their tender the names of the makers from whom they propose to obtain the steel, and, in the event of the acceptance of their tender, it will be upon the understanding that the steel will actually be obtained from such firms, unless written permission be given to the contrary.

Manufacture.

3. It is to be expressly understood that the greatest accuracy is to be observed in every part of the work, a main object of the designs being to facilitate as much as possible the erection of the bridges in India by perfection of workmanship in this country. All corresponding parts of them must be made exactly similar and interchangeable.

4. All plates and bars must be rolled to the full sections, and bars to the full weights per foot, shown on the drawings. All angle or other bars which do not hold their full widths and weights from end to end, or which have rough, jagged, or imperfect edges or ends, will be rejected.

5. All plates and bars must be carefully levelled and straightened (*by pressure and not by hammering*) before and after they are punched or drilled. All edges of all plates, and the ends of all bars, of every kind, must be planed dead true to the dimensions, or, where planing is impossible, they must be dressed off fair with hammer, chisel, and file. Every sheared edge, whether of a plate or bar, must have at least $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch taken off it by machine or by the chisel, and any plate or bar too small to leave $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch for planing or chipping on every sheared edge will be rejected.

6. All holes are to be drilled, but the Contractor may, if he think proper, first punch a smaller hole of such diameter in each case as to leave at least $\frac{1}{8}$th inch of material all round to be subsequently drilled out; thus the *punched* hole intended to be enlarged to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch must not exceed at the largest end $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. When punched holes are thus drilled out, the punching must be so accurate that when the work is put together before drilling, a rivet $\frac{1}{32}$ inch less in diameter than the size of the punched hole can be easily passed through all the holes. All burrs left by the drill are to be completely removed. All punched holes are to be marked off with a centre punch, and punched with a nipple punch.

7. Although the word "rivets" may be used on the drawings, the rivet *holes* are to be made the sizes figured. All riveting is to be done by hydraulic, steam, or other machines of approved construction, and in no case must the diameter of the rivet under the head be more than $\frac{1}{32}$nd inch less than the diameter of the hole it is intended to fill. All loose rivets, and rivets with cracked, badly formed, or deficient heads, must be cut out and replaced by others.

Rivets must be cut out when required for the examination of the work.

All rivets are to be cup-headed at each end, and the heads are to project through the holes before closing not less than $1\frac{3}{8}$ diameters for a drilled hole and $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameters for a punched hole, a further and sufficient allowance for filling the hole being also made when the rivet passes through more than two plates or bars.

All plates must be shaped to the full sizes shewn on the drawings, and any plate or bar in which the rivet holes have been made nearer to the edge than shewn on the drawings will be rejected.

8. The ends of all plates, &c., must be chipped and filed so as to butt with perfect accuracy over the whole of the meeting surfaces, and any joint which fails to form a perfect butt all over will involve the rejection of the plates and bars which cannot be made to fit.

9. All screwed bolts are to be screwed to Whitworth's standard thread, and all nuts must fit too tightly to be turned by hand. The heads and nuts (except those for timber bolts, which are to be square) are to be hexagonal. The head and body of all bolts are to be forged out of one piece.

10. The bearing plates are to be perfectly level, and all rivet heads bearing on them countersunk and chipped flush with the surface.

Specification of Ironwork for Engine and Goods Sheds Roofing.

Materials.

2. The wrought-iron is to be well and cleanly rolled to the full sections shewn on the drawings or in the specification, and free from scales, blisters, laminations, cracked edges, and defects of every sort, and the name of the maker, and the distinguishing number of the plate or bar, are to be rolled or stamped on every piece.

The wrought-iron must be of such strength and quality as to be equal to the following tensional stresses, and to indicate the following percentages of elongation:

	Tensional stresses per square inch.	Percentage of elongation in a length of 10 inches.
	Tons.	
Wrought-iron, round and square bars, and flat bars under 6 inches wide	24	15
Wrought-iron, angle, T, H, and channel bars, and flat bars 6 inches wide and upwards	22	12
Wrought-iron plates	21	8
" " " across grain	18	3

The rivet iron must be of such a quality that any piece of it made into a rivet will stand the following tests:

Bending double upon itself whilst cold or red hot without shewing signs of failure.

The shank being nicked whilst cold and bent double, shewing the fibre of the iron to be of good quality.

Flattening down the head whilst red hot until its diameter is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the shank without shewing any signs of cracking at the edges.

Punching through the shank when at a red heat, with a taper punch, a round hole the diameter of the rivet without shewing signs of cracking or splitting.

The tests are to be conducted at the works of the Contractor or elsewhere, or both, as may be determined by the Consulting Engineer. The expense of the tests is to be borne as provided for in the Conditions of Contract.

No material is to be used which, in the opinion of the Consulting Engineer, falls short of the tests and other requirements of the specification.

Manufacture.

3. It is to be expressly understood that the greatest accuracy is to be observed in every part of the work, a main object of the designs being to facilitate as much as possible the erection of the work abroad by perfection of workmanship in this country. All corresponding parts must be made exactly similar and interchangeable.

4. All plates and bars must be rolled to the full sections and weights per foot shown on the drawings. All bars which do not hold their full widths and weights from end to end, or which have rough, jagged, or imperfect edges or ends, will be rejected.

5. All plates and bars must be carefully levelled and straightened (*by pressure and not by hammering*) before and after they are punched or drilled. All edges of all plates, and the ends of all bars, of every kind, must be planed dead true to the dimensions, or, where planing is impossible, they must be dressed off fair with hammer, chisel, and file.

6. All holes which are left unfilled are to be drilled, but the Contractor may, if he think proper, first punch a smaller hole of such diameter in each case as to leave at least $\frac{1}{8}$th inch of material all round to be subsequently drilled out; thus the *punched* hole intended to be enlarged to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch must not exceed at the largest end $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. All burrs left by the drill are to be completely removed. The other holes may be punched or drilled, at the option of the Contractor, but any plate or bar in which the holes are not accurately in place will be rejected. All punched holes are to be marked off with a centre punch, and punched with a nipple punch. All ironwork intended to be riveted or bolted together must be absolutely in contact over the whole surface.

Although the word "rivets" may be used on the drawings, the rivet *holes* are to be made the sizes figured. All riveting is to be done by hydraulic, steam, or other machines of approved construction, and in no case must the diameter of the rivet under the head be more than $\frac{1}{32}$nd inch less than the diameter of the hole it is intended to fill. All loose rivets, and rivets with cracked, badly formed, or deficient heads, must be cut out and replaced by others.

Rivets must be cut out when required for the examination of the work.

All rivets are to be cup-headed at each end, and the heads are to contain not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameters of the rivet.

7. The gussets and cover plates must be shaped to the full sizes shewn on the drawings, and any plate or bar in which the rivet holes have been made nearer to the edge than shewn on the drawings will be rejected.

8. In all cover plates the fibre of the material must run in the direction of the length of the principal strains.

9. The ends of all plates, &c., to be jointed abroad must butt with perfect accuracy over the whole of the meeting surfaces, and any joint which fails to form a perfect butt all over will involve the rejection of the plates and bars which cannot be made to fit without being shortened.

10. All screwed bolts are to be screwed to Whitworth's standard thread, and all nuts must fit too tightly to be turned by hand. The head and body of all bolts are to be forged out of one piece of rod or bar iron.

11. All bolts are to be turned and fitted to the work. The holes are to be bored for them the exact size, so that the bolts have no shake whatever in the holes.

Completion of Work and Erection.

12. The work is to be erected temporarily complete as a whole in every respect, with all bolts, nuts, and washers in place, so that accuracy of fit and perfection of workmanship may be ascertained by inspection.

Painting, Marking, &c.

13. The whole of the ironwork, with the exception of the bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, after being scraped perfectly free from rust, scale, and dirt, and well brushed with steel brushes, is then to be immediately painted with one good coat of red oxide of iron paint. It is afterwards to be painted with one coat of good oil paint of such colour as shall be approved by the Consulting Engineer. The bolts are to be heated to the temperature of melted lead, and then dipped into boiling linseed oil. Wherever plates or bars are to be riveted together, the surfaces that will be in contact are to be well cleaned immediately before plating.

14. Every portion of the work is to be very distinctly stencilled with paint and marked with the punch for guidance in erection, and every piece or bundle of iron is to be similarly marked, and every packing case branded with such shipping and other marks as the Consulting Engineer may require.

Packing, &c.

15. The work is to be sent out in convenient parts for shipping and for erection, divided as indicated on the drawings.

All projecting plates or angle bars are to be kept in shape by timber or angle irons bolted or spiked to them, as may be directed by the Consulting Engineer.

16. All straight bars and plates, except small pieces, are to be sent out in convenient bundles temporarily riveted or bolted together, or bound with rod iron, as may be directed by the Consulting Engineer.

All bolts, nuts, and washers, all plates under 12 inches square, and generally such small articles as may be selected by the Consulting Engineer, are to be packed in strong cases, each weighing, when full, not more than 7 cwt. The cases are to be made of $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch deal boards, with $1\frac{1}{8}$-inch elm ends, nailed with $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch wire nails, and strengthened by battens and $1\frac{1}{8}$-inch No. 16 B. W. G. hoop iron, and the whole made secure for transit to India.

17. The cost of all painting, temporary erection, testing, marking, packing, and delivery is to be included in the price named in the tender.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. IX OF 1892-93.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 6th June 1891. Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open	Week ending 4th June 1892. Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 6th June 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 4th June 1892.	Total increase in 1892-93.	Total decrease in 1892-93.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
11th June 1892	East Indian (*a*)	604	1,577	10,16,494	645	1,577	11,06,670	702	1,03,29,453	1,08,00,949	4,71,496	...
11th ditto	Patna-Gya	197	57	8,244	145	57	8,712	153	1,12,344	96,456	...	15,888
4th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	130	712	1,02,107	143	755	1,54,740	205	11,35,707	13,06,412	1,70,705	...
11th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	59	199	10,938	55	199	14,091	71	1,08,604	1,44,717	36,113	...
4th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,48,577	179	831	1,29,507	156	15,39,8 5	14,50,118	...	89,707
11th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	127	752	1,06,415	141	752	1,09,006	145	11,18,611	12,33,557	1,14,946	...
4th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,44,344	266	1,674	5,74,000	343	43,76,249	48,54,111	4,77,862	...
4th ditto	Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	1,03,540	99	1,044	87,303	84	10,30,150	8,54,466	...	1,75,684
4th ditto	South Indian	150	901	1,43,163	159	1,079	1,57,548	146	14,21,149	13,60,685	...	60,464
	TOTAL	250	7,745	20,83,82:	269	7,968	23,41,577	294	2,11,72,092	2,21,01,471	9,29,379	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
4th June 1892	North Western (*d*)	264	2,395	6,77,497	283	2,450	5,66,185	231	(*k*) 54,24,958	49,84,808	...	4,40,150
4th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,67,087	241	692	1,93,186	279	21,34, 09	21,06,279	...	28,230
4th ditto	Eastern Bengal	284	777	1,89,454	244	777	1,82,790	235	20,12,479	15,71,670	...	4,40,809
4th ditto	Bengal Central (*e*)	117	125	12,843	103	125	17,930	143	1,39,987	1,30,222	...	9,765
4th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	261	33	8	350	44	3,128	2,744	...	384
4th ditto	Jorhát	47	25	1,214	49	25	1,959	78	9,424	11,087	1,663	...
4th ditto	Burma (*f*)	203	556	93,043	167	715	1,23,388	173	10,80,011	13,76,964	2,96,923	...
	TOTAL	251	4,578	11,41,399	249	4,792	10,85,788	227	1,08,04,526	1,01,83,774	...	6,20,752
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
11th June 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	11,77,192	789	1,492	9,43,720	633	1,25,72,754	1,02,98,884	...	22,73,870
4th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	500	461	3,53,867	768	461	4,46,000	967	34,50,006	38,82,898	4,23,892	...
4th ditto	Madras	216	840	2,03,245	242	840	1,82,805	218	17,37,010	16,47,144	...	89,866
	TOTAL	468	2,793	17,34,304	621	2,793	15,72,585	563	1,77,68,770	1,58,28,926	...	19,39,844
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,116	49,59,525	328	15,553	49,99,050	321	4,97,43,308	4,81,14,171	...	16,31,217
	Assisted Companies.											
11th June 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	15,868	98	162	17,775	110	2,00,435	1,98,898	...	1,537
11th ditto	Tárakeshwar	258	22	5,071	230	22	5,940	270	66,166	61,573	...	4,593
11th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	6,228	93	67	9,204	137	89,394	93,897	4,503	...
4th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,322	145	78	10,460	134	95,015	95,946	331	...
	TOTAL	135	329	38,489	117	329	43,379	132	4,51,610	4,50,314	...	1,296
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
4th June 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*h*)	154	354	55,751	157	354	48,355	137	5,07,115	4,87,338	...	19,777
4th ditto	Mysore section, Southern Mahratta Railway	86	296	22,706	77	311	27,689	89	2,30,501	2,17,791	...	12,710
4th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,814	67	72	6,240	87	54,095	69,989	15,294	...
4th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	68	3,834	56	93	6,330	68	42,249	61,016	18,767	...
4th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,422	109	13	1,210	93	14,888	13,238	...	1,650
4th ditto	Kolhápur	55	29	1,863	64	29	1,496	52	(*i*) 17,236	15,780	3,544	...
	TOTAL	107	832	90,390	109	872	91,320	105	8,61,684	8,65,152	3,468	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
4th June 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	16,680	154	108	14,434	134	1,16,758	1,26,508	9,750	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
4th June 1892	Jodhpur-Bikánir	72	188	12,101	64	292	29,100	100	98,533	1,99,900	1,01,367	...
4th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	35,347	106	338	52,676	156	3,63,601	4,52,650	89,049	...
4th ditto	Morvi	61	94	8,066	86	94	9,234	98	74,192	72,053	...	2,139
	TOTAL	76	616	55,514	90	724	91,010	125	5,36,326	7,24,603	1,88,277	...
	GRAND TOTAL	269	17,001	51,60,598	304	17,586	52,40,093	298	5,17,11,766	5,02,80,748	...	14,31,018

(*a*) Includes the Nalháti State Railway, now amalgamated with the East Indian Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, the Company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April to 6th June 1891.
(*k*) Corrected by line authorities

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 17th June, 1892.*

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 18th June 1892.

The principal meteorological features of the week under review have been the north-westerly advance and disruption of the severe cyclone which appeared over the north-west of the Bay, the appearance of well-marked monsoon conditions and weather over the Indian region, and the disappearance of these conditions at the close of the week. The two first mentioned features occasioned a considerable and widely extended rainfall and a consequent lowering of temperature over a very large part of India, but the change at the close of the week showed that the monsoon advance has been premature, and that a well-marked reaction was setting in.

The chart of Sunday, the 12th, showed that the cyclone which had formed over the north-west angle of the Bay and had crossed the Orissa Coast early on Saturday morning had advanced north-westward, and that its centre lay close to Sutna at 8 A.M. The lowest isobar was 29·35″, but probably at the actual centre pressure was considerably lower. The barometer had risen very fast in Bengal, and was rising in all parts of the Indian region, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the storm. The wind circulation was very largely influenced by the storm, and over a large part of India was drawn into the circulation around the centre. The easterly current which prevailed to the north of the storm extended north-westward well into the Punjab. On the West Coast the wind was abnormally southerly. Scattered showers of rain were reported from the centre and west of the Peninsula and general rain over Burma, Bengal, Central India, and the east of the North-West Provinces. At Sutna the amount received exceeded 5 inches. On the morning of the 13th the cyclone was still near Sutna, but was filling up quickly. The winds were much the same

as on the preceding day. Rain was general and moderately heavy over the North-West Provinces and the central parts of the country as well as in Lower Burma, while light or moderate scattered showers were reported from the west and centre of the Peninsula, Assam, East Bengal, and the North-West Himalayas. By the morning of the 14th the cyclone had practically disappeared. Pressure was lowest over Upper Sind, relatively low over the Gangetic plain, and highest in the extreme south. The rainfall was moderate or light, and scattered over Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the west and centre of the Peninsula. On the 15th, except that gradients were slight on the West Coast and that an elbow of relatively high pressure existed over Guzerat and part of Rajputana, the conditions were of a distinct monsoon type. Pressure was lowest over the Western desert, and an arm of low pressure lay over the Gangetic plain with higher readings along the line of the hills. In consequence westerly winds prevailed over Southern and Central India and easterly winds in Bengal and up the north side of the Gangetic plain. Rain was well distributed, the only large regions which received no rain being Sind, Guzerat, and the central parts of the Peninsula (except Hyderabad). The amounts were nowhere large. On the 16th the relatively high pressures which had existed along the line of the hills had disappeared, and with them had gone the easterly current. Pressure decreased from a high pressure area in the extreme south to a low pressure area lying close to the hills in the Punjab. A very slight depression also existed over Central Bengal. The distribution of rain was much the same as on the preceding day, showers having fallen very generally, except in the two regions mentioned on the 15th. On the 17th pressure decreased steadily from the south to the north, westerly or variable breezes prevailed generally, and showers were again reported from the greater part of the country, except the Gangetic plain, where the fall had ceased. On the 18th conditions were practically unchanged. There was again very general rain over the Peninsula and North-East India and scattered showers in Rajputana and the Punjab, but no rain over the Gangetic plain.

Temperature.—Owing to the general rainfall, the mean temperature was low, the abnormal deficiency for the whole of India being 2·2°.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+·03	—0·7	+0·2	+0·6	+0·5	—0·5	+0·9	+0·2
Bengal and Assam . .	—4·4	—0·9	—0·3	—1·2	—2·9	—2·0	—1·2	—1·8
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—9·9	—12·2	—8·5	—7·0	—6·1	—3·6	—2·3	—7·1
Punjab	+1·6	+1·9	+0·1	—4·0	—9·4	—10·7	—11·7	—4·6
Bombay	—0·9	—0·3	+0·8	+0·8	+1·1	+1·0	—1·0	+0·2
Berar and Central Provinces	—0·9	—5·1	—2·4	—1·6	—0·7	+0·1	+0·7	—1·4
Guzerat and Central India .	—5·7	—7·0	—4·9	—3·4	—5·0	—3·4	—2·4	—4·5
Sind and Rajputana . .	+1·7	+0·1	+2·5	+0·3	—6·0	—6·6	—4·5	—1·8
Madras	—2·6	+1·6	+2·6	+2·4	+1·1	+0·1	—0·1	+0·7
Mean for whole India . .	—2·3	—2·5	—1·1	—1·5	—3·0	—2·8	—2·4	—2·2

The final line of figures shows that on each day of the week the mean temperature for the whole of India was below the normal. The coolest day was the 16th, with an abnormal deficiency of 3°; the warmest day was the 14th, with a deficiency of only 1·1°.

The provincial variations show that in Burma, Bombay, and Madras the mean temperature was about normal, while the other Provinces exhibited a deficiency which was greatest in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. For the last three days of the week the maxima in North-West India were exceedingly low.

Rain.—For the first time for many months rain is reported from all the rainfall divisions of the Indian region. The table at the close of the summary shows the amount of rain received in each case, and shows that effective rainfall was received in all the divisions. The first column of the table shows that the average actual rainfall received was as much as 11·95 inches in Arakan, which was followed by 6·88 inches in Tenasserim, by 6·04 inches in Assam (Surma), by 4·18 inches in Lower Burma, and by over 3 inches in Chota Nagpur and the Konkan, while the smallest average actual rainfall was 0·16 inch in the Central Punjab. The actual distribution of rain during the week differed from the normal in two or three important points. The heaviest rainfall is ordinarily reported from divisions in North-East India, but the fall in Malabar is usually nearly as heavy, whereas in the case of the present week the amount received in the south-west of the Peninsula was very much less than that received in the north-east. Similarly, in ordinary years, the region of least rainfall during the present week is Sind, whereas the actual rainfall minimum was in the Central Punjab. The third column of the rainfall table shows that the rainfall of the week has been, when compared with the normal, excessive in twenty and deficient in twenty-eight divisions, while in two divisions there was no variation from the normal. The greatest actual deficiency was 7·76 inches in Malabar, but large deficiencies were also reported from Assam, North and East Bengal, and the Konkan. The greatest actual excess was 2·02 inches in Chota Nagpur. The regions of deficient rain included the following divisions: all the Burma divisions, Assam, all the Bengal divisions except Central Bengal and Chota Nagpur, the submontane division of the North-West Provinces, the Central and hill divisions of the Punjab, all the divisions in the west and centre of the Peninsula, Berar, the Central Provinces divisions except the central, Rajputana, and Central India (West), and the Jaipur division on the East Coast. Elsewhere the rainfall was more or less excessive.

The three concluding columns of the table show that up to date the monsoon rainfall has been satisfactory over a large part of the country. All over West Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the west and centre of the Punjab, the Konkan, Khandeish, the Bombay Deccan, the central parts of the country, the extreme north-west of India, and the east of the Peninsula the rainfall of the past three weeks has been heavier than usual. This excess has been most marked over the Gangetic plain and West Bengal.

The record of heavy falls shows several considerable totals for the week in North-East India and the central parts of the country, the falls being largely attributable to the action of the cyclone in the early part of the week.

The following are the more important amounts:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim . . .	Amherst . .	Thatôn . .	8·83 inches.
Assam	Khasia Hills .	Cherra . .	16·52 ,,
Bengal	Tipperah . .	Chandpur .	8·26 ,,
	Darjeeling . .	Kurseong . .	9·73 ,,
Chota Nagpur . . .	Manbhoom . .	Jhalda . .	7·47 ,,
Behar	Champaran. .	Barharwa . .	6·32 ,,
North-West Provinces .	Hamirpur . .	Kulpahar . .	8·30 ,,
Punjab	Kangra . .	Sudder . .	1·80 ,,
	Muzaffargarh .	Alipur . .	4·60 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara .	Coondapur .	4·08 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur . .	Raybag . .	6·66 ,,
Guzerat	Kaira . . .	Borsad . .	4·97 ,,
	Surat . . .	Suchin . .	5·22 ,,
Central India . . .	Nowgong . .	Sudder . .	7·75 ,,
	Sutna . .	Nagode . .	8·50 ,,
East Coast . . .	Cuddapah . .	Kamalapuram .	4·20 ,,

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 18th, 1892.			Rainfall data from May 29th to June 18th.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, since May 29th to June 18th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	6·88	9·81	— 2·93	17·92	27·63	— 35
	Lower Burma	4·18	4·23	— 0·05	11·44	12·95	— 12
	Central Burma	2·95	4·33	— 1·38	10·78	12·53	— 14
	Upper Burma	1·17	?	?	5·65	?	?
	Arakan	11·95	14·35	— 2·40	28·95	35·30	— 18
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·58	5·64	— 3·06	6·84	12·60	— 46
	Assam (Surma)	6·04	9·50	— 3·46	13·59	23·55	— 42
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·95	4·00	— 2·05	6·05	10·32	— 41
	Deltaic Bengal	2·28	2·66	— 0·38	5·33	6·68	— 17
	Central Bengal	2·86	2·59	+ 0·27	6·38	6·26	+ 2
	North Bengal	2·89	6·52	— 3·63	8·62	14·65	— 41
	Orissa	1·89	1·68	+ 0·21	9·67	3·83	+ 152
	Chota Nagpur	3·87	1·85	+ 2·02	8·84	3·73	+ 134
	Behar (South)	1·39	1·46	— 0·07	3·27	2·56	+ 28
	Do. (North)	1·97	2·26	— 0·29	6·02	4·18	+ 44
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·18	0·97	+ 0·21	2·81	1·39	+ 102
	Oudh (South)	0·99	0·80	+ 0·11	2·39	1·19	+ 101
	Do. (North)	1·09	0·94	+ 0·15	2·22	1·61	+ 38
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	2·63	0·74	+ 1·89	3·44	1·05	+ 228
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·61	0·51	+ 0·10	1·59	0·87	+ 83
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·82	1·02	— 0·20	2·45	1·85	+ 32
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·19	0·17	+ 0·02	0·33	0·51	— 35
	Do. (Central)	0·16	0·24	— 0·08	0·86	0·65	+ 32
	Do. (Submontane)	0·38	0·36	+ 0·02	0·78	0·82	— 5
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·97	1·43	— 0·46	2·28	2·75	— 27
	Do. (North-West)	0·38	0·29	+ 0·09	0·77	0·67	+ 15
	Do. (West)	0·78	0·12	+ 0·66	0·88	0·29	+ 203
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·42	9·18	— 7·76	12·58	23·89	— 47
	Madras (South Central)	0·59	1·54	— 0·95	2·49	3·75	— 34
	Coorg	2·83	4·51	— 1·68	13·88	18·31	— 24
	Mysore	0·36	1·22	— 0·86	3·16	3·33	— 5
	Konkan	3·22	6·89	— 3·67	17·89	14·01	+ 28
	Bombay Deccan	0·54	1·28	— 0·74	5·67	3·87	+ 47
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·55	1·18	— 0·63	4·18	3·52	+ 19
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·60	1·81	— 1·21	3·65	4·57	— 20
	Central Provinces (West)	0·88	1·72	— 0·84	2·90	3·21	— 10
	Ditto (Central)	1·77	1·73	+ 0·04	2·83	2·68	+ 6
	Ditto (East)	1·40	1·97	— 0·57	5·32	3·26	+ 61
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·98	0·87	+ 1·11	4·03	1·52	+ 165
	Kathiawar	0·82	0·49	+ 0·33	1·49	0·81	+ 84
	Sind	0·22	0·03	+ 0·19	0·22	0·09	+ 144
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	1·90	1·65	+ 0·25	3·83	3·66	+ 5
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·59	0·72	— 0·13	0·96	1·95	— 46
	Rajputana (West)	0·22	0·51	— 0·29	0·22	0·90	— 76
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·13	1·13	0	4·36	2·48	+ 76
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·60	2·36	— 1·76	4·80	5·68	— 15
	Hyderabad (South)	0·81	1·12	— 0·31	4·63	2·84	+ 63
	Madras (Central)	0·78	0·74	+ 0·04	2·03	1·97	+ 3
	East Coast (Central)	0·68	0·64	+ 0·04	2·21	1·70	+ 30
	Ditto (South)	1·21	0·42	+ 0·79	2·31	1·53	+ 51
	Madras (South)	0·27	0·27	0	1·18	0·98	+ 21

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *23rd June, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 18th June.*—The rainfall, though for the week under report satisfactory only in portions of the affected area, has since been generally good. Cultivation is proceeding actively where rain has fallen. Water-supply and pasture have generally improved, though still deficient in parts of Anantapur, Bellary, and Nellore. Prices are nearly stationary; rather easier in the Circars, but slightly dearer in Madura and Tinnevelly. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 58,077, Karnatic 25,638, and Central 7,350: *Total* 91,065 against 86,885 last week; increase in Bellary and Nellore owing to delay in rains, and decrease in Salem. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 759, Karnatic 83, and Central 213: *Total* 1,055 against 1,037 last week. Loans for wells:—Deccan Rs. 6,94,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,08,000, and Central Rs. 9,86,000: *Total* Rs. 20,88,000. Wells completed—570, 1,906, and 1,215: wells under construction or repair—5,750, 1,868, and 6,850 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 65,000 in each block: *Total* Rs. 1,95,000.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency; generally good or moderate. Ploughing and sowing operations are progressing generally. Transplantation has commenced in two districts. Fodder is scarce in parts of ten and water in parts of four districts. Cattle are poor in parts of three districts. Prices are generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bijapur 167, Belgaum 2,727, Dharwar 910, and Kolhapur 8,526: *Total* 12,330 against 11,278 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Fairly general rain at the beginning of the week, followed by a break towards the close. Agricultural prospects are now everywhere favourable, ploughing and sowing have made considerable progress, and all standing crops promise well. Reports from the affected districts of North Bengal and Behar continue satisfactory. The improvement to agriculture caused by the recent rain is maintained; good progress is being made, and work promises to be plentiful. Prices still remain high in all districts. Cattle are generally in good condition, and now obtain ample supplies of fodder and water. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Muzaffarpur 6,045, Darbhanga 25,815, Monghyr 999 (including 13 dependants), Bhagalpur 6,803, and Dinajpur 365: *Total* 40,027 against 63,311 last week. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Darbhanga 923, Monghyr 254, Bhagalpur 1,494, and Purneah 342: *Total* 3,013 against 2,796 last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd June.*—Good rain has fallen in Gorakhpur and Jhansi and local showers in most other districts. More rain is needed for the autumn sowings. Ploughing operations are in progress. Injury to sugarcane and indigo is reported from Bareilly owing

to strong west winds and want of rain. Supplies and fodder are adequate. Prices are rising in several districts and are high in Ballia and Almora.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd June.*—Rain has fallen in nine districts. Prices are generally stationary. Sowings of autumn crops are in progress on irrigated lands in Lahore, Mooltan, and in the hills districts, in parts of which, however, rain is awaited. Water is getting scarce in Kangra and parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Canals are flowing feebly in Mooltan, except the Sidhnai Canal. The Bara river in Peshawar is in flood. Wells are drying up in Jullundur, and rain is much needed in all districts. Extra *rabi* crop is improving in Dera Ismail Khan. Prospects of crops are unfavourable in Kangra, on irrigated lands in Lahore, and in Shahpur. Condition of cotton and cane is average in Amritsar and has improved in Peshawar. White ants are injuring sugarcane in parts of the Sialkote district. Fall of hail in parts of Ferozepore. Condition of cattle good, except in eight districts. Pasturage sufficient in four districts, but scarce elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 22nd June.*—Rainfall insignificant, except in the Nerbudda Valley and Chhattisgarh districts. More rain is needed in Nimar and Nagpur; autumn sowings have been retarded in the former district. Fodder insufficient in parts. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th June.*—Rainfall abundant in all districts except Prome, Thayetmyo, Katha, and Lower Chindwin, where showers are light, and Shwebo, Yeu, Sagaing, Pakkoku, and Kyaukse, where no rain fell. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet weather paddy are in general progress in both Upper and Lower Burma. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in one district, slightly in two, while in the Northern Shan States it has risen slightly. Price of rice has fallen considerably in two districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 3,131, Yeu 1,135, Lower Chindwin 616, Myingyan 1,137, Meiktila 2,327, Yamethin 3,915, and Magwe (for week ending 11th June) 161: *Total* 12,422 against 13,853 last week.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing and transplanting of late rice continue. Condition of cattle is normal. Fodder abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd June.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts of three districts; elsewhere slight. Sowing operations have been retarded in parts for want of more rain. Prices have slightly fallen in one district. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 184, Kolar 1,393, Shimoga 199, Chitaldroog 353, and Tumkur 749: *Total* 2,878 against 2,771 last week.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing and forming of nurseries continue. More rain is wanted. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*), coffee, and cardamom are thriving. Prices stationary. Water-supply and forage for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd June.*—BERAR: Average rainfall 54 cents. Weather cloudy and sultry. Land under preparation for autumn crops. Sowing of cotton has commenced in four districts. There is some local scarcity of fodder and water, and prices are rising in two districts.

HYDERABAD.—(Report not received.)

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd June.*—Rain throughout Central India, except in Baghelkhand and Western Malwa. Agricultural operations are in progress, and sowing has begun in Bhopal, Bhopawar, and Western Malwa. Condition of agricultural stock generally good, except in parts of Bhopal and Neemuch. Pasturage is still scarce in Bhopal, but good elsewhere. Prices of food-grains are high in Bhopal, Western Malwa, and Neemuch, rising in Bundelkhand, and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd June.*—Rainfall ·77 inch in Abu, over one inch in Pertabgarh and Kotah, near one inch in Ajmere and Ulwar, and less than one inch in Kerowli and Bikanir; slight elsewhere. Ploughing for autumn crops has commenced in Ajmere and seven Agencies. Standing crops fair in Meywar. No material change in condition of agricultural stock since last week. Pasturage and fodder sufficient in nine Agencies; still scarce elsewhere. A fall of prices has occurred in Ajmere, but generally they are steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 28,024, Kishengarh 1,681, Bikanir, 3,381, and Marwar (for preceding week) 2,012: *Total* 35,098 against 43,281 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 10,806 (including 3,630 in receipt of home relief), Kishengarh 170, Bikanir 1,599, and Marwar (for preceding week) 2,645: *Total* 15,220 against 15,658 last week.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th June.*—Weather warm with occasional showers. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1156-69.
109

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, (Surveys),—dated Simla, the 11th June, 1892.

Read—

The General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India Department for the year 1890-91.

RESOLUTION.

The Report for 1890-91 has been brought out with commendable punctuality, is illustrated by excellent maps and photographs, and is well compiled.

2. Twenty-three parties and seven detachments were employed during the year on the various operations indicated in the following list:—

Nature of Survey.	No. of parties.	No. of detachments.
1. Trigonometrical	1	...
2. Topographical	4	1
3. Forest	4	...
4. Cadastral	7	1
5. Traverse	2	...
6. Scientific	3	...
7. Geographical	2	5

The surveys under the 3rd, 4th, and 5th heads of the list were of a remunerative character calculated to lead to the enhancement of land or forest revenue. Thus thirteen out of the twenty-three parties were engaged on revenue producing work.

3. The strain which had been thrown on the Department by the unexpected loss of officers, the annexation of Upper Burma, and other causes was noticed in the Resolution on last year's report. During the year the Department was brought by recruitment up to its full strength, but the strain on it has lightened very little, and the Government of India are pleased to acknowledge the satisfactory manner in which the officers of the Department have endeavoured to fulfil the programme which has been placed before them.

4. It is unnecessary that any detailed account of the work done in each branch of the survey should be recorded in this Resolution, in which reference need only be made to the summary of the operations contained in the Surveyor General's review. One point, however, which deserves special mention is the satisfactory reduction of the cost rates shown in the tables on pages 82-85 as compared with the rates which prevailed a few years ago. This remark applies chiefly to the cost of cadastral surveys. The reduction is mainly due to the conscientious efforts of the officers of the Department to carry out the two principles of utilising local agencies and of expanding the subordinate staff under each controlling officer, and partly also to the increased experience gained in cadastral operations.

5. The opportunity may be usefully taken to draw attention to the canon laid down in the Imperial Resolution on survey administration, No. 45-S., dated 4th September 1882, that all field-surveys should be based upon a skeleton or framework prepared by the officials of the scientific department, and that details only should be filled in by locally trained agency. A tendency is often shown, when

the Survey Department has started operations in a province, to permit continuance of them entirely by the local agency which has been initially trained by the survey officials. This course may be successfully adopted for a short time, so long as the instructions of the survey officials are remembered; but sooner or later the accuracy of the traverse or skeleton survey prepared by new or inefficiently supervised workmen becomes impaired, and the maps are rendered more or less useless for inclusion in any cartographical series of recognized accuracy. The reduction of rates which has now been attained by the Survey Department has removed the objection of expense, which formerly stood in the way of the acceptance by some Provincial authorities of its aid in cadastral surveys, and the Government of India see no reason why any departure from the canon laid down should in future be justified. The matter is of great importance in connection with the maintenance of the topographical maps of the country, which can always be corrected at an insignificant cost if the cadastral maps maintained by local agency are based upon the same series of survey stations, but not otherwise. It becomes, therefore, the duty of the Surveyor General to bring to the notice of the Government of India any material breach of the canon laid down in 1882 in order that unnecessary expenditure may not be incurred in maintaining the cartographical series of maps in the Imperial office. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has, however, reason to be satisfied that at present the continuous efforts of the Department to reduce the acreage rates of all classes of survey are fully recognized by Provincial Governments, and that it is to this circumstance that the expansion of the programme which has been entrusted to the Survey Department, and which has resulted in the maintenance of the Imperial Survey establishments at a fuller strength than could at one time be anticipated, is greatly due.

6. The most important example of the now recognized utility of the Imperial Survey Department in provincial surveys is its present employment upon all cadastral and field-surveys in Bengal, in which province all such surveys had in previous times been executed by provincial establishments. It was essential that on this occasion the survey should be executed by the cheapest agency compatible with correct results. Colonel Sandeman, whose valuable work in bringing about the most economical amalgamation of scientific and local agencies that has as yet been effected was acknowledged by the Surveyor General and the Government of India in connection with the report for 1889-90, has been selected to take charge of all cadastral surveys in Bengal—a work which, in view of the forthcoming field-survey of Behar, is of no little magnitude. It is creditable to the Imperial Survey Department that this result has been secured by the persistent endeavours of its officers to reduce the acreage cost of survey to rates which justified the Provincial Government in accepting their control over the local surveys.

7. The same position has been obtained in Burma. There, however, the local officers were at first less capable of being utilized than in Bengal or Northern India, and the cadastral surveys had perforce to be conducted entirely by professional agency. It is satisfactory that during the last year material progress has been made in training Burman surveyors, and that a prospect is now held out of a gradual reduction in cadastral rates. Care, however, will have to be taken that the new local agency is not made too independent of the professional department, and that ultimate expenditure is not caused by a neglect of the canon to which reference has been made in paragraph 5. The same caution must be applied also to Assam.

8. The relations between the survey officials and the Provincial Governments have throughout the year been on a satisfactory footing, and the Government of India are glad to observe that the more frequent tours of the inspecting officers have tended to secure the result, which was anticipated, of removing such local difficulties as had hindered progress in consequence of insufficient personal communication between the Provincial authorities and the responsible officers of the Survey Department. The establishment of a thorough understanding between the Imperial Survey Department and the authorities in the Province where it is at work has, under the present system of financial decentralization,

become one of the most important duties of the more responsible officers of the Department. No effort should be spared to secure this result.

9. The outturn of work has increased in every branch of the head-quarters offices, and it is satisfactory to notice that the demand for maps is steadily increasing. The total number issued in 1890-91 was 208,848, valued at Rs. 1,45,245. This number is four times greater than it was ten years ago. The Mathematical Instrument Department also did good work during the year. The value of the instruments issued amounted to Rs. 2,88,337, or Rs. 17,879 more than in the previous year.

10. The demands from the public for heliogravures are increasing, and the introduction of the photo-block process in half tones is satisfactory. The success with which Colonel Waterhouse has kept the photo-lithographic printing of the Department abreast with, and in some directions ahead of, European improvements is a subject for congratulation.

11. At the Dehra Office material progress has been made towards the reduction and publication of the trigonometrical records of past years, a work which it is important to bring to an early close in view of the Dehra buildings being required for other imperial purposes. Solar photography, which was started in 1877 at the request of the Industry, Science and Art Department, has been continued as usual, photographs of the sun having been taken throughout the year on all days that the sun was visible, and the negatives sent to the Solar Physics Committee at South Kensington. The results are included in the yearly volumes of Greenwich observations. But it is probable that a new observatory for the purpose of heliographic observations will be shortly established under a clearer atmosphere in the Madras Presidency, and the Dehra series will then cease.

12. The Department has been maintained in an efficient manner throughout the year, and the Government of India acknowledge the services rendered by the Surveyor General and the other officers of the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Surveyor General of India, to the Inspector General of Forests, to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Foreign, Military, and Public Works Departments.

Madras.	Punjab.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	Burma.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
	Coorg.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. X OF 1892-93.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1891-92	Week ending 13th June 1891. Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 11th June 1892. Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 13th June 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th June 1892.	Total increase in 1892-93.	Total decrease in 1892-93.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th June 1892	East Indian (*a*)	604	1,577	9,75,199	618	1,582	9,66,144	611	1,13,04,652	1,17,52,040	4,47,388	...
18th ditto	Patna-Gya	197	57	8,409	148	57	8,414	148	1,20,753	1,04,642	...	16,111
11th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	130	712	99,210	139	755	1,05,900	140	12,34,917	14,06,745	1,71,828	...
18th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	59	199	12,033	60	199	14,015	70	1,20,637	1,58,038	37,401	...
11th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,31,058	158	831	1,00,436	121	16,70,883	15,43,612	...	1,27,271
18th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	127	752	1,01,674	135	752	1,04,298	139	12,20,285	13,30,162	1,09,877	...
11th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,95,749	296	1,674	5,57,000	333	48,71,998	54,02,852	5,30,854	...
11th ditto	Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	1,11,508	107	1,044	84,833	81	11,41,658	9,45,441	...	1,96,217
11th ditto	South Indian	150	901	1,46,092	162	1,106	1,50,359	136	15,67,241	15,12,119	...	55,122
	TOTAL	250	7,745	20,80,932	269	8,000	20,91,399	261	2,32,53,024	2,41,55,651	9,02,627	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
11th June 1892	North Western (*d*)	264	2,395	7,02,461	293	2,450	5,46,015	223	61,27,419	54,97,844	...	6,29,575
11th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	241	692	1,61,384	233	692	1,67,726	242	22,95,893	22,72,267	...	23,626
11th ditto	Eastern Bengal	284	777	1,71,322	220	777	1,74,440	225	21,83,801	17,40,385	...	4,43,416
11th ditto	Bengal Central (*e*)	117	125	14,490	116	125	16,400	131	1,54,477	1,46,430	...	8,047
11th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	287	36	8	475	59	3,415	3,229	...	186
11th ditto	Jorhát	47	25	1,172	47	25	1,484	59	10,596	12,428	1,832	...
11th ditto	Burma (*f*)	203	556	93,719	169	715	1,16,031	162	11,73,760	14,92,602	3,18,842	...
	TOTAL	251	4,578	11,44,835	250	4,792	10,22,571	213	1,19,49,361	1,11,65,185	...	7,84,176
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
18th June 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	10,73,887	720	1,492	7,70,612	516	1,36,46,641	1,10,80,647	...	25,65,994
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	500	461	3,68,159	799	461	3,77,000	818	38,27,165	42,57,964	4,30,799	...
11th ditto	Madras	216	840	1,71,817	205	840	1,75,805	209	19,08,827	18,23,215	...	85,612
	TOTAL	468	2,793	16,13,863	577	2,793	13,23,417	474	1,93,82,633	1,71,61,826	...	22,20,807
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,116	48,39,630	320	15,585	44,37,387	285	5,45,85,018	5,24,82,662	...	21,02,356
	Assisted Companies.											
18th June 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	24,128	149	162	17,058	105	2,24,563	2,18,140	...	6,423
18th ditto	Tárakeshwar	258	22	5,067	230	22	5,720	260	71,233	67,514	...	3,719
18th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	6,434	96	67	9,388	140	95,828	1,06,392	10,564	...
11th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	10,035	129	78	11,982	154	1,05,650	1,07,928	2,278	...
	TOTAL	135	329	45,664	139	329	44,148	134	4,97,274	4,99,974	2,700	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
11th June 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*h*)	154	354	50,151	142	354	45,540	129	5,57,266	5,32,892	...	24,374
11th ditto	Mysore section, Southern Mahratta Railway	86	296	24,521	83	311	29,894	96	2,55,022	2,45,540	...	9,482
11th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,641	64	72	4,850	67	59,336	75,824	16,488	...
11th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	68	4,744	62	93	8,730	94	46,493	69,995	23,502	...
11th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,392	107	13	1,510	116	16,280	15,401	...	879
11th ditto	Kolhápur	55	29	1,812	62	29	1,466	51	(*i*) 14,048	17,568	3,520	...
	TOTAL	107	832	86,761	104	872	91,990	105	9,48,445	9,57,220	8,775	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
11th June 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	16,680	154	108	8,967	83	1,33,438	1,24,047	...	9,391
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
11th June 1892	Jodhpur-Bickanir	72	188	9,535	51	292	29,200	100	1,08,068	2,31,511	1,23,443	...
11th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	33,675	101	334	42,373	127	3,97,276	4,98,168	1,00,892	...
11th ditto	Morvi	63	94	7,952	85	94	7,363	78	82,144	78,802	...	3,342
	TOTAL	76	616	51,162	83	720	78,936	110	5,87,488	8,08,481	2,20,993	...
	GRAND TOTAL	269	17,001	50,39,897	296	17,614	46,61,428	265	5,67,51,663	5,48,72,384	...	18,79,279

(*a*) Includes the Nalháti State Railway, now amalgamated with the East Indian Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, the Company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April to 13th June 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 23rd June, 1892.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 27.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE CANTONMENT CODE, 1892.

MEMORANDUM.

(ANNEXURE TO THE REVISED DRAFT OF THE CANTONMENT CODE, 1892.)

1. This Code, framed under the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), provides for matters coming under one or other of the following heads:

(1) Matters hitherto provided for by rules framed under Act XXII of 1864* (for Bengal), Bombay Act III of 1867 (for Bombay), and Madras Act I of 1866 (for Madras): all such rules [except as noted in clause (3) below] had of course the full force of law.

(2) Matters hitherto provided for by the three Codes of so-called "Military Regulations."† These Codes are by no means to be confounded with mere army orders; they contained all such regulations of the Governor-General in Council as related to military subjects, including as one of those subjects the management of lands held by Government for military purposes. A good deal of misapprehension has existed regarding these "Regulations," some of which were promulgated as long ago as A. D. 1770, and some of which have legal force while others have not. Such as consist of extracts from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Regulations passed by the

* Re-enacted by Act III of 1880.

† Re-published as the "Army Regulations, India," in 1887.

Legislature before 1834 have, of course, the force of law, and others have legal force in individual cases wherever they have been incorporated expressly or by implication into the terms of agreements under which grantees were permitted to occupy portions of the above-mentioned lands. Such regulations, however, as do not come into either of the above categories are simply executive orders of Government binding only on persons in the service of Government.

(3) Matters hitherto provided for in a rule incorporated with those referred to in clause (1), but which rule was for some reason *ultra vires* either owing to its subject being one for which the Act had given no power to make a rule, or owing to the rule in question never having been formally made applicable to the particular cantonment concerned.

(4) Matters not hitherto provided for at all. Almost all these are matters regarding which rules have long been needed, and for the majority of which provision has long ago been made in municipalities.

The principal changes made either by the Code itself or by the Act under which it is framed are noted in the following paragraphs.

Chapter I.

2. The Code will be applicable to all India instead of there being, as hitherto, a separate set of rules in each Presidency.

Chapter II.

3. The Cantonment Committee is no longer a merely consultative body—"the council of the Commanding Officer." It is now by the Cantonments Act, 1889, itself the local authority. At the same time there is no reason to suppose that it was the intention of the Legislature to abandon the power to hold the Commanding Officer of a cantonment responsible to Government as the executive head of affairs for any mismanagement in those affairs; it appears to us essential to maintain this long-standing principle, and that clause (4) of section 26 of the Act gives full power to do so. The Code, therefore, provides that while the Commanding Officer will ordinarily act simply as the President of the Committee, he will still have the power on an emergency to act independently of them, provided that all such independent action is both in accordance with the law and is at once reported for the confirmation or otherwise of the Commander-in-Chief. Having this power (however rare may be its exercise), the Commanding Officer of a cantonment can still be held responsible as heretofore. Considerable executive powers are also throughout the Code vested in the President of the Committee.

Chapter II.

4. The General Officer Commanding the district will no longer be President of the Cantonment Committee of the head-quarter station of his district. Throughout the Code it is constantly necessary to provide a referee, confirming authority, or authority to hear appeals from the orders of the Cantonment Authority* other than the Commander-in-Chief. The Officer Commanding the district is the only proper person who could be designated, and his being himself President would make this impossible. The Deputy Surgeon General is also no longer a member of the Cantonment Committee of the head-quarter station of the district.

Chapter II.

5. The powers of the Commanding Officer of a cantonment where there is no Cantonment Committee have hitherto been somewhat ill-defined. It is now provided that such a Commanding Officer will have the same powers as a Cantonment Committee, but subject to the proviso that the Local Government may, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, modify this arrangement in any way thought desirable.

Chapter II.

6. In the constitution of the Cantonment Committee, it appears desirable that all Commanding Officers should be members of the Committee, more especially in view of the altered character of that body. The only other change of

* "Cantonment Authority" means the Cantonment Committee or the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment, according as the cantonment is one where there is or is not a Cantonment Committee.

importance is the enabling the District Magistrate when absent from the cantonment to depute a (European) Magistrate of the 1st class to represent him.

As it may occasionally be desired to add to the Committee other officers of Government, or house-owners, or other persons, the Code enables the Commander-in-Chief to do this either permanently or temporarily.

Chapter II.

7. As regards the Cantonment Magistrate, there will no longer be in the smaller cantonments officers with powers merely "to try breaches of Cantonment rules." There must now, by section 5 of the Act, be in every cantonment (however small) outside the Presidency towns an officer appointed as the Cantonment Magistrate. The Code, therefore, proceeds on this basis. As regards the position of the Cantonment Magistrate, the Code aims at maintaining this entirely unchanged; in all executive matters he will be simply the secretary and agent of the Cantonment Authority, acting under its full control; in judicial matters his position is regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure and other Acts of the Legislature, and is unaffected by this Code.

Chapter III.

8. Regarding control over Cantonment Committees, it is evident (in view of the very important interests of Government involved, of the constant change in the *personnel* of those Committees, and of the impossibility of continuity in their proceedings) that it is most essential, no less on behalf of the welfare of the whole community than of the interests of Government, that there should be a firm central control over their proceedings. This control is vested as heretofore in the Commander-in-Chief, who (acting as the agent and representative of the Governor-General in Council) is given power to require a Cantonment Committee to take any measures which may at any time be considered by the Commander-in-Chief or the Government necessary to the proper administration of the cantonment. Minor powers of control are also given to Officers Commanding districts, with the proviso that any exercise of such powers is to be reported at once to the Commander-in-Chief for confirmation or otherwise.

Chapter VI.

9. In the rules which deal with the management of the Cantonment Fund, the main desideratum appears to be to more carefully define (1) the procedure to be observed, and (2) the objects on which the funds may lawfully be expended, while at the same time strictly to avoid introducing any radical changes, as the existing procedure works well and there appear to be various grave disadvantages in allowing it to be in any way disturbed.

The rules on this subject have therefore been drawn up on this principle. While the matters in question have been carefully defined and set in suitable legal language, the existing procedure has been kept unchanged; the objects on which expenditure may take place are kept the same as at present; the sums which shall form the income are kept the same as at present; and the sanctioning authority for all expenditure is kept the same as at present, *viz.*, the Commander-in-Chief.

Chapter VI.

10. Regarding the amount of freedom to be given to Cantonment Committees over expenditure in cantonments, the Code gives a wide latitude in procedure. Where a cantonment is well provided with all sanitary requirements, and has an ample income to meet such requirements, it will be possible to make the control exercised over expenditure little more than nominal; where, on the other hand, a cantonment is ill-provided with sanitary appliances, and has so limited an income that it either is, or is in chronic danger of being, State-aided, there the strictest control can be exercised (in the interests of all concerned) over every item of expenditure however small.

Chapter VI.

11. As a code of law does not seem an appropriate place for a set of financial rules, especially as the latter at times require modification, when a very cumbrous procedure would be entailed, we have thought it best to leave all the financial rules which Cantonment Committees must observe to be drawn up (as now) by the Comptroller General, who will in doing so of course be guided by the views of Local Governments. It is necessary that all such rules, or modifications thereof, should receive the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief *in*

India, as otherwise modifications pressed for in one part of India might take place which would be very unsuitable in another part of India, while it is absolutely necessary that, just as there is only one Code, there should be only one set of financial rules for all cantonments wherever situated. The inconveniences of allowing local alterations in such rules are a matter of practical experience, that arrangement having been tried some years ago, and we therefore consider that the course adopted by us is the only one which promises to be satisfactory. The delegation to the Comptroller-General of the power to make such rules appears in the circumstances to be unobjectionable.

Chapters VIII to XII.

12. In the five important chapters which deal with house property in cantonments the aim of the rules is—

(i) To prevent the granting by any officer, or authority, of permission to occupy land belonging to the Government, except in the regular manner, the latter involving, in the submission of applications for a grant, the preparation of plans and compliance with various formalities.

(ii) To prevent the occupation by any person of such land until he has duly subscribed to the conditions on which alone Government permits its land to be occupied, by the execution of an agreement (or in some cases the taking of a license) in which those conditions are detailed.

(iii) To prevent the alienation of the land, owing to the loss of such documents, by carefully detailed rules regarding their registration, and by the deposit of duplicate and triplicate copies in charge of different authorities.

(iv) To carefully define the manner in which the priority of right to rent houses [which is one of the "conditions" noted in clause (ii) above] shall be exercised, with a due regard to the interests of the grantee, of the officer, and of the Government.

(v) To provide carefully detailed rules on the subject of rents and repairs which shall be fair to both landlords and tenants, and which, while recognising that the tenant is in this case an officer of Government, and therefore placed under restrictions as to residence such as do not apply in the case of private persons, shall also carefully safeguard and protect the interests of the landlord, and prevent his being put to loss owing to unfair treatment on the part of such officers as tenants.

(vi) To provide carefully detailed rules for arbitration in all disputed cases arising on the subjects referred to in clause (v).

(vii) To obviate the inconvenience of having absentee owners, by a few simple rules as regards estate agency.

In dealing with the subjects mentioned in clauses (v) and (vi), the principal provisions of sections 23, 24, 25 and 27 of the Cantonments Bill of 1888 have been incorporated in Chapters IX and X.

In the present state of the law the provisions of Chapters VIII, IX and X on the above subjects will only be applicable (except as noted in the next paragraph) to grants made after the issue of this Code. This will no doubt make a very undesirable complication in this already difficult and complicated question, but it is at present unavoidable pending a further Act of the Legislature authorising the making of rules as to conditions of occupancy applicable to all grants of whatever date.

Present grantees will have the option of applying to place their grants under the provisions of the Code, by doing which they will obtain certain tangible advantages in regard to protection from unfair and arbitrary treatment by their tenants, and in regard to a more satisfactory procedure where disputes arise on the subject of rent or repairs.

Chapters XIII to XXII.

13. In the ten chapters which refer to subjects affecting the public health, the Code aims at giving to the Cantonment Authority the widest possible powers allowed by the law over all those matters in which a strict control is now becoming recognised as of such exceptional importance in India from a sanitary point of view. The requirements of sanitary science are every year becoming greater as that science progresses, and, it being necessary that legislation should advance *pari passu* therewith, each new Code which may deal with sanitation should show an advance in this respect over those which have preceded it, especially in view of the position to which legislation on this subject has now advanced in England. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the section of the Cantonments Act, 1889, under which the rules are made (section 26) is of such very meagre scope in its sanitary aspect; and though this want may be partially remedied by a liberal use, under the authority of section 25 of the Act, of municipal enactments, still it is evident, for the reasons just noted, that such enactments cannot fail to fall short of what is required, and that a municipal enactment of, for instance, 1881 cannot meet the sanitary needs current in 1891, much less those which will be current by 1901. All, however, that could be done in this respect has been done, both by rules framed under section 26 of the Act and by a liberal use of all such municipal enactments as were suitable, and in particular of the Central Provinces Municipal Act (XVIII of 1889), which, by its more extended scope and breadth of treatment, much more nearly approaches the requirements of the case than any other Municipal Act, and has been invaluable. While, therefore, the advance may not be all that sanitary authorities would have desired, it is still considerable, and a comparison of the provisions of Chapters XIII to XXII of the present Code with those contained in Chapters III and IV of the Rules under Act XXII of 1864 will give some idea of the advance made.

As regards the Sanitary Officer, the Code recognizes that the main sanitary need of the day in India, next after a stringent control over the preparation and sale of articles of food and drink, is a Sanitary Officer for each cantonment without any other duties. It proceeds on the assumption that such an officer will be appointed, and defines his duties and responsibilities. As, however, it is necessary to provide for the existing state of things also, it is ruled that, pending such special appointment, the Sanitary Officer of a cantonment means the senior executive medical officer present. The Sanitary Officer is given in Chapter XIII complete supervision over every sanitary matter within the cantonment, together with full powers for bringing to the notice of superior authority any recommendation which he may make and which does not receive due attention.

14. As regards the much needed rules for exercising a strict control over the preparation and sale of articles of food and drink, which are the first sanitary requirement of the day in India, section 26 of the Act gives no direct power to make such rules; but to meet this we have in Chapter XVIII taken advantage of the recently passed Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891), section 137 of which contains such a power, and this will enable Cantonment Authorities to make rules for this purpose. But in adopting a municipal enactment like this, we have considered ourselves bound to adopt its restricting proviso also, to the effect that the section must be specially extended to each cantonment by the Local Government concerned. As, however, we are aware of the great inconveniences suffered in the past by cantonment rules having the force of law in one place and not in another by reason of requiring such special extension, and as the universal need of such rules as above referred to in every cantonment is undoubted, we desire to note here that we have included this proviso in the hope that all Local Governments will extend the section in question to all cantonments within their jurisdiction.

Chapters XXIII to XXXIV.

15. In the twelve chapters which deal with matters affecting the public safety and convenience the provisions of the Code are practically a selection from all the most suitable enactments of the principal municipalities. They are thus very comprehensive, and this is desirable seeing that the Code is intended to apply throughout the whole of India. Here again a comparison with Chapters

III and IV of the Rules under Act XXII of 1864 will show the extent of the advance made. By the almost entire use for this purpose of municipal enactments, rather than of rules made under the Cantonments Act, 1889, it is ensured that the provisions are those to which all dwellers in towns are already accustomed. The various subjects dealt with are sufficiently indicated by the headings of the chapters, which will be found detailed in the list entitled "Abstract of contents." A few of these chapters have only a partial application, not being applicable in provinces where Acts of the Legislature on the same subjects are, or may be brought, in force.

16. The remaining four chapters (containing supplemental provisions) call for no special remarks. Chapters XXXV to XXXVIII.

17. Any section of the Code (except such as are made under clauses (1) to (11) of section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889) can be extended to any reasonable distance in the vicinity of the cantonment. The procedure is an application through the Commander-in-Chief to the Local Government, which has power, under section 28 of the Act, to make such extension.

18. Each chapter is provided with a foot-note showing in outline its scope.

19. The authority for each section is noted in the margin in brackets.

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(*Attending Committee*).

SIMLA,
The 12th November 1891.

THE CANTONMENT CODE, 1892.

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* These forms will be prepared hereafter.

[*N.B.*—The notes in square brackets in the margin will remain there when this Code is published as law—see section 4 (*2*) of the Code. The numbers and years of Acts which are noted in the margin without brackets (see, *e.g.*, section 3 (*a*) of the Code) will also remain.

The figures in circular brackets in the margin are references to Major Temple's draft Code, and the notes in circular brackets in the margin (see, *e.g.*, section 5, clause (6), of the Code) are references to enactments on which sections are based, but which are not relied upon as authorities for the sections. All these references will be removed when the Code is published as law.

The footnotes to the chapters are inserted for convenience in studying the draft, and will be removed when the Code is published as law.]

THE CANTONMENT CODE, 1892.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.[a]

PRELIMINARY.

[*Clause* (*31*).] (*1*.)

1. (*1*) This Code may be called the Cantonment Code, 1892; and

Title and commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of ———, 1892.

[*Clause* (*31*).] (*2*, 915.)

2. Except as provided in sections 300, 378, 484 and 527, and except as the Governor General in Council may hereafter otherwise direct, this Code shall apply to all cantonments in British India.

Extent.

[*Clause* (*31*).]

3. The following rules and regulations are hereby cancelled, namely:—

Repeal of prior rules and regulations.

(*a*) all rules and regulations made under any enactment repealed by the Cantonments Act, 1889, or under any enactment repealed by that Act, in so far as they (*i*) *are covered by, or are inconsistent with, this Code and* (*ii*) apply to any cantonment in British India *in which the corresponding portions of this Code are for the time being in force*, and

XIII of 1889.

(*b*) the rules published under notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 617, dated the 4th July, 1890, in so far as they apply to any cantonment in British India.

[*Clause* (*31*).] (*5*, 7, 8.)

4. (*1*) This Code consists of enactments extended under the authority of section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, with such restrictions and modifications as the Governor General in Council has thought fit to make, and rules made under the authority of section 26, read with section 27, sub-section (*4*), of the same Act.

Authority for the Code.

XIII of 1889.

(*2*) Where a section, or part of a section, consists of an enactment extended as aforesaid, the enactment is noted in brackets* in the margin of the section, and

where a section, or part of a section, consists of a rule made as aforesaid, the clause of section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, under which the rule is made is noted in brackets* in the margin of the section.

(3, 4.)

5. In this Code, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

[*Clause* (*31*).] (12.)

(*1*) "Commander-in-Chief" means, as regards cantonments in the Bengal Command, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India; as regards cantonments in the Madras Command, the Commander-in-Chief in Madras, and as regards cantonments in the Bombay Command, the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay;

[*Clause* (*31*).] (15.)

(*2*) "Sanitary Officer" means, where no Sanitary Officer has been specially appointed, the senior executive medical officer in military employ present on duty in the cantonment;

[*Clause* (*31*).]

(*3*) "Executive Engineer" means the Engineer Officer of any circle, division or district having charge of the military works in a cantonment;

[*Clause* (*31*).]

(*4*) "officer in immediate executive engineering charge of the cantonment" means the officer having charge of the military works in the absence of the Executive Engineer;

[*Clause* (*31*).] (27.)

(*5*) "Government security" includes promissory notes, debentures, stock-certificates and all other securities issued by the Government of India or by any Local Government in respect of any loan contracted by it;

(*See Act XIII of 1886, s. 3 (1).*)

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 3 (3).*] (43.)

(*6*) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway;

[*Clause* (*31*).]

(*7*) "bazar" means any land which has been specially demarcated for occupation by natives, except the lines of native troops;

[*Clause* (*31*).] (31.)

(*8*) "grantee" means a person who has been granted permission, whether before or after the commencement of this Code, to occupy land belonging to the Government in a cantonment for the purposes of a building-site; and includes the successors in interest of a grantee;

[*Clause* (*2*).] (18.)

(*9*) "military officer" means a commissioned or warrant officer of the army on military duty in a cantonment, and includes any European or Eurasian in Army departmental employment whom the Commander-in-Chief may for the purposes of Chapter IX place on the same footing as a military officer;

[*Clause* (*2*).] (19.)

(*10*) "civil officer" means an European or Eurasian civil officer of the Government, and includes any other European or Eurasian, not being a military officer, whom the Local Government may for the purposes of Chapter IX place on the same footing as a civil officer;

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 3 (m).*] (45.)

(*11*) "drain" includes a sewer, pipe, ditch, channel and any other device for carrying off, along the surface or otherwise, sewage, polluted water, rain-water or sub-soil water;

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 6 (10).*] (51, 52.)

(*12*) "offensive matter" includes kitchen refuse, dung, putrid and putrefying substances and filth of any other kind;

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 6 (14).*] (53.)

(*13*) "rubbish" includes dust, dirt, bones, ashes, mortar, broken bricks, broken tiles, broken glass, broken pottery, stable and garden refuse, and refuse of any other kind not included in "offensive matter";

[*Clause* (*17*).] (57, 58.)

(*14*) "public market" means a market maintained by the Cantonment Authority, and "private market" means a market maintained by a private person;

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 3.*] (59.)

(*15*) "slaughter-house" means any place used for the slaughter of cattle, sheep, goats, kids or pigs for the purpose of selling the flesh thereof as meat;

[*Clause* (*17*).] (60, 61.)

(*16*) "public slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house maintained by the Cantonment Authority, and "private slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house maintained by a private person;

[*Bengal Act V of 1880, s. 2.*] (16.)

(*17*) "medical practitioner" means any person duly qualified by diploma, degree or license to practise medicine or surgery;

[*Clause* (*31*).]

(*18*) "vehicle" includes a hack-cart, palankin, palki, doolie, jhampan, dandi, jinrikshaw and bath-chair;

[*Clause* (*21*).] (66.)

(*19*) "public conveyance" includes a hackney-carriage, a hack-cart and any other vehicle kept, offered or plying for hire, whether drawn by an animal or drawn, propelled or carried by men, but does not include a conveyance maintained by the Cantonment Authority under section 333 for the free carriage of infected persons or corpses or the free transport of infected articles;

[*Act XIV of 1879, s. 2.*] (65.)

(*20*) "hack-cart" means any wheeled vehicle drawn by animals and used for the conveyance of goods, which is kept or offered or plies for hire;

[*Clause* (*21*).] (69.)

(*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 2.*)

(*21*) "dairy" includes any farm, shed, milk-store, milk-shop or other place from which milk is supplied, or in which milk is kept for purposes of sale;

[*Clause* (*21*).] (68, 70.)

(*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 2.*)

(*22*) "dairyman" includes the keeper of any cow, buffalo, goat, ass or other quadruped the milk of which is used for human consumption, any purveyor of milk and any occupier of a dairy;

[*Clause* (*17*).] (54.)

(*23*) "sarai" means any building used for the accommodation of native travellers, and includes a choltri, zayát, dharamsála or other lodging-house or boarding-house for natives, and, where only part of a building is used as a sarai, the part so used;

[*Clause* (*17*).] (55.)

(*24*) "keeper of a sarai" includes the owner of a sarai, any person having or acting in the care or management of a sarai, and the grantee of any land used as a sarai; and

[*Clause* (*15*).] (41.)

(*25*) "fence" includes all necessary gates, and the posts or pillars thereof.

(a) This chapter shows the local extent of the Code and the authority on which it is based, repeals prior rules and regulations, and contains definitions of general application. Definitions required for the purposes of one chapter alone are inserted in that chapter.

* *i.e.*, square brackets.

PART II.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER II.[a]

THE CANTONMENT AUTHORITY AND THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE.

Cantonment Committees.

[*Clause* (*4*).]

6. In every cantonment in which there is a Cantonment Committee, such Committee shall discharge the functions of the Cantonment Authority under this Code.

Discharge of functions of Cantonment Authority by Cantonment Committee.

[*Clause* (*4*). (75—82.)]

7. (*1*) The following persons shall be members of every Cantonment Committee *ex-officio*, namely:—

Constitution of Cantonment Committee.

the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, or, where the cantonment is the headquarters station of a district, the officer who succeeds, or would succeed, to the command of the station during any temporary absence of the Officer Commanding the district,

the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery (if any) in the cantonment, and the Commanding Officer of each regiment or battalion forming part of the ordinary garrison of the cantonment,

the Sanitary Officer,

the Executive Engineer, or, when he is absent from the station, the officer in immediate executive engineering charge of the cantonment, if appointed in Station Orders to act in his stead,

the District Magistrate or, when he is absent from the station, a Magistrate of the first class, being a Justice of the Peace, appointed by the District Magistrate to act in his stead,

the Civil Surgeon of the district, and

the Cantonment Magistrate.

(*2*) The Commander-in-Chief may at any time appoint any other person by name or by office to be a member of any Cantonment Committee, and may revoke any such appointment.

(a) The changes made in the constitution of the Cantonment Committee are noted in the memorandum attached to the Code.

Rules for meetings of Cantonment Committees are provided in some detail in view of the more important status of these bodies, and also of the fact that in the future there may often be non-official members.

The fullest powers of control are given to the President.

Owing to the great variety of conditions under which small cantonments exist, it has been thought the best arrangement, as regards the powers of the Commanding Officer of a cantonment where there is no Cantonment Committee, to give the Local Government power (on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief) to modify the powers of the Commanding Officer as Cantonment Authority according as it may think fit, and to whatever extent it may see fit.

To the Cantonment Magistrate as secretary to the Cantonment Committee are left all executive matters, but he is to act solely as the agent and representative of the Committee, and is to be fully controlled by them. This control is to be exercised on behalf of the Committee by the president, or, in a cantonment where there is no Committee, by the Commanding Officer.

[*Clause* (4).] (78—83.)

8. (*1*) The Commanding Officer of the cantonment, or, where the cantonment is the head-quarters station of a district, the officer who succeeds, or would, succeed to the command of the station during any temporary absence of the Officer Commanding the district, shall be president of the Committee.

President and secretary.

(*2*) If when any meeting is held the president is absent, the next senior combatant officer present at the meeting shall preside.

(*3*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall be secretary of the Committee *ex-officio*.

[*Clause* (4).] (96—99.)

9. (*1*) Every Cantonment Committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month on such day and at such place as may be notified in Station Orders. Meetings held under this sub-section shall be called ordinary meetings.

Holding of meetings.

(*2*) The president may call a special meeting whenever he thinks fit.

(*3*) The president may adjourn any meeting from time to time.

[*Clause* (4).] (101, 102.)

10. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall give three clear days' notice of every meeting and adjourned meeting, unless the president for sufficient reason directs a meeting or adjourned meeting to be held at shorter notice:

Notice of meetings.

Provided that every member present in the cantonment shall have a reasonable opportunity of being served with the notice.

(*2*) Every notice shall specify the time and place at which the meeting is to be held, and shall be accompanied by an *agenda* paper specifying the business to be transacted at the meeting.

[*Clause* (4).] (103.)

11. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless three members are present.

Quorum.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 16.*] (121.)

12. Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting shall be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the president of the meeting or of the next ensuing meeting, and shall at all reasonable times and without charge be open to the inspection of any inhabitant of the cantonment.

Minutes of the proceedings.

[*Clause* (4).] (100.)

13. Every meeting shall be open to the public unless the president, for a reason to be recorded in the minutes, orders otherwise.

Meetings to be public.

[*Clause* (4).] (98 (*2*), 99, 104—112.)

14. (*1*) If any business is brought forward at a meeting which—

Business at meetings.

(*a*) was not specified in the notice of the meeting, or

(*b*) does not directly relate to a report made by a Sub-committee or by a member of the Cantonment Committee appointed in that behalf,

it shall, on the requisition of any three members present, be postponed to a future meeting:

Provided that the president shall not be required to postpone the consideration of any business more than once.

(*2*) All business relative to the imposition, abolition or modification of taxes must be transacted at a special meeting.

(*3*) The president may, for any reason to be recorded in the minutes, refuse to permit any motion or amendment of a motion to be discussed.

(*4*) The president shall preserve order at meetings, and his decision on any point connected with the conduct of business at a meeting shall, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXVI, be final.

15. (*1*) Except as provided in section 17, all questions coming before a meeting shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting on the matter to be decided.

Decision by majority of votes.

[*Clause* (4).] (113, 114.)

(*2*) In case of an equality of votes the president shall have a second or casting vote.

Explanation.—This section excludes voting by proxy. (103.)

16. (*1*) A declaration by the president that a motion or amendment has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the minutes, shall be conclusive proof of the fact without proof of the number of votes given for or against the motion or amendment.

Record of decisions and dissents.

[*Clause* (4).] (115.)

(*2*) The dissent of any member from any decision of the Committee, together with the grounds thereof, shall, if the member so requests, be entered by the secretary in the minutes.

17. (*1*) The president may place his veto upon any decision of the Committee.

Exceptional powers of president.

[*Clause* (4).]

(*2*) If the president considers that any measure which the Committee is empowered to adopt, and to which a majority of the Committee do not agree, is of essential importance to the public health, safety or convenience,

and if he is of opinion that the matter is of such urgency that delay would be seriously prejudicial to the public interests,

he may order the measure to be adopted.

(*3*) Any order made by the president under sub-section (*2*) shall have the same effect as an order of the Committee.

(*4*) Every order made under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) shall be entered, with the reasons for making it, in the minutes, and a copy of the entry shall forthwith be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief, who may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it shall continue in force, with or without modification, as he thinks fit.

18. (*1*) With the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, a Cantonment Committee may, by order, appoint any two or more of its members to be a Sub-committee for the purpose of discharging or performing such of the functions or duties of the Committee as are specified in the order, and may delegate to the Sub-committee all or any of the powers of the Committee to be exercised for the purpose so specified.

Executive Sub-committees.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 19.*] (92.)

(*2*) Sub-committees appointed under this section shall be called "Executive Sub-committees."

(*3*) Unless the president otherwise directs, the Cantonment Magistrate shall be secretary and member of every Executive Sub-committee.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 38, and Act XVIII of 1889, s. 19.*] (93.)

19. (*1*) A Cantonment Committee may appoint out of its own body such and so many Sub-committees, consisting of such number of persons, and may refer to those Sub-committees for enquiry and report or for opinion such special subjects relating to the purposes of this Code, as it thinks fit; and may delegate to any such Sub-committee all or any of the powers of the Committee to be exercised for the purposes for which the Sub-committee is appointed.

Consultative Sub-committees.

(*2*) Sub-committees appointed under this section shall be called "Consultative Sub-committees."

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall prevent a Cantonment Committee from referring to any particular member of the Committee any special subject as aforesaid for enquiry, report or opinion, and delegating to him all or any of its powers for the purpose.

[*Clause* (4).] (116, 199 (*2*).)

20. The proceedings of every Sub-committee shall be conducted, so far as practicable, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the conduct of the proceedings of a Cantonment Committee:

Proceedings of Sub-committees.

Provided that the quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of a Sub-committee shall be two:

Provided also that the report of a Consultative Sub-committee shall be a sufficient record of the minutes of its proceedings.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 18.*] (94.)

21. (*1*) With the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, a Cantonment Committee may concur with any other local authority or authorities in appointing out of their respective bodies a Joint Committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a president of such Joint Committee, and in delegating to any such Joint Committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the authorities, and in framing and modifying rules as to the proceedings of any such Joint Committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which such Joint Committee is appointed.

Joint Committees and their proceedings.

(*2*) If any difference of opinion arises between authorities acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commander-in-Chief, if all the authorities are Cantonment Authorities, or, subject to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, of the Local Government in any other case shall be final.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 128.*] (128, 129.)

22. If at any time it appears to the Local Government that the continuance of a Cantonment Committee in any cantonment is not necessary, it may, by order published in the official Gazette, declare that the Committee shall cease to exist.

Cessation of the existence of Cantonment Committee.

The Commanding Officer as Cantonment Authority.

23. In every cantonment in which a Cantonment Committee does not exist or cannot be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, subject to any notification issued by the Local Government under section 24,

Discharge of functions of Cantonment Authority by Commanding Officer.

[*Clause* (5).] (197, 198, 199 (1), 200.

shall discharge the functions of the Cantonment Authority under this Code, and

may exercise any of the powers of a Cantonment Committee under sections 18, 19 and 21 in reference to the appointment of Sub-committees and Joint Committees, and the power of a president of a Cantonment Committee under section 18, sub-section (*3*):

Provided as follows:

the persons appointed by the Commanding Officer to be members of any Sub-Committee or Joint Committee may be any officers under his command, or any other persons (whether in the service of the Government or not) who are willing to serve voluntarily, and

the Commanding Officer may himself be president or member of any Joint Committee.

24. (*1*) The Local Government may, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, by notification in the official Gazette, direct, in respect of any cantonment in which a Cantonment Committee does not exist or cannot be convened,—

Power to limit or extend powers of Commanding Officer.

[*Clause* (5).] (197.)

(*a*) that any of the functions of the Cantonment Authority under this Code shall be in abeyance, or

(*b*) that any of the functions of the Cantonment Magistrate under this Code shall be discharged by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(*2*) The Local Government may, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or modify any notification issued under sub-section (*1*).

The Cantonment Magistrate.

25. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall be the executive officer of the Cantonment Authority, and all orders of the Cantonment Authority shall be issued through him.

Position of Cantonment Magistrate.

[*Clause* (6).] (131, 133.)

(*2*) All executive acts which by this Code are directed or authorised to be done by the Cantonment Magistrate shall be done by him as the agent of the Cantonment Authority, and subject to the general control—

(*a*) where there is a Cantonment Committee, of the president, and

(*b*) where a Cantonment Committee does not exist or cannot be convened, of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

26. (*1*) Whenever a Special Magistrate has been appointed by the Local Government under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the purpose of exercising powers under that

Discharge by Special Magistrate of functions of Cantonment Magistrate.

[*Clause* (31).] (11.)

X of 1882.

Code in a cantonment, the Local Government may, by general or special order published in the official Gazette, authorise him to discharge any of the functions imposed by this Code on the Cantonment Magistrate, except those referred to in Chapters VIII to XII (both inclusive).

(2) When any Special Magistrate is so authorised, he shall discharge such of the said functions as the Cantonment Magistrate may assign to him, and in the discharge of those functions shall exercise the same powers as the Cantonment Magistrate.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate may withdraw from such Special Magistrate any business pending before him under this Code.

CHAPTER III.[a]

CONTROL OVER CANTONMENT AUTHORITIES.

[*Clauses (4) and (31).*]

Administrative control of Commander-in-Chief over Cantonment Authorities.

27. The administrative control of every cantonment is vested in the Commander-in-Chief, who may at any time require the Cantonment Authority to perform any duty, to provide for any purpose or to take any measures which he or the Governor General in Council considers necessary to the proper administration of the cantonment.

[*Clauses (4) and (31).*] (117.)

Plans, estimates, returns, statements, reports and correspondence.

28. Every Cantonment Authority shall act with regard to the following matters in accordance with any rules made, orders passed or forms framed for its guidance by the Commander-in-Chief, and not being inconsistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, or this Code, namely:—

XIII of 1889.

(*a*) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be constructed at the cost of the Cantonment Fund, and as to the authority by whom such plans are to be approved and such estimates are to be sanctioned respectively,

(*b*) as to returns, statements and reports to be submitted by the Cantonment Authority, and

(*c*) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between the Cantonment Authority and any other authority or officer is to pass:

Provided that all correspondence between a Cantonment Authority and a Local Government shall pass through the Commander-in-Chief.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 124.*] (122.)

Power of Commander-in-Chief and Officer Commanding the district to call upon Cantonment Authorities and Joint Committees for information, and to record observations.

29. The Commander-in-Chief or the Officer Commanding the district may—

(*a*) by order in writing call for, and inspect, any book or document in the possession or under the control of any Cantonment Authority or any Joint Committee appointed under this Code,

(*b*) by order in writing require any such Authority or Committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to its proceedings or duties as he thinks fit to call for, and

(*c*) record in writing, for the guidance of any such Authority or Committee, any observations which he thinks proper in regard to its proceedings or duties.

[*Clause (31).*] (10.)

Power of Commander-in-Chief to delegate his powers or functions.

30. The Commander-in-Chief may, by notification in Army Orders, delegate any of his powers or functions under this Code, except those conferred or imposed by Chapters II, III, IV, VI, VII, IX, XIV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XXII, XXVII and XXXVI, to any Officer Commanding a district, and may, by a like notification, whenever he thinks fit, resume all or any of the powers or functions so delegated.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 127.*] (125, 126.)

Powers of Officer Commanding the district if Cantonment Authority fails to perform duty.

31. (*1*) If at any time it appears to the Officer Commanding the district that any Cantonment Authority has failed to perform any duty imposed upon it by or under this Code, he may require the Cantonment Magistrate to perform the duty, and may direct that any expenses incurred in so performing it shall be paid by the Cantonment Authority out of the Cantonment Fund.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 38.*]

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, in the performance and for the purposes of such duty, have all the powers of the Cantonment Authority.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 125 (1).*] (123.)

Power of Officer Commanding the district to suspend action of Cantonment Authority or Joint Committee.

32. The Officer Commanding the district may, for any sufficient reason, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution or order of any Cantonment Authority or any Joint Committee appointed under this Code, or prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance or under cover of this Code.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 125 (2).*] (124, 127.)

Orders made under section 31 or section 32 to be forwarded to Commander-in-Chief.

33. Whenever an Officer Commanding a district makes an order under section 31 or section 32, he shall forthwith forward a copy of the order, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Commander-in-Chief, who may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it shall continue in force, with or without modification, as he thinks fit.

CHAPTER IV. (a)

CANTONMENT SERVANTS.

[*Clause (31).*] (134, 137, 145—147).

Number and salaries of cantonment servants.

34. (*1*) The number of servants to be employed by the Cantonment Authority, and the amount of their salaries, shall be fixed by the Cantonment Authority with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief; and no alteration in the number of such servants or in their salaries shall be made without similar sanction:

(2) Provided that temporary servants may in cases of emergency be appointed without such sanction as aforesaid for any period not exceeded three months, if funds are available but no temporary servants shall, without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, be employed more than once on the same duties in the same year.

(a) The powers of control given to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Officer Commanding the district are dealt with in the memorandum attached to the Code.

The Commander-in-Chief is empowered to delegate his powers (with certain exceptions) to the Officer Commanding the district.

(a) Provision is made for the appointment of servants under regular rules for prohibiting their discharge without due reason, and for requiring security from those who have charge of money.

A share in contracts, previous dismissal from employment for misconduct, and undue nearness of relationship are made disqualifications for employment.

Temporary servants may be entertained by the Cantonment Authority, and their employment will no longer require the sanction of the Officer Commanding the district.

[*Clause (6).*] (134, 137, 145—147.)

Control of Cantonment Magistrate over cantonment servants.

35. All servants of the Cantonment Authority shall be appointed by the Cantonment Magistrate, and shall, except where a contrary intention appears in this Code, be exclusively under his orders; and it shall be his duty—

(*a*) to apportion and superintend the performance of the duties of such servants under this Code;

(*b*) to disburse the salaries of such servants; and

(*c*) to deal with applications from such servants for leave of absence.

[*Clause (31).*] (142—144.)

Disqualifications for employment.

36. (*1*) No person shall be appointed to, or retained in, the service of any Cantonment Authority—

(*a*) if he has, by himself or his partner, any share or interest in any contract made by or on behalf of the Cantonment Authority, or

(*b*) if he has been dismissed for misconduct from employment under any other Cantonment Authority or under any Municipal Authority or other Local Authority or under any department of the Government, or

(*c*) where his proposed or actual salary exceeds ten rupees, if he is related to any other servant of the Cantonment Authority, and the Cantonment Magistrate considers the relationship a sufficient disqualification for employment:

(2) Provided that no servant who is in employment at the commencement of this Code shall be dismissed on any of the grounds hereinbefore mentioned except with the sanction of the Officer Commanding the district and with due notice.

[*Clause (31).*] (134 (*f*), 153.)

Security to be furnished by certain servants.

37. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority shall require each of its servants who by reason of his office is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of moneys or securities for money to furnish security for the due discharge of the trusts of his office and for the due account of all moneys and securities for money which may come into his possession by reason of his office.

(2) The amount of any security required from a servant under sub-section (*1*) shall be fixed by the Cantonment Magistrate, and shall be regulated by reference to the sums likely from time to time to be in the servant's hands:

(3) Provided that the amount shall not in any case be less than the total sum likely to pass through the servant's hands in any one week.

[*Clause (31).*] (156, 157.)

Bond of sureties.

38. (*1*) Where a servant of the Cantonment Authority is required to furnish security, the Cantonment Magistrate may in his discretion accept as such security a bond executed by two sureties.

(2) Every security-bond executed under this section shall be in Form 1 of Schedule I, or as near thereto as circumstances admit, and shall be registered under the law for the time being in force relating to the registration of documents.

(3) When any such bond relates to a mortgage of immoveable property, the mortgage shall be notified by the Cantonment Magistrate to the chief revenue-officer of the district in which the property is situate.

[*Clause (31).*] (154, 155.)

Classes of security.

39. (*1*) Without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, no security shall be accepted from or on behalf of any servant of the Cantonment Authority which is not a deposit of—

(*a*) cash, or

(*b*) Government securities, or

(*c*) shares in the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras or the Bank of Bombay, or

(*d*) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a Local Authority (i) in exercise of powers conferred by an Act of a legislature established in British India, or (ii) under the sanction of the Governor General in Council, or

(*e*) the mortgage-deed of a registered first mortgage of immoveable property situate in British India.

(2) No mortgage-deed shall be accepted as security—

(*f*) if the property to which it relates is a leasehold, or

(*g*) unless the value of the property exceeds, in the opinion of the chief revenue-officer of the district in which the property is situate, by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, by one-half, the amount of the security to be furnished, or

(*h*) unless it sets forth that the mortgagee is the Secretary of State for India in Council, and that the mortgagee has power, in default of payment of the mortgage-money, to sell or concur in selling the mortgaged property or any part thereof without the intervention of a Civil Court.

[*Clause (31).*] (134 (*f*), 158.)

Deposit of money, securities and security-bonds.

40. The Cantonment Magistrate shall deal with all moneys and securities deposited and all security-bonds executed under this chapter in the manner prescribed in the Civil Account Code.

[*Clause (31).*] (159.)

Periodical examination of securities.

41. On or about the first day of January in each year the Cantonment Magistrate shall satisfy himself as to the sufficiency of the security furnished by or on behalf of each servant of the Cantonment Authority who has been required to furnish security.

Cantonment Code.

(Part II.—General Administration.—Chapter IV.—Cantonment Servants.—Sections 42-44. Chapter V.—Privileges and Liabilities of Members of Cantonment Committees and others.—Sections 45-48. Chapter VI.—The Cantonment Fund.—Section 49.)

[Clause (31).] (160.)

Re-delivery of securities.

42. The Cantonment Magistrate shall not deliver up any money, security or security-bond taken under section 37 or section 38 to the person or persons by whom it was furnished or executed, or to his or their representative or representatives in interest, until one year after the death of, or the vacation of his office by, the servant from or on whose behalf the same was taken.

[Clause (6).] (138—141.)

Procedure to be observed in punishing certain classes of servants.

43. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall not dismiss any servant whose aggregate salary exceeds forty rupees per mensem, or reduce him to a lower grade or salary, without the previous sanction of the Cantonment Authority.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall record his reasons in writing whenever he dismisses or fines a servant of the Cantonment Authority who has been employed as such for an unbroken period of one year or more, or whose aggregate salary exceeds fifteen rupees per mensem.

[Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 188.] (474.)

Penalty on public conservancy establishments withdrawing from their duties without permission or notice.

44. If any public sweeper or other servant of the Cantonment Authority employed to remove or deal with night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish withdraws from his duties without either obtaining the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate or giving one month's notice in writing of his intention so to withdraw,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and shall forfeit all salary which may be due to him.

CHAPTER V. (a)

PRIVILEGES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBERS OF CANTONMENT COMMITTEES AND OTHERS.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 28.] (130.)

Liability of members of Cantonment Committees for lose, waste or misapplication.

45. Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property under the control of a Cantonment Committee, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the Committee; and a suit for compensation for the same may be instituted against him by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

[Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 51.] (149.)

Members of Cantonment Committees, cantonment servants and certain contractors and agents deemed to be public servants.

46. Every member of a Cantonment Committee, every servant of a Cantonment Authority, every contractor or agent for the collection of any cantonment tax, and every servant or other person employed by any such contractor or agent in the collection of any such tax shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the

XLV of 1860. Indian Penal Code.

(a) Serious losses are sometimes incurred by the Government in consequence of negligence on the part of Cantonment Magistrates and others. By this chapter Cantonment Magistrates and other members of Cantonment Committees are made liable for all such losses as are the direct consequence of negligence on their part.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 138.] (195, 196.)

Penalty on member of Cantonment Committee or cantonment servant being interested in contract made with Cantonment Authority.

47. (*1*) If any member of a Cantonment Committee or any servant of a Cantonment Authority is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commander-in-Chief, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the Cantonment Authority, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

(*2*) A person shall not, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be held to be interested in any contract entered into between the company and the Cantonment Authority, but he shall not take part in any proceedings of a Cantonment Committee relating to any such contract.

[Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 46.] (9.)

Members of Cantonment Committees and Commanding Officers not personally liable on contracts or for expenses.

48. No member of a Cantonment Committee or Commanding Officer shall be personally liable in respect of any contract lawfully made, or for any expense lawfully incurred, by or on behalf of a Cantonment Authority; but the Cantonment Fund shall be liable for and chargeable with all such contracts and expenses.

CHAPTER VI. (a)

THE CANTONMENT FUND.

Income.

[Clause (31).]

Income of Cantonment Fund.

49. There shall be placed to the credit of the Cantonment Fund the following sums, namely:—

(*a*) all fines mentioned in clause (*a*) of section 21 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, subject to the deductions referred to in that clause; XIII of 1889.

(*b*) the proceeds of taxes imposed under section 17 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, or levied under Act XX of 1856, in the cantonment, or continued in force in the cantonment under section 2, sub-section (*2*), of the Cantonments Act, 1889;

(*c*) rents and profits accruing from lands or other property placed by the Government under the management of the Cantonment Authority;

(*d*) all sums directed by section 8 of the Hackney-carriage Act, 1879, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, to be placed to the credit of the Fund; XIV of 1879.

(*e*) all sums which the Local Government may, by order under section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, or under any other enactment for the time being in force, direct to be placed to the credit of the Fund; I of 1871.

(a) The objects to which Cantonment Funds may be applied are practically the same as heretofore, but they are more carefully defined.

The method of drawing money is maintained under the same restrictions as heretofore.

All procedure is, while more carefully defined, maintained as heretofore.

Provision is made for the investment of the balance when convenient, and for the periodical publication of the accounts.

Cantonment Code.

(Part II.—General Administration.—Chapter VI.—The Cantonment Fund.—Sections 50-54.)

(239.)

(*f*) interest realised on the investment of any balance of the Fund;

(*g*) all other moneys received under this Code; and

(*h*) all sums granted by the Governor General in Council in aid of the Fund.

[Clause (31).]

Income to be recovered within the year for which it is due.

50. It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Authority to take such steps as may be necessary, consistent with this Code and any other law for the time being in force, for the recovery of all income of the Cantonment Fund within the year for which it is due.

Application of the Fund.

[Clause (7).] (201, 202, 207.)

Application of the Fund.

51. (*1*) The Cantonment Fund shall be applicable, subject to the provisions of this Code, to the following purposes, namely:

(*a*) the payment of any expenses directed by section 8 of the Hackney-carriage Act, 1879, or by any other enactment for the time being in force to be debited to the Fund; XIV of 1879.

(*b*) the maintenance of the police force employed in the cantonment;

(*c*) the payment of the salaries of all servants of the Cantonment Authority;

(*d*) the maintenance of an office for the Cantonment Authority;

(*e*) the carrying out of a proper system of conservancy throughout the cantonment for all its inhabitants other than British troops, including the pay of conservancy establishments, the construction of latrines and other conservancy works, and the purchase of all necessary conservancy carts, utensils and other appliances;

(*f*) the carrying out of other sanitary measures within the cantonment, including the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disorders, and generally the maintenance of the cantonment in a thoroughly sanitary condition;

(*g*) the provision and maintenance within the cantonment of hospitals, dispensaries, markets and slaughter-houses;

(*h*) the management and improvement of lands and other property placed by the Government under the management of the Cantonment Authority, including—

(i) the construction and maintenance of streets (other than those maintained from Imperial or Provincial Funds),

(ii) the lighting, watering and cleansing of streets,

(iii) the maintenance of public parks and gardens and the planting of trees;

(*i*) the abatement of nuisances in the cantonment;

(*j*) the survey of buildings and lands in the cantonment; and

(*k*) generally the payment of all expenses incurred in the cantonment under this Code or under any other law for the time being in force in the cantonment.

(*2*) The Cantonment Fund shall, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government, be applicable to any of the purposes mentioned or referred to in sub-section (*1*), within or without British India, beyond the limits of the cantonment in cases in which, in the opinion of the Local Government, the application of the Fund beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the cantonment or of any military force ordinarily quartered therein or of any detachment of any such force.

Budget Estimates and Authority for Payments.

[Clause (31).] (227, 228, 230.)

Budget Estimate to be forwarded to Commander-in-Chief.

52. (*1*) On the first day of June in each year, or on such other date as the Commander-in-Chief, in order to meet the requirements of the Local Government, may direct, the Cantonment Authority shall forward to the Commander-in-Chief, through the proper channel, a Budget Estimate of income and expenditure for the ensuing financial year.

(*2*) The Budget Estimate shall be prepared in such form as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General in communication with the Commander-in-Chief in India.

(*3*) The Cantonment Authority shall, when preparing the Budget Estimate, carefully reconsider that portion of it which refers to the current year, and make such revision therein (in the columns provided for that purpose) as, having regard to the actuals of the year, so far as they have been recorded, and the probabilities of the remaining months of the year, may appear to it to be necessary.

[Clause (31). (286.)

Procedure when Commander-in-Chief has reviewed the Budget Estimates.

53. (*1*) On completing his review of the several Budget Estimates, the Commander-in-Chief shall forward—

(*a*) to the Government, with such observations as he may think fit, an abstract of the Estimates, showing which of the several Cantonment Funds require State aid and to what amount such aid is required in each case, together with a copy of the Budget Estimate of each such Fund, and

(*b*) to the Controller of Military Accounts, detailed statements showing the amount of each grant-in-aid required and the purpose and the cantonment for which each is required.

Explanation.—In this sub-section "Government" means, as regards cantonments in the Bengal command, the Governor General in Council, and, as regards cantonments in the Madras and Bombay commands, the Local Government.

(*2*) Whenever the Commander-in-Chief sanctions any Budget Estimate, he shall forward the same to the Local Government for communication to the Accountant General or Comptroller and for inclusion in the Budget Estimate of Excluded Local Funds.

[Clause (31).] (285.)

Consolidated estimate for each province.

54. As soon as possible after the receipt by it of the several Budget Estimates, the Local Government shall forward to the Commander-in-Chief for record a consolidated estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the several cantonments within the territories subject to its administration.

Cantonment Code.

(Part II.—General Administration.—Chapter VI.—The Cantonment Fund.—Sections 55-62. Chapter VII.—Contracts.—Sections 63-65.)

[*Clause* (8).] (226, 232, 273.)

55. (*1*) The sum at the disposal of the Cantonment Authority for expenditure for any purpose is strictly limited to the amount provided for that purpose in the Budget Estimate, as sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief :

Expenditure limited to amounts provided in Budget or subsequently sanctioned.

(*2*) Provided that—

(*a*) if it appears to the Commander-in-Chief that an additional allotment is necessary for any special purpose, he may sanction the same, at any time during the year to which the Estimate relates, up to the amount of any balance in hand to the credit of the Fund ;

(*b*) the Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, re-appropriate any sum from one head or sub-head of the Budget to another.

(*3*) A copy of every order made under sub-section (*2*) shall be sent by the Commander-in-Chief or the Officer Commanding the district, as the case may be, to the Accountant General or Comptroller.

Explanation 1.—No payment may be made from the Cantonment Fund unless it is provided for either (*a*) in the Budget as sanctioned, or (*b*) under an additional allotment, or (*c*) by re-appropriation.

Explanation 2.—Savings under one head or sub-head of the Budget cannot be applied to expenditure under another head or sub-head without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

[*Clause* (31).]

56. The Cantonment Authority shall not incur any expenditure in anticipation of, or accumulate outstanding debts against, the succeeding year's Budget.

Expenditure not to be incurred in anticipation of succeeding year's Budget.

[*Clause* (8).] (208, 209.)

57. Money may be paid from the Cantonment Fund—

Payments how made.

(*a*) where a charge does not exceed ten rupees in amount, on the order of the Cantonment Magistrate, in cash, and

(*b*) where a charge exceeds ten rupees in amount, by cheque signed—

(*i*) where there is a Cantonment Committee, by the president, or,

(*ii*) where a Cantonment Committee does not exist or cannot be convened, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Investment of balance.

[*Clause* (9).] (233, 234, 238, 241, 242.)

58. (*1*) The Local Government may, with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief, direct that any balance of the Cantonment Fund which is not required for expenditure within twelve months be invested in Government securities, and may, when necessary, direct the sale of the whole or any of the securities in which any balance has been so invested.

Investment of balance of Cantonment Fund.

(*2*) The purchase and sale of the securities shall be effected, and the investment shall be held, under the rules prescribed in the Civil Account Code for securities purchased and sold for and held in trust by officers of the Government.

Accounts.

[*Clause* (11).] (243—271.)

59. The Cantonment Authority shall keep such accounts of receipts into and expenditure from the Cantonment Fund as may be prescribed by rules made by the Comptroller General in communication with the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Accounts to be kept.

[*Clause* (11).] (274—281.)

60. The accounts of Cantonment Funds shall be audited by the Accountant General or Comptroller in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General in communication with the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Audit of accounts.

[*Clause* (31).] (272, 284.)

61. After the accounts of all Cantonment Funds in a Province have been audited, an abstract thereof shall be forwarded by the Local Government to the Commander-in-Chief for record.

Consolidated account of actuals.

[*Clause* (11).] (288.)

62. The Cantonment Authority shall publish the accounts of the Cantonment Fund annually in such form and in such manner as it may consider best adapted for making them known to the inhabitants of the cantonment.

Publication of accounts.

CHAPTER VII. [a]

CONTRACTS.

[*Clause* (10).] (164, 396.)

63. (*1*) Leases or other contracts under which money is to be received into the Cantonment Fund shall not ordinarily be made by the Cantonment Authority for a longer period than twelve months.

Limitation of power to make contracts under which money is to be received into the Cantonment Fund.

(*2*) If in any case the Cantonment Authority desires to make such a contract for a longer period than twelve months, it shall before doing so obtain the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

[*Clause* (10).] (167.)

64. No contract involving expenditure from the Cantonment Fund shall be made by the Cantonment Authority unless provision for the expenditure has been made in the Budget Estimate as sanctioned, added to or altered under Chapter VI.

Limitation of power to make contracts involving expenditure.

[*Clause* (10).] (171, 174.)

65. (*1*) Every contract made by the Cantonment Authority shall, except as provided in sub-section (*2*), be executed by the Cantonment Magistrate.

Officers by whom contracts are to be executed.

(*2*) Every contract made by the Cantonment Authority for the execution of works shall, when the value or amount of the contract exceeds two hundred rupees, be executed by the Executive Engineer.

(a) The object of the rules regarding contracts is to ensure system and regularity in the mode of entering into them, and the proper conduct of sales, tenders and auctions, these being all matters in which carelessness on the part of Cantonment Magistrates entails loss to the Government.

Cantonment Code.

(Part II.—General Administration.—Chapter VII.—Contracts.—Sections 66-74.)

[*Clause* (10).] (173.)

66. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall not execute on behalf of the Cantonment Authority any contract the value or amount of which exceeds fifty rupees without the consent of the Cantonment Committee or, where a Cantonment Committee does not exist or cannot be convened, of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment :

Consent of Cantonment Authority required before Cantonment Magistrate executes certain contracts.

(*2*) Provided that in a case of urgency the Cantonment Magistrate may, with the consent of the president, execute on behalf of a Cantonment Committee any contract the value or amount of which exceeds fifty rupees but does not exceed two hundred rupees, but he shall in every such case submit to the Committee at its next meeting a report of the action taken and the reasons therefor.

[*Clause* (10).]

67. The Cantonment Magistrate shall not execute on behalf of the Cantonment Authority any contract for the farming of octroi collections unless a draft of the same has been referred, through the Officer Commanding the district, to the Commander-in-Chief, who shall, if he considers it desirable to do so, refer the draft to the Local Government with a view to obtaining legal opinion thereon.

Draft of contract for farming octroi collections to be referred to Commander-in-Chief.

[*Clause* (10).] (172.)

68. Every contract executed by the Cantonment Magistrate on behalf of the Cantonment Authority the value or amount of which exceeds fifty rupees, except a contract for the sale of moveable property, shall be in writing, shall be signed by the Cantonment Magistrate and shall be drawn up in the prescribed form (if any).

Form of contracts executed by Cantonment Magistrate.

Explanation 1.—The prescribed form for a contract for the execution of a work is the form in use for that purpose in the Public Works Department under the orders of the Local Government.

Explanation 2.—The prescribed form for any other contract is the form (if any) prescribed by the Governor General in Council for the purpose. Copies of any forms so prescribed will be obtainable on application to the Cantonment Magistrate.

[*Clause* (10).] (176, 182.)

69. (*1*) Unless the Commander-in-Chief otherwise specially directs, or it is impracticable, the Cantonment Magistrate shall publicly invite tenders, or give notice of a public auction, before he executes on behalf of the Cantonment Authority any lease or other contract the value or amount of which exceeds five hundred rupees.

Obligation of Cantonment Magistrate to proceed by tender or auction in certain cases.

(*2*) Every sale of moveable property by the Cantonment Magistrate shall be made by public auction unless the Cantonment Authority in any case otherwise directs.

Clause (10).] (183, 184.)

70. Where the Cantonment Magistrate sells moveable property otherwise than by public auction, payment for the same shall be made not later than three days after delivery of the property.

Time of payment for moveable property sold privately by Cantonment Magistrate.

[*Clause* (10).]

71. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may fix the amount of security (if any) to be deposited for the fulfilment of any contract (other than a contract based upon a tender or auction) executed by the Cantonment Magistrate on its behalf.

Security for fulfilment of contract.

(*2*) Where security is required, it shall be of the nature and shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed in Chapter IV for security taken from a servant of the Cantonment Authority :

(*3*) Provided that re-delivery of securities to a depositor may be made at any time after the expiry of one month from the completion of the contract to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority.

[*Clause* (10).] (191.)

72. The Cantonment Magistrate may rescind any contract executed by him on behalf of the Cantonment Authority if he finds after due enquiry that the tender or the auction bid on which the contract was based was made by a person who at the time of making the tender or bid belonged to, or was directly or indirectly connected with, the service of the Cantonment Authority or of the Government.

Power of Cantonment Magistrate to rescind contract made with servant of Cantonment Authority or of Government.

[*Clause* (10).] (169, 192.)

73. (*1*) The Officer Commanding the district, or the Cantonment Authority, may call for the proceedings of the Cantonment Magistrate in respect of any contract executed by him or any tender which he has accepted, or any auction or other sale which he has effected, and, if he or it finds that any of the provisions of this chapter have been contravened, may refer the matter for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

Power of Commander-in-Chief to rescind contract executed by Cantonment Magistrate.

(*2*) The Commander-in-Chief may rescind any contract or revoke any transaction so referred to him, and may direct that no payment in pursuance of any such contract or transaction shall be made from the Cantonment Fund.

(*3*) Any loss to which the Cantonment Authority may become liable by reason of any order made by the Commander-in-Chief under sub-section (*2*) shall be borne by the Cantonment Magistrate.

Procedure as to Tenders and Auctions.

[*Clause* (10).] (177, 178, 185, 186.)

74. (*1*) Whenever the Cantonment Magistrate determines to invite tenders or to hold a public auction, he shall give public notice in one or more of the following modes, namely :

Publication of notice in case of tenders or auction.

(*a*) advertisement in the official Gazette,

(*b*) advertisement in a local newspaper,

(*c*) proclamation by public written notice in English or in such vernacular languages as may be convenient,

(*d*) proclamation by beat of drum,

(*e*) any other mode of giving public notice customary in the neighbourhood :

Provided that the notice is made as public locally as is reasonable in the circumstances of each case.

(2) The notice shall, when published in the manner specified in clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*), be in Form 2 or Form 3, as the case may be, of Schedule I, or as near thereto as circumstances admit, and shall, when published in any other manner, contain such of the particulars mentioned in the said Form 2 or Form 3, as the case may be, as the Cantonment Magistrate thinks sufficient.

[*Clause* (10).] (178, 179.)

Provisions as to tender forms, earnest-money and security.

75. (*1*) All tenders shall be submitted in a form (if any) prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate may fix the price (if any) to be paid for blank forms of tender.

(*3*) The Cantonment Magistrate may fix the amount of earnest money (if any) required to accompany any tender, and the amount of security (if any) to be deposited for the fulfilment of the contract created by the acceptance of any tender:

Provided that the amount shall not in either case be less than one-twelfth of the gross total of the value or amount of the tender.

(*4*) Where earnest money is required, it shall be deposited in cash.

(*5*) Where security is required, it shall be of the nature and shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed in Chapter IV for security taken from a servant of the Cantonment Authority:

Provided that re-delivery of securities to a depositor may be made at any time after the expiry of one month from the completion of the contract to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority.

(*6*) The date for depositing security shall be not later than one month after the acceptance of the tender.

[*Clause* (10).] (180.)

Opening of tenders.

76. At the appointed day and hour the Cantonment Magistrate shall open the tenders publicly, and, if any of the persons tendering or their agents are in attendance, in their presence.

[*Clause* (10).] (186, 187.)

Provisions as to time of payment, security and compensation for non-payment in case of auctions.

77. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate may appoint the time or times (if any) for payment of money due as the result of an auction, and may fix the sum (if any) to be deposited as security for payment and the sum (if any) to be paid as compensation in the event of failure by the purchaser to carry out the contract:

Provided that a sum fixed under this sub-section shall not be less than one-twelfth of the amount of the accepted bid.

(*2*) The provisions of sub-sections (*5*) and (*6*) of section 75 shall apply to any security taken under this section.

[*Clause* (10).] (181, 188.)

Cantonment Magistrate not bound to explain his action as to tender or bid.

78. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall not be bound to give any explanation of his reasons for accepting or rejecting any particular tender or bid to any person or authority except the Cantonment Authority.

(*2*) Any explanation given to the Cantonment Authority under this section may, if the Cantonment Magistrate thinks fit, be given in confidence.

PART III.

OCCUPATION OF LAND.

CHAPTER VIII. (a)

APPLICATIONS TO HOLD LAND.

Applications for building-sites.

[*Clause* (1).]

Cantonment Authority not to permit irregular occupation of land.

79. The Cantonment Authority shall not permit any land belonging to the Government in the cantonment to be enclosed, or any house, hut, shed, stable or building of any kind to be erected on such land, except in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter and Chapter IX.

[*Clause* (1).] (289-291.)

Applications for building-sites outside bazars.

80. Every application for permission to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site, land (outside bazars) belonging to the Government in a cantonment shall be submitted to the Cantonment Magistrate in writing, and shall contain the following particulars, namely:

(*a*) the situation, area and boundaries of the land;

(*b*) the materials to be used in the intended buildings; and

(*c*) the period after the date of occupation within which the intended buildings are to be completed.

[*Clause* (1).] (292, 293, 295.)

Documents to accompany such applications.

81. Every such application shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) a plan in triplicate, on a scale of one hundred and ten feet to the inch, authenticated by the Executive Engineer, showing—

(*i*) the boundaries of the land,

(*ii*) the roads or lands adjoining, and

(*iii*) all buildings intended to be erected on the land;

(*b*) a ground plan and elevation of the principal building intended to be erected, showing the dimensions of the same;

(*c*) a specification of the buildings intended to be erected;

(*d*) an approximate statement of the intended outlay on the buildings;

(*e*) a certificate from the Executive Engineer that there is no departmental objection to the application being granted; that the land is or is not within two thousand yards of a fortified place, and that the land is not in his opinion likely to be required for any public purpose; and

(*f*) a certificate from the applicant that he has read the form of agreement prescribed in accordance with section 113, and is willing to execute an agreement in that form.

(a) The provisions of this chapter aim at preventing irregular permissions to squatters and others to occupy Government land, and at ensuring that every application for the grant of a site in cantonments shall be made in regular form, and be accompanied by such plans and other documents as will both furnish information on all necessary details and render the site capable of identification with absolute certainty at all future times.

Provision is also made for allowing existing grantees of sites in cantonments to have their grants placed under the Code.

[*Clause* (1).] (293, Expln., 294.)

Disposal of such applications.

82. (*1*) Every such application shall, if the procedure prescribed by section 80 and section 81 has been correctly observed, be submitted by the Cantonment Magistrate as soon as convenient to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(*2*) If the Commanding Officer considers that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed will not be objectionable, either as regards the health or comfort of the troops or in any other respect, he shall attach to the application a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the application through the proper channel to the Commander-in-Chief.

(*3*) The Commander-in-Chief may sanction or reject any such application, as he thinks fit:

(*4*) Provided that, if the land applied for is within two thousand yards of a fortified place, the Commander-in-Chief shall not accord his sanction without the express orders of the Governor General in Council:

(*5*) Provided also that, if it is intended to set apart for occupation by civil officers the house to be erected on the land, the Commander-in-Chief shall not accord his sanction without the concurrence of the Local Government.

[*Clause* (1).] (289—291.)

Applications for building-sites in bazars.

83. (*1*) Every application for permission to occupy for the purposes of a building-site land situate in a bazar shall be submitted to the Cantonment Magistrate in writing, and shall contain the following particulars, namely:

(*a*) the situation, area and boundaries of the land;

(*b*) a description of the building intended to be erected; and

(*c*) the materials to be used in the intended building.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate may sanction or reject any such application, as he thinks fit.

Applications in respect of land granted before the commencement of this Code.

[*Clause* (31).] (289.)

Applications by existing grantees to hold under Chapter IX.

84. Any grantee of land (outside bazars) occupied before the commencement of this Code may apply for permission to hold the land under the provisions of Chapter IX.

[*Clause* (31).] (290—293.)

Particulars required in respect of such applications.

85. Every application made under section 84 shall be submitted to the Cantonment Magistrate in writing, shall show the situation, area and boundaries of the land, and shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) a plan, in triplicate, on a scale of one hundred and ten feet to the inch, authenticated by the Executive Engineer, showing—

(*i*) the boundaries of the land,

(*ii*) the roads or lands adjoining, and

(*iii*) all buildings standing on the land; and

(*b*) a certificate from the applicant that he has read the form of agreement prescribed in accordance with section 113, and is willing to execute an agreement in that form.

[*Clause* (31).] (293, Expln., 294.)

Disposal of such applications.

86. (*1*) Every such application shall, if the procedure prescribed by section 85 has been correctly observed, be submitted by the Cantonment Magistrate as soon as convenient to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment for transmission through the proper channel to the Commander-in-Chief.

(*2*) The Commander-in-Chief may sanction or reject any such application, as he thinks fit.

CHAPTER IX. (a)

CONDITIONS OF OCCUPANCY.

Conditions applicable in case of building-sites (outside bazars) granted after the commencement of this Code.

[*Clause* (2).] (296, 308, 323, 328.)

Conditions applicable in case of building-sites (outside bazars) granted after commencement of this Code.

87. Every permission given in pursuance of an application to occupy land (outside bazars) for the purposes of a building-site shall be deemed to have been granted on the conditions specified in sections 88 to 110, both inclusive.

[*Clause* (2).] (309.)

Execution of agreement.

88. The applicant shall not use or occupy the land, or erect any building thereon, until he has duly executed an agreement in the prescribed form, and has registered the same

(a) The two main conditions exacted by the Government in return for the permission to build houses on its land are—

(*i*)—that the Government shall have the first claim to rent the house to the exclusion of any other person: this claim it passes on to its officers, but modified by a proviso that the claim shall not be exercised so long as there is another suitable available; and

(*ii*)—that the Government may resume the land at any time on paying compensation for all buildings which have been erected thereon with the concurrence of proper authority.

The principal aim, therefore, of this chapter is to enunciate these two conditions, and to ensure that they are duly subscribed to by every grantee. With this object a carefully drawn form of agreement is prescribed, in which these and all minor conditions are to be detailed, and which shall be signed by the grantee in all cases before he is put in possession of the land.

Provision is also made for setting apart certain houses for the exclusive use of civil officers, and carefully detailed rules are provided for the exercise, under due restrictions, of the right of priority of claim to rent houses in the three cases (*a*) of a military officer, (*b*) of a civil officer and (*c*) of departmental and regimental military officers, *inter se*. This is preferable to any arrangement for setting apart portions of a cantonment for particular classes or sub-divisions of the community, a method now out of date.

The subjects of tenancy, rents, repairs, &c., are all provided for by rules aimed both at placing all such matters on a just and equitable basis, such as should be equally satisfactory to both landlords and tenants, and also at protecting landlords from unfair treatment by unscrupulous tenants.

Disputes are to be settled by arbitration.

Cantonment Code.

(Part III.—Occupation of Land.—Chapter IX.—Conditions of Occupancy.—Sections 89-97.)

under the law for the time being in force relating to the registration of documents.

Explanation.—"The prescribed form" means a form prepared in accordance with section 113 and published in the *Gazette of India*. Copies of the form will be obtainable on application to the Cantonment Magistrate.

[*Clause* (2).] (309.)

Form of agreement not to be varied.

89. Any material variation made in the prescribed form of agreement without the express sanction of the Governor General in Council shall not be binding on the Government.

[*Clause* (2).] (300.)

Erection of buildings.

90. Buildings may be erected on the land only in accordance with the agreement or, where a proposed building, alteration or addition is not provided for by the agreement, with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority.

[*Clause* (2).] (301.)

Commencement and completion of buildings.

91. The buildings to be erected on the land in accordance with the agreement shall be commenced within six months from the execution of the agreement, and shall be completed within the period fixed in that behalf by the agreement, or within such further period (if any) as the Cantonment Authority may, by order in writing, allow.

[*Clause* (2).]

Right of the Government to require the grantee to let the house to a military or civil officer.

92. (*1*) In view of the special objects with which land is taken up by the Government for use as a cantonment, and of the necessity of securing, in the interests of the State,

(*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23 (1).*)

that military officers on duty in cantonments shall not be compelled to reside too far, in the case of regimental officers, from the men under their command, and, in the case of departmental officers, from the locality in which their duties chiefly lie, and

that civil officers shall be provided with accommodation in cantonments,

the Government reserves a right, subject to the provisions hereinafter in this chapter contained, to require the grantee at any time to let the house erected on the land to any military officer or civil officer to the exclusion of any other person.

Clause (2).] (310, 324.)

Exercise of the Government right in behalf of a military officer where the house is not already occupied by a military officer.

93. Whenever the Cantonment Authority considers that the right reserved by section 92 should be exercised in behalf of any military officer, it may, if the house is not already occupied by a military officer, and if it has not been set apart under section 95 for occupation by civil officers, by notice require the grantee to let the house to the military officer named in the notice, and for that purpose to cause the existing tenant (if any) to vacate the same:

Provided that the grantee may at his option apply to the Cantonment Magistrate to enforce the vacation of the house under the provisions of section 115.

[*Clause* (2).] (325.)

Exercise of the Government right in behalf of a military officer where the house is occupied by another military officer.

94. If the house is occupied by a departmental military officer, and the Cantonment Authority considers that it should, in view of the requirements stated in section 92, be vacated in favour of a regimental officer, or *vice versâ*, it may by notice require such departmental officer to vacate the house in favour of such regimental officer, or such regimental officer to vacate the house in favour of such departmental officer, as the case may be;

and may, if necessary, by further notice require the grantee to permit the change of tenancy.

[*Clause* (2).] (310, 329–332.)

Exercise of the Government right in behalf of a civil officer.

95. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may at any time, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief given with the concurrence of the Local Government, set apart the house for occupation by civil officers.

(*2*) If the house has been so set apart, the arrangement shall not be revoked without the concurrence of the Local Government.

(*3*) If, while the house is so set apart, the Cantonment Authority at any time considers that the right reserved by section 92 should be exercised in behalf of any civil officer, it may, if the house is not already occupied by a civil officer, by notice require the grantee to let the house to the civil officer named in the notice, and for that purpose to cause the existing tenant (if any) to vacate the same:

Provided that the grantee may at his option apply to the Cantonment Magistrate to enforce the vacation of the house under the provisions of section 115.

[*Clause* (2).] (327, 333.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23 (1).*)

Procedure to be observed before the Government right is exercised.

96. (*1*) Whenever a military officer or a civil officer considers that a notice should be issued in his behalf under section 93, section 94 or section 95, he may request the Commanding Officer of his regiment, or (in the case of a military departmental officer) the local head of his department, or (in the case of a civil officer) the District Magistrate to make an application to that effect to the Cantonment Authority.

(*2*) On receipt of any such application the Cantonment Authority shall enquire into the case, and it shall not issue the notice unless it is satisfied—

(*a*) that the circumstances are such as to require its intervention, and

(*b*) that no other suitable house is available, having regard both to the rank of the officer and the locality in which his duties chiefly lie.

[*Clause* (2).] (311.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23 (1).*)

Government right not to be exercised in respect of certain houses.

97. No notice shall be issued under section 93 or section 95 if the house—

(*a*) is occupied as a bank, and has been so occupied continuously during the last preceding twelve months, or

(*b*) is occupied as an hotel, shop or school, and has been so occupied continuously during the last preceding three years, or

Cantonment Code.

(Part III.—Occupation of Land.—Chapter IX.—Conditions of Occupancy.—Sections 98-105.)

(*c*) is occupied by a railway-administration, or

(*d*) is appropriated by the Government for use as a public office or for any other purpose.

[*Clause* (2).]

Sanction to be obtained before the house is occupied as a bank, hotel, shop or school or by a railway-administration.

98. (*1*) In view of the privilege granted by section 97, the house shall not be occupied—

(*a*) for the purposes of a bank, hotel, shop or school without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief obtained through the Cantonment Auhority, or

(*b*) by a railway-administration without the previous sanction of the Government obtained through the Cantonment Authority.

Explanation.—In this sub-section "Government" means, as regards cantonments in the Bengal Command, the Governor General in Council, and, as regards cantonments in the Madras and Bombay Commands, the Local Government.

(*2*) The Commander-in-Chief shall not sanction the occupation of the house for the purposes of a bank, hotel, shop or school unless he is satisfied that the number of houses in the cantonment, as compared with the strength of the existing or probable garrison, renders it unlikely that such occupation would—

(*a*) cause any difficulty in obtaining accommodation in the cantonment, or in the part of the cantonment in which the house is situate, for military officers or civil officers, or

(*b*) necessitate the acquisition of land at some future time for the extension of the cantonment.

[*Clause* (2).] (298.)

Grantee to inform intending tenant, not being a military or civil officer, of his liability to ejectment.

99. To prevent hardship in the enforcement of the right reserved by section 92, it shall be the duty of the grantee, before he lets the house to any person other than a military officer or (if the house has been set apart for occupation by civil officers) a civil officer,

to inform the tenant of his liability to ejectment, and to send to the Cantonment Authority a report, countersigned by the tenant, stating that he has so informed him.

[*Clause* (2).] (311.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23 (2).*)

Rent offered to be stated in notice.

100. Every notice issued under section 93 or section 95 shall state the amount of the monthly rent which, with the approval of the Cantonment Authority, the proposed tenant offers to pay for the house.

[*Clause* (2).] (311, 312.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23 (1).*)

Time to be allowed for giving possession of house.

101. (*1*) If the house is unoccupied, any notice issued under section 93 or section 95 may require the grantee to give possession of the same to the proposed tenant within seven days from the service of the notice.

(*2*) If the house is occupied, no notice issued under section 93, section 94 or section 95 shall require its vacation in less than thirty days from the service of the notice.

[*Clause* (2).] (322.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23 (12).*)

Claims to compensation barred.

102. Neither the Cantonment Authority nor any military officer or civil officer shall be liable to pay compensation to any person for any loss incurred in consequence of any notice issued under section 93, section 94 or section 95; and

the grantee shall not be liable to pay compensation to any occupier for any loss so incurred, where he has duly informed the occupier of his liability to ejectment.

[*Clause* (2).] (319–321.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 24.*)

Terms of tenancy applicable to military and civil officers.

103. (*1*) Every lease to a military officer or civil officer shall, unless the officer of his own accord makes a special agreement to the contrary, be deemed to be a lease from month to month, terminable without notice in the case of the departure of the officer from the cantonment on duty or on medical certificate, or by fifteen days' notice to the grantee in any other case.

(*2*) Every notice under sub-section (*1*) must be in writing, signed by or on behalf of the tenant, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall, if the tenant so desires, cause it to be served on the grantee free of charge.

(*3*) If a military officer or civil officer who leaves the cantonment on duty or on medical certificate has occupied the house during a portion only of the calendar month in which he so leaves, he shall be liable to pay as rent for that portion a sum bearing the same proportion to the monthly rent as the period bears to the whole month:

Provided that the sum shall not in any case be less than one-fourth of the monthly rent.

[*Clause* (2). (314.)

Responsibility of joint tenants for rent.

104. Where two or more military officers or civil officers occupy the house, whether each pays a share of the rent direct to the grantee or not, one of them shall be responsible for the whole rent, as follows:—

(*a*) where an arrangement has been made between the grantee and one of the tenants for the payment of the whole rent, the tenant who made the arrangement; and

(*b*) where no such arrangement has been made,—

(*i*) if the terms of tenancy commenced at the same time, the senior tenant, as seniority is reckoned in the service of the Government, and

(*ii*) if the terms of tenancy commenced at different periods, the first occupant.

[*Clause* (2).] (316–318.)

Reference to arbitration.

105. If the grantee and his tenant, being a military officer or a civil officer, disagree on any question relating to rent or repairs, the question shall, subject to section 120, be referred for settlement to a Committee of Arbitration under the provisions of Chapter X:

Provided as follows:

(*a*) an offer of rent made in a notice in accordance with section 100 shall be deemed to have been accepted, unless the (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23 (7).*)

Cantonment Code.

(Part III.—Occupation of Land.—Chapter IX.—Conditions of Occupancy.—Sections 106-111.)

grantee applies within fifteen days from the service of the notice for a Committee of Arbitration;

(*b*) after such acceptance, or the decision of a Committee of Arbitration, the amount of such rent shall not be called in question by either party except in the circumstances mentioned in clause (*b*) of section 119;

(*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 25 (4).*)

(*c*) when a Committee of Arbitration has decided on any question relating to repairs, no such question in respect of the same house shall again be brought before a Committee of Arbitration within twelve months from the date of the decision.

(411.) *Explanation.*—In this section "repairs" includes such repairs as are usually made in the neighbourhood to buildings of the same class as that to which the house in question belongs, but does not include additions, improvements or alterations except in so far as they are necessary to carry out such repairs as aforesaid, or have been made with the grantee's consent.

[*Clause (2).*] (315.)

106. If the house has been vacated in compliance with a notice issued under section 93, section 94 or section 95 in favour of a military officer or a civil officer, and the tenant fails to pay the rent due for the use and occupation of the house, or to pay for any damage caused by an unreasonable use of the same, the grantee may, when the sum due to him on account of rent or damages (if any), or both, is equal to three months' rent, apply to the Officer Commanding the district for an order revoking the notice; and on receipt of any such order the Cantonment Magistrate shall by notice require the tenant to vacate the house.

Procedure where military or civil officer fails to pay rent or damages.

[*Clause (2).*] (313.)

107. If any Cantonment Authority is satisfied that a military officer or civil officer in whose favour a house was vacated as aforesaid—

Government right not to be exercised in behalf of certain officers.

(*a*) made any default in payment of the rent, or

(*b*) used the house in an unreasonable manner, or

(*c*) failed to comply with any reasonable conditions imposed upon him by the grantee, or

(*d*) gave up his occupation of the house during any temporary absence from the cantonment,

the Cantonment Authority shall not require any grantee to let a house to him within five years from the date of such default, act or failure.

Explanation 1.—This section applies whether the default, act or failure occurred in the same or any other cantonment, or with respect to a house belonging to the same or any other grantee.

Explanation 2.—"Temporary absence" means an absence for any reason other than departure from the cantonment on duty or on medical certificate.

[*Clause (2).*]

108. (*1*) Whenever the grantee intends to assign his interest in the land, or in the house erected on the land, by sale, gift or exchange, he or the intended assignee shall give the Cantonment Magistrate one month's notice in writing before the assignment is completed, and the Governor General in Council shall have power within that period to veto the assignment.

Assignment of grantee's interest.

(*2*) If in any case the Cantonment Authority considers it desirable that the said power of veto should be exercised, it shall report the case to the Commander-in-Chief by telegram.

109. (*1*) If the grantee commits any breach of the conditions specified in sections 88 and 91, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require him to vacate the land, and to remove all or any buildings or materials which he may have erected or collected thereon, and, if any agreement has been executed, may cancel the same.

[*Clause (2).*] (297.)

Penalties for breach of conditions whose breach is not otherwise provided against.

(*2*) If the grantee commits any breach of the conditions specified in section 90, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require him to remove any building or part of a building in respect of which the breach has been committed, or to alter the same to its satisfaction.

(*3*) The grantee shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss resulting from the issue of any notice under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*).

(*4*) If the grantee permits the house to be occupied for the purposes of a bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway-administration, without obtaining the sanction required by section 98, the privilege granted by section 97 in the case of a house so occupied shall be withdrawn.

(*5*) If both the grantee and the assignee fail to give notice, as required by section 108, of any intended assignment, the assignee shall be deprived of the benefit of sections 97, 104, 106 and 107.

[*Clause (2).*] (299.)

110. The Government may resume the land or any portion thereof at any time after giving one month's notice, and on payment of compensation for the buildings standing thereon:

Right of the Government to resume the land.

Provided that no compensation shall be paid for any buildings standing on the land which have been erected without authority.

Explanation.—No compensation will be payable for the land or for anything in or on the land except buildings.

Conditions applicable in case of building-sites in bazars granted after the commencement of this Code.

[*Clause (2).*] (296, 303.)

111. Every permission given in pursuance of an application to occupy for the purposes of a building-site land situate in a bazar shall be deemed to have been granted on the following conditions, namely:

Conditions applicable in case of building-sites in bazars.

(304—306.)

(*1*) The applicant shall not use or occupy the land, or erect any building thereon, until he has either—

License or agreement.

(*a*) received from the Cantonment Magistrate a license in the prescribed form, or

Cantonment Code.

(Part III.—Occupation of Land.—Chapter IX.—Conditions of Occupancy.—Sections 112-115.)

(*b*) executed an agreement drawn up as nearly as may be in the form prescribed for a license.

Explanation 1.—The prescribed form of license means a form prepared in accordance with section 113 and published in the *Gazette of India*. Copies of the form will be obtainable on application to the Cantonment Magistrate.

Explanation 2.—The applicant may at his option execute an agreement instead of taking a license.

(305.)

(*2*) Any material variation made in the prescribed form of license without the express sanction of the Governor General in Council shall not be binding on the Government.

Form of license not to be varied.

(300.)

(*3*) Buildings may be erected on the land only in accordance with the license or agreement, or, where a proposed building, alteration or addition is not provided for by the license or agreement, with the written permission of the Cantonment Magistrate.

Erection of buildings.

(301).

(*4*) The buildings to be erected on the land in accordance with the license or agreement shall be commenced within six months from the issue of the license or execution of the agreement, and shall be completed within the period fixed in that behalf by the license or agreement.

Commencement and completion of buildings.

(299.)

(*5*) The Government may resume the land or any portion thereof at any time after giving one month's notice, and on payment of compensation for the buildings standing thereon:

Right of the Government to resume the land.

Provided that no compensation shall be paid for any buildings standing on the land which have been erected without authority.

Explanation.—No compensation will be payable for the land or for anything in or on the land except buildings.

Conditions applicable in case of land granted before the commencement of this Code.

[*Clause (31).*] (296, 308, 309, 323, 328.)

112. (*1*) When permission has been given to a grantee to hold under the provisions of this chapter land (outside bazars) occupied before the commencement of this Code, the grantee shall execute an agreement in the prescribed form, and shall register the same under the law for the time being in force relating to the registration of documents.

Conditions applicable in case of existing grants.

(*2*) On the registration of such agreement, the grantee shall be deemed to hold the land on the conditions specified in sections 89 to 108 (both inclusive), section 109, sub-sections (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*), and section 110.

Explanation.—"The prescribed form" means a form prescribed in accordance with section 113 and published in the Gazette of India. Copies of the form will be obtainable on application to the Cantonment Magistrate.

Supplemental Provisions.

[*Clause (31).*] (307, 309.)

113. (*1*) Every agreement executed or license given under this chapter to occupy or hold land shall, unless the Governor General in Council in any case expressly sanctions a variation in the form of agreement or license,—

Form of agreement, or license, and statement of site-plans.

(*a*) set forth that the permission to occupy or hold the land confers no proprietary right there-

specify the conditions on which permission to occupy or hold the land is granted, as stated in this chapter, and

contain a form of endorsement to be used in all cases of assignment by a grantee of any of the rights vested in him under the agreement or license.

(*2*) Every agreement to occupy land outside bazars shall contain a clause obliging the grantee to adhere, except with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, to the particulars given in or with his application under Chapter VIII as to the buildings to be erected, the period within which they are to be completed, the materials to be used therein, the outlay to be incurred thereon and the dimensions of the principal building.

(*3*) Every agreement or license to occupy land situate in a bazar shall specify the situation, area and boundaries of the land, and shall contain a clause obliging the grantee to adhere, except with the written permission of the Cantonment Magistrate, to the particulars given in his application under Chapter VIII as to the building to be erected and the materials to be used therein.

(*4*) To every agreement to occupy or hold land outside bazars a site plan of the land shall be annexed. Such plan shall show the dimensions of the land in feet, shall be authenticated by the Executive Engineer as agreeing with the land, and shall be endorsed with the date of its preparation, the name of the grantee and the signature of the Officer Commanding the district or his principal Staff Officer.

[*Clause (31).*]

114. (*1*) Two copies of all agreements executed or licenses given under this chapter shall be prepared under the orders of the Cantonment Magistrate and authenticated by his signature.

Record of copies of agreements, licenses and site-plans.

(*2*) Two copies of all site-plans annexed to such agreements shall be prepared, at the cost of the grantee, under the orders of the Executive Engineer, and authenticated by the signature of that officer.

(*3*) One of the aforesaid copies of each agreement, license or plan shall be delivered to the Cantonment Magistrate, and the other shall be forwarded to the Quarter Master General for record at head-quarters.

Explanation.—In this sub-section "Quarter Master General" means, as regards cantonments in the Bengal Command, the Quarter Master General in India; as regards cantonments in the Madras Command, the Quarter Master General, Madras, and as regards cantonments in the Bombay Command, the Quarter Master General, Bombay.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, ss. 447 and 448.*] (334, 335.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 25 (11).*)

115. (*1*) If the occupier of any house fails to vacate the same on a requisition made by the grantee in pursuance of a notice issued under section 93 or section 95, the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice require him to vacate the house.

Procedure where occupier fails to vacate house after issue of notice.

(*2*) If the occupier refuses to obey any such notice,

(*a*) the grantee shall, during the continuance of the refusal, be discharged from [illegible] for non-compli[illegible]

(*b*) the occupier shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the refusal continues.

[*Clause* (28).] (845.)

116. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the grantee or owner of any land or building, at any time between sunrise and sunset,

Power of entry.

enter on the land or into the building for the purpose of resuming any land, or of compelling the vacation of any land or building, or of removing any building or any materials of or collected for any building.

[*Clause* (31).] (39.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23 (14).*)

117. For the purposes of this chapter, the word "house" includes the land and buildings appurtenant to the house; and if any question arises whether any land or building is appurtenant to the house, it shall be decided by the Cantonment Magistrate, and, subject to revision by the District Magistrate, his decision shall be final.

Meaning of "house."

CHAPTER X. [a])

COMMITTEES OF ARBITRATION.

[*Clause* (31.)]

118. This chapter applies only in the case of houses situate on land occupied or held under the provisions of Chapter IX.

Application of chapter.

[*Clause* (31).] (410.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, ss. 23 (3), 25 (1).*)

119. The Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, on the application of any person interested, convene a Committee of Arbitration in any of the following cases, namely:—

Cases in which Committee of Arbitration may be convened.

(*a*) where a notice has been served on a grantee requiring him to let a house to a military officer or a civil officer, and the grantee is aggrieved by the amount of rent offered, or

(*b*) where a grantee and his tenant, being a military officer or a civil officer, disagree as to any change in rent proposed in consequence of dilapidations or additions to buildings or for any similar reason, or

(*c*) where a tenant who is a military officer or a civil officer is unable to induce a grantee to execute reasonable repairs, or

(*d*) in any other case in which a grantee and his tenant, being a military officer or a civil officer, are unable to agree on any question relating to rent or repairs.

[*Clause* (31).] (413.)

120. The Commanding Officer of the cantonment may in his discretion refuse to convene a Committee of Arbitration on the ground that the application therefor is groundless or frivolous or for any other sufficient reason.

Grounds for refusing to convene Committee.

[a]) This chapter shows the cases where Committees of Arbitration may be convened, how they are to be composed and by what rules their proceedings are to be guided. The rules aim at ensuring a result which shall be both fair to each party and effective.

[*Clause* (31).] (408, 409, 412.)

121. (*1*) Whenever the Commanding Officer of the cantonment determines to convene a Committee of Arbitration, he shall cause an order to that effect to be published in Station Orders.

Procedure for convening Committee.

(*2*) Such order shall be published as soon as is convenient after the receipt of the application from the person at whose instance the Committee is convened.

(*3*) The Commanding Officer shall direct the Cantonment Magistrate to serve on the parties concerned a notice, containing a copy of the order aforesaid, stating the question to be decided, and requiring the parties to nominate members of the Committee in accordance with section 122.

(*4*) The Committee shall assemble within seven days of the completion, in the manner prescribed by section 122, of the appointment of the members.

[*Clause* (31).] (416.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, ss. 23 (3), 25 (1).*)

122. (*1*) Every Committee of Arbitration shall consist of three persons, who shall be—

Composition of Committee.

(*a*) the District Magistrate or, when he is absent from the station, a Magistrate of the first class appointed by the District Magistrate to act in his stead;

(*b*) a person to be nominated by the military officer or civil officer concerned; and

(*c*) a person to be nominated by the grantee concerned:

(*2*) Provided that, whenever any person bound hereby to nominate a member of a Committee fails to make such nomination within seven days from the service of a notice under section 121, or whenever any person so nominated neglects or refuses to act, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith appoint some person to be a member of the Committee in his stead:

(*3*) Provided also that any person to be nominated or appointed a member of a Committee of Arbitration must be a person who is not directly or indirectly interested in the matter under reference, and whose services are immediately available for the purposes of the Committee, and that the nomination of any person who is so interested, or whose services are not so available, shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination.

(*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 27.*)

[*Clause* (31).] (417.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, ss. 23 (4), 25 (2).*)

123. The District Magistrate or the Magistrate appointed by him to act in his stead shall be the president of the Committee.

President.

[*Clause* (31).] (311.)

124. (*1*) For the purpose of determining the amount of the monthly rent to be paid for any house, a Committee of Arbitration shall ascertain the capital cost of all buildings and authorised additions as registered in the register of occupation maintained under Chapter XII, and shall deduct from such capital cost such sum on account of dilapidations as shall be assessed by the Executive Engineer.

Calculation of rent.

(*2*) The amount of rent determined upon shall be a percentage on such capital cost *minus* such deduction as aforesaid, and such percentage shall be the percentage certified by the District

Magistrate to be customarily paid for the time being in the neighbourhood by tenants.

Explanation 1.—"Capital cost" includes any reasonable price at which an estate has been purchased.

Explanation 2.—The percentage certified by the District Magistrate shall include the taxes (if any) levied upon the land, or such proportion thereof as the District Magistrate may certify to be customarily paid for the time being in the neighbourhood by tenants.

[*Clause* (31).] (419, 420.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, ss. 23 (5), 25 (3).*)

125. (*1*) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the members present at a meeting of which notice of the time and place therefor has been served on each of the members of the Committee.

Decision to be by vote.

(*2*) If only two members attend a meeting as aforesaid, and there is an equality of votes, the president shall have a second or casting vote.

[*Clause* (31).] (421, 422.)

126. (*1*) The president shall, as soon as may be convenient, forward to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment a report signed by himself in which the grounds for the decision of the Committee shall be clearly specified.

President's report.

(*2*) The report shall contain a statement that, previous to the submission thereof, the president invited each member of the Committee to record thereon under his signature, within seven days of such invitation, any dissent from the report.

(*3*) If no dissent is so recorded, it shall be presumed that all the members have agreed to the decision contained in the report.

[*Clause* (31).] (424.)

127. (*1*) Whenever a Committee of Arbitration has decided that repairs are necessary, and the extent to which they are necessary, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forward the president's report, as soon as may be after the receipt thereof, to the Cantonment Magistrate, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall thereupon by notice require the grantee, concerning whose land or buildings the report has been made, to make such repairs in accordance with the decision, within a period to be specified in the notice.

Requisition on grantee to carry out repairs, and tenant's right to do so in default and to recover expenses.

(*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 25 (5), (6).*)

(*2*) If the grantee fails to comply with the notice within the period specified therein, the tenant may, if he so desires, make the repairs himself, and may deduct the expense thereof from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the grantee; but in that case the grantee shall not be punishable for breach of the notice.

CHAPTER XI. [a])

ESTATE AGENCY.

[*Clause* (27).] (404.)

128. Every absentee owner shall appoint as his agent some person who resides within the cantonment or within ten miles thereof, or within such further distance therefrom as the Cantonment Authority may, by order, specify in this behalf.

Obligation of absentee owner to appoint agent.

[a]) The object of this chapter is to obviate the inconvenience caused where no one can be found who can be rapidly communicated with and required to carry out directions given under the Code.

[*Clauses* (27) *and* (31).] (405.)

129. (*1*) Whenever the Cantonment Magistrate becomes aware that an absentee owner has not appointed an agent as required by the last foregoing section, he may by notice require any person hereinafter referred to to act as the agent of the absentee owner or show cause why he should not be required so to act.

Presumption as to agency.

(*2*) A notice under sub-section (*1*) may be served on any person who is residing within the cantonment, or within such distance therefrom as is prescribed by or under the last foregoing section, and who

(*a*) is proved to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Magistrate to be doing, or to have recently been doing, any of the following things with respect to any building or land belonging to or under the control of the absentee owner, namely:

(*i*) making repairs,

(*ii*) acting as care-taker,

(*iii*) giving or taking a lease,

(*iv*) receiving or paying rent, or

(*v*) acting as agent, representative or owner; or

(*b*) is occupying the estate in respect of which an agent has not been appointed.

Illustration 1.—Any person who negotiates a lease on behalf of another acts as an agent.

Illustration 2.—Any person who intervenes between an owner and a third party in respect of any matter regarding an estate acts as a representative.

Illustration 3.—Any person who fells timber, sells grass or keeps up a garden acts as an owner.

[*Clauses* (27) *and* (31).] (406.)

130. (*1*) If any person on whom a notice under section 129 has been served—

Acceptance and termination of agency.

(*a*) fails to show cause why he should not act as agent, or

(*b*) makes no objection within the time specified in the notice to acting as agent,

he shall be deemed to be the agent of the absentee owner, and shall be registered as such in the register of occupation or the register of private land (as the case may be) maintained under Chapter XII.

(*2*) Where a person has become an agent under this section, he shall no longer be deemed to be, or be registered as, such agent whenever he—

(*c*) ceases to reside within the cantonment or within such distance therefrom as is prescribed by or under section 128, or

(*d*) shows cause to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Magistrate why he should not be required to act as agent.

[*Clause* (27).] (407.)

131. In either of the following cases, namely:

Notice to appoint agent.

(*a*) where no person can be found under the procedure prescribed by section 129 to act as [redacted]

(*b*) where any person has ceased to be an agent under the circumstances mentioned in sub-section (*a*) of section 130,

the Cantonment Magistrate shall cause a notice to be served on the absentee owner requiring him to appoint some person residing within the cantonment, or within such distance therefrom as is prescribed by or under section 128, to be his agent.

CHAPTER XII. [a]

REGISTRATION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Plans.

[*Clause* (3).] (336, 337.)

132. The Executive Engineer shall maintain a general plan of the cantonment on a scale of twenty-four inches to the mile showing all necessary details, and distinguishing in particular—

General plan.

(*a*) all houses (if any) which have been set apart under section 95 for occupation by civil officers, and

(*b*) all land (if any) which does not belong to the Government, and all houses (if any) situate thereon.

[*Clause* (3).] (339.)

133. The Cantonment Authority shall maintain a plan on a scale of eighty-eight feet to the inch of each bazar in the cantonment.

Bazar plans.

[*Clause* (3).] (340, 345, 346.)

134. (*1*) Every site or estate shall be shown on the appropriate plan under a distinguishing number, and the numbers for each bazar shall form a separate series.

Estates and streets to be distinguished.

(*2*) Every street shall be shown on the appropriate plan by its name or under an alphabetical letter or under a number.

[*Clause* (3).] (335, 341—344.)

135. (*1*) Every plan prepared under this chapter shall on completion be dated, and be authenticated by the signature of the Executive Engineer.

Dating and authentication of plans.

(*2*) Whenever a general plan is altered, the alteration shall be explained on the plan in a memorandum dated and signed by the Executive Engineer.

[*Clause* (6).]

136. The Cantonment Magistrate shall preserve in his office every copy of a site-plan delivered to him under section 114.

Preservation of site-plans.

[*Clause* (3).] (341.)

137. No plan relating to land in a cantonment shall be destroyed without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Plans not to be destroyed without sanction.

(a) To preserve the property of the Government in the land from becoming alienated in the course of years, the maintenance of proper plans and the careful registration of all sites granted and of all changes in occupancy are of the utmost importance. This chapter aims at providing as many safeguards as possible in these directions in order to counterbalance, as far as may be, the serious results which so frequently occur to the Government from ignorance, laziness or negligence in these important matters.

Registers.

[*Clause* (3).] (347, 348.)

138. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of occupation, showing, in regard to all land (outside bazars) held by grantees (whether the grant was made before or after the commencement of this Code), and the houses situate thereon, the following particulars, namely:

Register of occupation.

(1) the name of the cantonment;

(2) a reference to any similar register kept before the commencement of this Code;

(3) the date of registry of the site,

(4) the number of the site as shown on the general plan;

(5) the dimensions of the site;

(6) in the case of grants made before the commencement of this Code, the date of the permission to occupy the site and the date of the agreement (if any) executed by the grantee under Chapter IX, and

in the case of grants made after the commencement of this Code, the date of the agreement executed by the grantee under Chapter IX;

(7) the name and description of the grantee at the time of registry;

(8) the name and description of the grantee's agent at the time of registry;

(9) the nature of the grantee's right—

(*a*) under this Code, or

(*b*) under any other law, including particulars of any special right of occupancy;

(10) the value of buildings on the site at the time of registry;

(11) the dates of authorities to add to buildings and;

(12) particulars of changes occurring from time to time, whether—

(*a*) by assignment,

(*b*) by alterations or additions,

(*c*) by decisions of Committees of Arbitration,

(*d*) in dimensions,

(*e*) in value, or

(*f*) in agency.

[*Clause* (3).] (349.)

139. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of bazars, showing, in regard to all land in bazars (whether occupied before or after the commencement of this Code), and the houses situate thereon, the following particulars, namely:

Register of bazars.

(1) the name of the bazar;

(2) the date of registry of the site;

(3) the number of the site, as shown on the bazar plan;

(4) the dimensions of the site;

(5) in the case of grants made before the commencement of this Code, the date of the permission to occupy the site, and

in the case of grants made after the commencement of this Code, the date of the license given to, or of the agreement executed by, the grantee under Chapter IX;

(6) the name and description of the grantee at the time of registry; and

(7) particulars of changes occurring from time to time by assignment.

[*Clause* (3).] (350, 351.)

140. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of private land showing, in regard to all land (if any) which is private property, and the houses situate thereon, the following particulars, namely:

Register of private land.

(1) the name of the cantonment;

(2) a reference to any similar register kept before the commencement of this Code;

(3) the date of registry of the estate;

(4) the number of the estate as shown on the general plan;

(5) the dimensions of the estate;

(6) the name and description of the owner at the time of registry;

(7) the name and description of the owner's agent at the time of registry;

(8) particulars of the owner's right, namely:

(*a*) reference to any acknowledgment by the Government, or

(*b*) reference to any other proof; and

(9) particulars of changes occurring from time to time, whether—

(*a*) by assignment,

(*b*) by alterations or additions,

(*c*) in dimensions, or

(*d*) in agency,

[*Clause* (3).] (352.)

141. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of assignments, in which he shall from time to time enter references to all assignments of immoveable property—

Register of assignments.

(*a*) registered in his own office, where he is himself sub-registrar or registrar of the cantonment, or

(*b*) appearing in the copies forwarded to him by the registrar of the district under section 32, sub-section (*2*), of the Cantonments Act, 1889,

XIII of 1889.

as the case may be.

(*2*) The register of assignments shall contain the following particulars, namely:

(*a*) a serial number for each assignment;

(*b*) the date of registry;

(*c*) the distinguishing number of the estate or site as recorded in the register of occupation, the register of bazars or the register of private land, as the case may be;

(*d*) the name of the assignor;

(*e*) the name of the assignee;

(*f*) the nature of the assignment, namely:

(*i*) sale,

(*ii*) mortgage,

(*iii*) gift,

(*iv*) exchange, or

(*v*) bequest,

(*g*) the date of the assignment; and

(*h*) where the cantonment has been constituted a sub-district or district for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, references to the Indexes No. I, No. II and No. III kept in the cantonment under sections 54 and 55 of that Act.

III of 1877.

[*Clause* (3).] (355.)

142. Reference, when possible, to serial numbers in the register of assignments shall be sufficient record in the register of occupation, the register of bazars or the register of private land of changes made by assignment.

Reference in other registers to the register of assignments.

[*Clause* (3).] (358.)

143. The Cantonment Authority shall make an inspection of the register of occupation, the register of bazars and the register of private land in the month of July in each year, on such day as it may by notice determine, and shall ascertain whether all the changes referred to in clause (*12*) of section 138 or in clause (9) of section 140 which have taken place during the last preceding twelve months have been duly entered in the appropriate register.

Annual inspection of register of occupation, register of bazars and register of private land.

[*Clause* (3).] (359, 360.)

144. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate may by notice require all grantees, owners or occupiers to furnish him with all information necessary for the proper maintenance of the register of occupation, the register of bazars and the register of private land, and may make all necessary enquiries with respect to changes affecting any of those registers, and may by notice—

Power to require information in view to the proper maintenance of such registers.

(*a*) require any grantee, owner or occupier, or any adult dweller in any house, to answer within a specified time any such enquiries, and

(*b*) require proof, by documentary or other evidence, of the truth of any verbal or written statement or answer made or given to him under this section.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate may by order in writing delegate to any one or more such persons as the Cantonment Authority may approve all or any of the powers conferred upon him by this section.

Power of Entry.

[*Clause* (38).] (845.)

145. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the grantee or owner of any land or building, at any time between sunrise and sunset,

Power of entry.

enter on the land or into the building for the purpose of enquiring into occupation, ownership, agency or rights, or into any other matter required to be entered in the register of occupation, the register of bazars or the register of private land.

PART IV.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE.

CHAPTER XIII. [a]

SANITARY SUPERVISION.

[*Clause (31).*] (475, 483.)

146. In every cantonment the following officers shall, for the purposes of sanitation, have control over, and shall be responsible for the sanitary condition of, the parts of the cantonment mentioned or referred to opposite their names respectively, namely:

Division of responsibility for sanitation.

(*a*) the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery (if any), and the Commanding Officer of each regiment or battalion permanently or temporarily quartered in the cantonment;	his regimental lines, including the regimental bazar and all latrines used by the troops and followers under his command or control:
(*b*) the Executive Engineer;	all yards, works, workshops and other places used by establishments under his charge, and all Christian burial-grounds:
(*c*) the executive officer of the commissariat department;	all transport-lines, cattle-yards, slaughter-houses, bakeries and other places used by establishments under his charge:
(*d*) the head of any other military department occupying as such any part of the cantonment;	all blocks of buildings, workshops and other places used by establishments under his charge:
(*e*) the Cantonment Magistrate;	the Sudder Bazar, all streets and all other parts of the cantonment not under the control of any officer mentioned in clause (*a*), clause (*b*), clause (*c*) or clause (*d*).

[*Clause (31).*] (476—478, 482.)

147. (*1*) Every officer mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*e*) (both inclusive) of section 146 shall forward to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment a weekly sanitary report, stating that the parts of the cantonment over which he has control as aforesaid have been inspected by him, and are, in his opinion, in a sanitary condition or otherwise, as the case may be.

Weekly sanitary report.

(*2*) Whenever any such officer reports that any part of the cantonment under his control as aforesaid is not in his opinion in a sanitary condition, he shall specify the defects and may make such suggestions for remedying the same as he thinks fit.

(*3*) The weekly sanitary reports of the officers mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) (both inclusive) of section 146 shall be forwarded through the Cantonment Magistrate.

(*4*) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, every weekly sanitary report shall be laid before the Committee at the first meeting held after the receipt of the report.

[*Clause (31).*]

148. (*1*) The Sanitary Officer shall exercise a general sanitary supervision over the whole cantonment, and shall report every insanitary practice and every insanitary condition of things, whenever or wherever existing therein, both to the officer responsible under section 146 and to the Cantonment Authority, and shall attach to his report such recommendations for the remedy of the same as he may consider suitable:

Duties and powers of Sanitary Officer.

(*2*) Provided that when the remedy is within the power of the officer responsible under section 146, and that officer intimates to the Sanitary Officer that he intends to apply a suitable remedy, the Sanitary Officer may at his discretion defer making any report to the Cantonment Authority.

(*3*) If any recommendation made to the Cantonment Authority by the Sanitary Officer is not carried into effect within a reasonable time, the Sanitary Officer may request the Cantonment Authority to forward a copy of his report to the Officer Commanding the district, and shall at the same time himself send a copy of the report to the Deputy Surgeon-General of the district.

(*4*) The Cantonment Authority on receiving such a request shall forthwith forward a copy of the report, together with any remarks it may wish to make, to the Officer Commanding the district.

[*Clause (6).*] (484.)

149. It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Magistrate,—

Cantonment Magistrate's duties in respect of sanitation.

(*a*) subject to the provisions of this Code, to make, and supervise the carrying out of, all arrangements (including the provision and maintenance of a sufficient number of animals, vehicles, receptacles and implements, and of places for keeping the same) necessary for—

(*i*) the removal of night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish from latrines, urinals, streets and all other places, public and private, from which the removal of the same by the public conservancy establishments is directed by the Cantonment Authority,

(a) This chapter provides for a complete sanitary supervision (1) by continuing the present system (under more carefully defined rules) of making some one officer directly responsible for all sanitary matters within each portion of the cantonment; (2) by requiring that all that portion of the cantonment which is directly in the Cantonment Magistrate's charge shall be divided into conservancy blocks, with a conservancy overseer, whose duties are carefully detailed, over each block; and (3) by requiring a Sanitary Officer to exercise a general sanitary supervision over the whole cantonment, making him responsible for bringing to the notice of the Cantonment Authority every insanitary practice and every insanitary condition of things, and giving him large powers for ensuring that his recommendations are attended to.

The Sanitary Officer will recommend, the Cantonment Authority order, and the Cantonment Magistrate carry out, sanitary measures.

(*ii*) the surface cleansing of all streets and public places, and

(*iii*) the maintenance in a sanitary condition of public and private privies, latrines and urinals, of all sources of water-supply and the lands in the vicinity thereof, of markets, slaughter-houses, places for the disposal of the dead, encamping-grounds, sarais and fair grounds, of all other places likely to create a nuisance, and generally of every part of the cantonment;

(*b*) to make frequent inspections of all parts of the cantonment with a view to ensuring that all orders of the Cantonment Authority on sanitary matters are duly obeyed, and that all conservancy establishments satisfactorily perform their duties; and

(*c*) subject to the provisions of this Code and to the control of the Cantonment Authority, to take all necessary steps for remedying any defects in the sanitary condition of the cantonment of which he may become aware.

[*Clause (31).*] (479, 480.)

150. (*1*) The parts of the cantonment referred to in clause (*e*) of section 146 shall be divided for conservancy purposes into as many blocks as the Cantonment Authority may direct, and a conservancy overseer shall be placed in charge of each block.

Reports by conservancy overseers.

(*2*) Every conservancy overseer shall report daily to the Cantonment Magistrate on the sanitary condition of his block.

[*Clause (31).*] (481.)

151. The duties of every conservancy overseer shall include the following, namely:

Duties of conservancy overseers.

(*a*) to visit daily every latrine and urinal in his block;

(*b*) to ascertain whether each such latrine and urinal is in a sanitary condition, and whether any prescribed rules as to the use of dry earth, tar or any other deodorant, or as to any other like matter, are duly observed;

(*c*) to ascertain whether all receptacles, utensils and other conservancy appliances are complete and in good repair, and cleaned, tarred or deodorized in the prescribed manner;

(*d*) to ascertain whether the prescribed arrangements for the removal of night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish have been properly carried out, and whether the sweeper attached to any latrine is present;

(*e*) to inspect all vessels, carts or other vehicles employed by the Cantonment Authority for the removal of night-soil and other offensive matter, and to ascertain whether they are in good repair, and properly tarred or deodorized;

(*f*) to visit daily all such trenches and other places for the deposit or disposal of night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish as may be placed under his charge, and to ascertain whether all rules as to the deposit and disposal of night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish are duly observed;

(*g*) to see that all streets in his block have been properly swept;

(*h*) to bring to the notice of the Cantonment Magistrate the commission of any offence which is punishable under Chapter XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XXI or XXVII; and

(*i*) to report to the Cantonment Magistrate any neglect of duty on the part of any sweeper or other servant of the public conservancy establishments.

CHAPTER XIV. [a]

CONSERVANCY AND DRAINAGE.

Conservancy.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 190.*] (438.)

152. All private privies, latrines and urinals, wheresoever situated within a cantonment, and all receptacles and utensils used in connection therewith, shall be under the survey and control of the Cantonment Authority.

Private privies, latrines and urinals to be under control of Cantonment Authority.

[*Clause (31).*]

153. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority shall not authorise the making or use of any cesspool in the cantonment.

Prohibition of cesspools.

[*Clause (13).*]

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee, owner or occupier of any land or building to close any cesspool belonging to the land or building and to provide a proper receptacle in lieu thereof.

[*Clause (13).*] (439.)

154. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner of any privy, latrine or urinal not to put the same to public use.

Power to prevent private privy, latrine or urinal being put to public use.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 280, and Act XVIII of 1889, s. 69.*] (440, 441.)

155. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building to provide, in such manner as it may direct, any privy or urinal, or additional privies or urinals, which should in its opinion be provided for the building.

Provision of privies, latrines and urinals on private premises.

(a) This chapter provides—

(*1*) that no latrine, either public or private, shall be constructed in cantonments, except on the standard plan approved for the purpose by the Commander-in-Chief;

(*2*) that the provision of an insufficient number of latrines or receptacles, which causes both insanitation and hardship to the people, shall be prohibited; and

(*3*) that, in the arrangements for *removal* of offensive matter to the place of *disposal*, the removal establishments shall not be allowed to fall below a certain fixed scale, such scale being that which is now recognised by all sanitary authorities as the absolute minimum at which sanitation can be expected.

The above deal with the three main causes to which are to be attributed the gravest of the evils under which cantonment conservancy at present labours.

The chapter also gives the widest powers at present allowed by the law to compel private persons to conform to those rules which sanitary science now demands as necessary for their well being. These powers are selected from the enactments in force in the principal municipalities of India, and consequently are such as all dwellers in towns are accustomed to.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XIV.—Conservancy and Drainage.—Sections 156-163.)

(2) The Cantonment Authority may by notice require any person employing more than twenty workmen or labourers for any period exceeding one month, or any person being the grantee, owner or occupier of any land on which a block of six or more huts stands, to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 69.*] (442.)

156. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as it may direct, any door or trap-door of a privy opening on to any street.

Protection of private privies.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 70 (2), and Clauses (13) and (31).*] (443, 444.)

157. (1) No new private privy, latrine or urinal shall be constructed in any cantonment, and no existing private privy, latrine or urinal shall be rebuilt, except on the approved standard plan.

Control over construction of new private privies, latrines and urinals.

(2) No private privy, latrine or urinal which has been newly constructed or rebuilt shall be opened for use until it has been inspected by the Cantonment Magistrate and passed by him as conforming, in respect both of the manner in which it is constructed and of the utensils with which it is supplied, with the approved standard plan.

(3) The Cantonment Authority may by notice require any person who constructs, rebuilds or opens any privy, latrine or urinal without its permission in writing or contrary to its directions or to the provisions of this section, or

who opens, constructs or rebuilds any privy, latrine or urinal which the Cantonment Authority has ordered to be removed or not to be made,

to remove the privy, latrine or urinal, or to make such alteration therein as it may think fit.

Explanation.—"The approved standard plan" means a standard plan for the construction and furnishing of privies, latrines or urinals which has been approved by the Commander-in-Chief. Copies of such plans will be obtainable on application to the Cantonment Magistrate.

[*Clause (13).*]

158. (1) If any private latrine or urinal fails, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, whether by reason of the manner in which it is constructed or of the manner in which it has been kept, or for any other reason, to comply with the requirements of sanitary knowledge, and is in consequence likely to create a nuisance, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee or owner of the land or building to which it belongs to remove it, and to substitute fresh earth, to a depth of two feet, for the earth on which the latrine or urinal stood:

Removal of insanitary private latrine or urinal.

(2) Provided that, where the insanitary condition of any such latrine or urinal is not fairly attributable to any neglect on the part of the said grantee or owner, the Cantonment Authority shall either—

(*a*) bear the whole cost of the construction of a new latrine or urinal to be substituted therefor, or

(*b*) provide in lieu thereof all necessary accommodation in a public latrine or urinal situate within a reasonable distance from the land or building.

[*Clause (13).*] (443.)

159. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land to cleanse or purify, or to repair or alter or put in good order, within a period to be specified in the notice, any privy, latrine or urinal belonging to the building or land, in such manner with respect to the site, materials, dimensions or construction thereof, the supply of utensils or of water thereto, or the use of disinfectants or deodorants therein, as may be prescribed in the notice.

Cleansing, repair or alteration of private privy, latrine or urinal.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 93, and Clause (12).*] (448.)

160. Whoever, without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, causes or allows the water of any privy, urinal or sink, or any other offensive matter, to soak, flow, drain or be put upon any street or public place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Penalty for allowing offensive matter to flow or be put upon street or public place.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 66 (1).*] (849.)

161. The Cantonment Authority may, with respect to any building or land, or to any privy, latrine, urinal or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land, provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers,—

Employment of public sweepers.

(*a*) with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, upon any terms that may be agreed upon between them, or

(*b*) without such consent, if the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority for the performance of such duties, upon any terms it may think fit to impose.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 310.*] (492-494.)

162. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall provide and maintain public latrines and urinals, and shall place them in proper and convenient situations as near as circumstances admit to the dwelling-places of the persons for whose use they are intended:

Provision and maintenance of public latrines and urinals.

(2) Provided that, except with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, no public latrine or urinal shall be placed within fifty feet, and no trench latrine shall be placed within two hundred feet, of any inhabited building.

(3) Every public latrine and urinal shall be constructed either for the exclusive use of males or for the exclusive use of females, and, whenever any public latrine or urinal for the use of males is constructed so as to be under the same roof as a latrine or urinal for the use of females, it shall be so constructed as to be entirely separated therefrom.

[*Clause (31).*]

163. (1) In the provision of public latrines, the Cantonment Authority shall be guided by the following rules, namely:

Rules as to provision of public latrines and establishments therefor.

(*a*) such number of latrines shall be provided as will admit of there being one seat

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XIV.—Conservancy and Drainage.—Sections 164-170.)

partment for the use of every fifteen adult persons resorting to the latrines;

(*b*) no latrine shall be constructed for the use of more than five hundred persons;

(*c*) every latrine, other than a trench latrine, shall be provided with proper closed iron receptacles in the proportion of not less than two for every hundred persons using the latrine, and with one iron or glazed earthen pan for each compartment;

(*d*) for every latrine, other than a trench latrine, there shall be provided, (*i*) for the cleansing thereof, sweepers in the proportion of not less than one for every hundred persons using the latrine, and, (*ii*) for the removal of night-soil therefrom, air-tight iron filth carts in the proportion of not less than one for every five hundred persons using the latrine, or, where carts cannot be used, sweepers in the proportion of not less than three for every five hundred persons using the latrine;

(*e*) for every trench latrine, there shall be provided digging sweepers in the proportion of not less than one for every two hundred persons using the latrine:

(2) Provided that, if in any case it is impracticable, owing to want of funds or for any other sufficient reason, to observe the foregoing rules, the Commander-in-Chief may modify them to such extent as he may consider necessary.

(3) No public latrine shall be constructed or re-built in any cantonment except on a standard plan approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 298.*] (497.)

164. The Cantonment Authority shall, whenever necessary, provide and maintain in proper and convenient positions receptacles or places for the temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish.

Receptacles or places for temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 368, and Bengal Act II of 1888, ss. 298 and 299.*] (447, 449.)

165. (1) The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owners, grantees or occupiers of any buildings or land in the cantonment to cause all offensive matter and rubbish to be collected from their respective buildings or land, and to be deposited (for removal by the public conservancy establishments), at such times and in such receptacles or places (whether provided under section 164 or not) as the Cantonment Authority may prescribe in the notice:

Collection of offensive matter and rubbish for public removal.

(2) Provided that no owner, grantee or occupier shall be required to deposit any offensive matter or rubbish in any receptacle or place situated at a greater distance than one hundred and fifty feet from the nearest boundary of his premises.

(3) If any person, after the issue of a notice under sub-section (1), deposits, or causes or permits to be deposited by his servants or by any other person, any offensive matter or rubbish in any place not prescribed by the notice, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 94, and Clause (12).*] (451, 452.)

166. (1) Whoever, being the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land,

Penalty for not removing, or improperly removing, offensive matter or rubbish, or for keeping filth receptacle in a noxious state.

keeps, or allows to be kept, for more than twenty-four hours, or

keeps, or allows to be kept otherwise than in some proper receptacle, of a pattern (if any) approved by the Cantonment Authority,

any night-soil or other offensive matter or any rubbish in or upon the building or land, or

suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or

neglects to employ proper means, approved or prescribed by the Cantonment Authority, for cleansing and purifying the same, or

neglects to cause the contents thereof to be removed at the time or in the manner approved or prescribed as aforesaid,

shall (unless the act or neglect is attributable to any sweepers provided by the Cantonment Authority under section 161) be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 312.*] (451.)

(2) Whoever, being the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land, deposits, or causes or suffers to be deposited, in any such receptacle as aforesaid any matter (except as a deodorant) other than that for which the receptacle is intended to be used shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 55.*] (486.)

167. The Cantonment Authority shall appoint places for the disposal of night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish, and of the carcasses of animals, and

Removal and disposal by Cantonment Authority of offensive matter, rubbish and carcasses.

may, by public notice, which may be general for the whole cantonment or special for any portion thereof specified in the notice, give directions as to the route, time, manner and conditions by, at, in and under which offensive matter, rubbish and carcasses may be removed to such places.

[*Act XX of 1891, s. 117.*]

168. All night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish removed by the servants of the Cantonment Authority under this chapter shall belong to the Cantonment Authority.

Vesting in Cantonment Authority of offensive matter and rubbish removed by its servants.

[*Clause (12).*] (490.)

169. Whoever, being engaged in the removal of night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish, neglects to sweep away or otherwise effectually remove any portion thereof that may fall or spill on to any street or public place shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Penalty for careless removal of offensive matter or rubbish.

[*Clause (12).*] (491.)

170. Whoever causes or permits any cart or receptacle used for the removal of night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish to be detained longer than is reasonably necessary in any street or public place shall be punishable with

Penalty for detaining filth cart or receptacle in street or public place.

fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 385 and 471.*] (487, 488.)

171. (*1*) If any person, being the occupier of any building or land in or upon which an animal dies, or in or upon which the carcass of an animal is found, or having the charge of an animal which dies in a street or public place, neglects within three hours after the death of the animal, or, if the death occurs at night, within three hours after sunrise, either—

Further provisions as to removal and disposal of carcasses.

(*a*) to remove and dispose of the carcass in accordance with any directions given by notice under section 167, or

(*b*) to report the death of the animal, with a view to the removal and disposal of the carcass, to the Cantonment Magistrate or to some officer (if any) appointed by him to receive such reports,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority may cause the carcass of any animal to be removed and disposed of at any time after three hours from the death of the animal, or, if the death occurs at night, after three hours from sunrise, with or without the consent of the person who is or has been in charge of the animal or its carcass.

(*3*) Whenever any carcass is so removed and disposed of by the Cantonment Authority, the person who is or has been in charge of the animal or its carcass shall pay such sum (if any) to the Cantonment Authority for the removal of the carcass as that Authority may have prescribed by notice under section 167.

[*Clause (12).*] (489.)

172. Whoever, by himself or his servant, or by any other person, deposits, or causes or permits to be deposited, the carcass of any animal in any street or public place, except after making the report prescribed in section 171, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Penalty for depositing carcass in street or public place.

Drainage.

(*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 233.*) (459.)

173. (*1*) Where a drain connecting any building or land with a public drain is sufficient for the effectual drainage of the said building or land, and is otherwise unobjectionable, but is not, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, adapted to the general drainage system of the cantonment,

Powers where private drain is not adapted to the general drainage system of the cantonment.

the Cantonment Authority may discontinue or destroy the said drain, and cause any work necessary for that purpose to be done;

but shall in that case provide another drain which shall effectually drain the building or land and be in communication with a public drain.

(*2*) All expenses incurred under this section shall be paid by the Cantonment Authority.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 273, and Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 277.*] (462, 464.)

174. If any building or land within one hundred feet of a public drain, or of some other place set apart for the discharge of drainage, is at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority by a sufficient drain or pipe communicating with a public drain or other place as aforesaid,

Power to require proper drainage of building or land insufficiently drained.

the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or grantee of the building or land, within fifteen days after the service of the notice, to construct or lay from the building or land a covered or open drain or pipe of such materials, size and description, at such level and with such fall, as the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for the drainage of the building or land,

and, for the purpose of efficiently draining any building or land, may by notice require any courtyard, alley or passage between two or more houses to be raised, or to be paved with such materials, and to be kept in proper repair in such manner, as it may specify in the notice.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 282.*] (466.)

175. If it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any group or block of buildings belonging to separate owners might be drained more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, and a drain of sufficient size already exists or is about to be constructed within one hundred feet of any part of the group or block of buildings, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the group or block of buildings to be drained by a combined operation;

Power to compel drainage of group of buildings by a combined operation.

and may, by the same notice, require the expenses of the work to be paid by the owners or grantees of the buildings or of the land on which they stand in such proportions as may to the Cantonment Authority seem fit:

Provided that, not less than fifteen days before any work under this section is commenced, the Cantonment Authority shall give to each owner or grantee concerned an estimate of the expenses about to be incurred in respect of such work and the proportion payable by each owner or grantee.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 230.*] (468.)

176. (*1*) If it appears to the Cantonment Authority that the only means, or the most convenient means, by which the owner or grantee of any building or land can cause any drain leading therefrom to empty into a public drain is by carrying the same into, through or under land belonging to or occupied by some person other than the said owner or grantee,

Authority to occupiers of estates to carry drains through land occupied by other persons.

the Cantonment Authority, after giving that person a reasonable opportunity of stating any objection, may,

if no objection is raised, or if any objection which is raised appears to the Cantonment Authority to be invalid or insufficient,

by notice require that person to permit the said owner or grantee to carry any such drain as aforesaid into, through or under his land in such manner as may be specified in the notice.

(*2*) After the service of the notice the Cantonment Authority may, by order in writing, authorise the said owner or grantee to carry his drain into, through or under the said land in the manner aforesaid,

and every such order shall be a complete authority to the person in whose favour it is made, or to any agent or person employed by him for this purpose,

after giving to the owner or occupier of the land reasonable written notice of his intention so to do, to enter upon the land with assistants and workmen at any time between sunrise and sunset, and to construct the said drain,

and thereafter, upon the necessity arising and after the like notice, to repair and alter the same, or to construct a new drain in place thereof, in such manner and at such times as may be specified in any notice issued by the Cantonment Authority in that behalf.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 278.*] (471.)

177. The Cantonment Authority may, after notice, lay down and construct such portions of the drains referred to in section 174 and section 175 as require to be carried through or under any public drain, aqueduct or street, and may by the said notice require the expenses thereby incurred to be paid by such of the persons referred to in those sections as are specified in the notice.

Power to complete private drains by carrying them through public land.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 243.*] (456.)

178. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner of any drain to provide and apply to the same within ten days after the service of the notice such covering as may be prescribed in the notice.

Covering of private drain.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 281.*] (470.)

179. When any drain is being constructed or laid by a private person, the Cantonment Authority may cause the work to be supervised while in progress by or under the orders of the Executive Engineer,

Power to control construction of private drain.

and from time to time during the progress of the work may, upon the advice of the Executive Engineer, by notice require any such person to make any reasonable alterations in the drain or additions thereto, or to abandon any part or parts of the work whenever a requisition to that effect appears upon such advice to be necessary to secure the complete and satisfactory execution of the work.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 95.*] (460, 461.)

180. Whoever without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the public drains shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making or altering without permission a drain leading into a public drain.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 240 and 471.*]

181. Whoever, except with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, causes a drain to be so constructed as to pass beneath any part of a building shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for carrying a private drain under a building.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 70 (2).*] (444.)

182. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require any person who constructs any new drain without its permission in writing or contrary to its directions or to the provisions of this Code,

Removal or alteration of private drain constructed or opened without authority.

or who opens or constructs any drain which the Cantonment Authority has ordered to be removed or stopped up or not to be made,

to remove the drain or to make such alteration therein as it thinks fit.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 287.*] (455.)

183. If any private drain is obstructed, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the occupier of the building or land in or on which the drain is situated to cause the obstruction to be removed within six hours after the service of the notice.

Removal of obstruction from private drain.

[*Clause (13).*] (443.)

184. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land to cleanse or purify, or to repair or alter or put in good order, within a period to be specified in the notice, any drain belonging thereto.

Cleansing, repair or alteration of private drain.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 226.*] (467.)

185. Whenever any drain in, alongside of or under any street is constructed or continued, whether at the cost of the Cantonment Fund or not, for the sole use and benefit of any building or land adjoining or near to the street, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner, grantee or occupier of the said building or land to repair, flush, cleanse or empty the drain or to take such other order therewith as the Cantonment Authority may deem necessary.

Maintenance of drain kept up for the benefit of certain premises only.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 274.*] (472.)

186. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owners, grantees or occupiers of buildings or land fronting or abutting on any street to construct, alter or maintain, within fifteen days after the service of the notice, culverts, of such plan, size and material as the Cantonment Authority may prescribe, over the drains at the entrances to their buildings or land.

Construction and maintenance of road-side culverts.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 106.*] (436.)

187. Whoever without the permission of the Cantonment Authority alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any public drain shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for altering, obstructing or encroaching upon public drain.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clause (28).*] (849(2).)

188. Whenever the Cantonment Authority has provided, with respect to any building or land or to any privy, latrine, urinal, or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land, for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers,

Power to enter where public sweepers employed.

the persons employed by it to perform such duties may enter into or on the building or land at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their duties, and the Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter therein or thereon for the purpose of ascertaining whether such duties have been duly performed.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 61, and Clause (28).*] (850.)

Inspection of private privy, latrine, urinal or drain.

189. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the owner or grantee of any building or land in which any privy, latrine, urinal or drain is situated, inspect any such privy, latrine, urinal or drain at any time between sunrise and sunset, and

may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where such Magistrate or person may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the privy, latrine, urinal or drain.

(*2*) If, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, grantee or occupier of the building or land; but if it is found that no nuisance exists, or, but for such opening, would have arisen, the ground shall be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expense of opening, closing and making it good shall be borne by the Cantonment Authority.

CHAPTER XV. (a)

WATER-SUPPLY.

190. In this chapter, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

[*Clause (19).*] (*1*) "source of public water-supply" means all public wells, tanks, rivers, streams, springs, channels and other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use, whether or not they are used for the purposes of or form part of an artificial system for supplying water,

and includes any well situate on private premises from which water is taken for the use of any persons other than the occupier of the premises; and

(*2*) "water-works" includes all wells, tanks, rivers, streams, springs, channels, lakes, cisterns, pumps, reservoirs, conduits, aqueducts, tunnels, mains, hydrants and fountains, and all lands, bridges, buildings, engines, machinery, works, materials and things used for the purposes of or forming part of an artificial system for supplying water.

[*Act XIX of 1884, s. 2, (5).*] (48.)

191. (*1*) All sources of public water-supply within a cantonment, except such as are for the time being under the control of the Public Works Department, shall be under the control of the Cantonment Authority.

[*Clause (19).*] (500.)

Control of Cantonment Authority over public water-supply.

(*2*) In every cantonment in which there are no water-works, the Cantonment Authority shall take all necessary measures for maintaining a supply of pure water, for guarding from pollution water which is used for human consumption, and for preventing polluted water from being so used.

192. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice declare any particular area to be the catchment area of any source of public water-supply.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 267, and Clause (19).*] (505, 506.)

Protection of catchment area.

(*2*) If without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority any person—

(*a*) erects any building for any purpose whatever within any such catchment area, or

(*b*) extends, alters or applies to any purpose different from that to which the same was previously applied any building already existing within such an area, or

(*c*) within such an area carries on any operation of manufacture, trade or agriculture in any manner, or does any other act whatsoever, whereby injury may arise to any source of public water-supply, or whereby the water thereof may be fouled or rendered less wholesome,

the Cantonment Authority may by notice require him to remove such building or extension, undo or modify such alteration, or cease from such application, operation or act.

193. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land wherein or whereon gas-works are situated or any offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, by himself or his servant or agent, to cease, within twenty-four hours from the service of the notice, from any act whereby any source of public water-supply in the cantonment is fouled.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 152.*] (511.)

Power to prevent fouling of source of public water-supply by person engaged in offensive trade.

194. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice prohibit fishing, boating or the gathering of flowers or plants, generally or by any particular method specified in the notice, in any source of public water-supply in the cantonment, whenever it considers that such fishing, boating or gathering of flowers or plants is likely to cause danger to the public health.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 330, and Clause (19).*] (510.)

Power to prevent fouling of source of public water-supply by fishing, boating or gathering plants.

(a) A strict control by the Cantonment Authority over all sources of water-supply capable of being used for drinking, or of being introduced into articles of food or drink, is of the first importance to the public health.

This chapter therefore aims at providing—

(1) that all sources of water-supply to which the public either have, or can by any means obtain, access, and which are or may be used for drinking purposes, shall be strictly kept from being fouled, and that all fouling be punished;

(2) that impure water shall be declared so in as public a manner as possible by means of a conspicuous placard notifying the fact to all, natives being utterly careless in such matters; and

(3) that no well or other source of water-supply be allowed within fifty feet of a latrine, urinal, cesspool, drain or place for the deposit of offensive matter, and that wherever such a state of things exists it be promptly put an end to.

As a means of ensuring that drinking water is not fouled, the Cantonment Authority is required to set apart sufficient places for bathing and washing.

Provision is made for the protection of catchment areas from being fouled.

Artificial water-works are left under the control of the Public Works Department; but powers are taken to punish persons damaging them or trespassing on them, and also to control the issue of water from them should such control be at any time required to be exercised by the Cantonment Authority.

[*Clause (19).*] (527, *Ill. 2.*)

Penalty for bathing or washing at public well or spring so as to foul the water.

195. Whoever bathes, or washes any animal, or any clothes, cloth, wool, leather, skin, utensil or other thing, by the side of any public well or spring in such a manner as to let the water flow back or percolate into the well or spring, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Act XIX of 1884, s. 37, and Clause (19).*] (509.)

Penalty for fouling source of public water-supply used for drinking purposes.

196. (*1*) If any person—

(*a*) bathes in any source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes, or

(*b*) washes, throws or causes or permits to enter therein any dog or other animal, or

(*c*) washes or cleanses therein any clothes, cloth, wool, leather, skin, utensil or other thing, or

(*d*) throws or allows to flow therein any offensive matter or rubbish, or

(*e*) causes or allows the water of any sink, drain, steam-engine or boiler, or any other filthy or polluted water belonging to him or under his control, to flow therein, or

(*f*) does any other act whereby the water thereof is fouled or is likely to be fouled,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section, the Cantonment Authority may by public notice declare what sources of public water-supply are used for drinking purposes.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 323, and Clause (19).*] 514, 515.)

Power to stop use of any source of public water-supply for drinking purposes.

197. (*1*) If it appears to the Cantonment Authority, on the advice of the Sanitary Officer, that the water in any source of public water-supply is likely, if used for drinking purposes, to engender or cause the spread of any infectious disorder, it may by public notice prohibit the removal or use of the said water for the purpose of drinking or of being mixed with any article of food or drink, or of washing vegetables or cooking-utensils, or of being used in any other manner which is likely to cause its introduction into any article of food or drink.

(*2*) Whenever a notice is issued under this section, a notice-board shall be put up near the well, tank or other place to which the notice relates, stating that the water is impure.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 156 (1).*] (512.)

Maintenance of source of private water-supply used for drinking purposes.

198. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner of, or the person having control over, any private well, tank, stream, spring, channel, reservoir or other place, the water of which is used for drinking purpose, to keep and maintain the same in good order and repair, and to clear the same from time to time of silt, refuse or decaying vegetation,

and may also require him, in such manner as it may think fit, to protect any such well from pollution by surface drainage.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 156 (2).*] (513.)

Power to stop use of and to close source of private water supply used for drinking purposes.

199. Whenever the water of any private well, tank or reservoir used for drinking purposes is proved to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority to be unfit for drinking, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or the person having control thereof to desist from using such water and from permitting others to use it in any manner likely to cause its introduction into articles of food or drink;

and if, after such notice, the water of such well, tank or reservoir is used by any person in any such manner as aforesaid, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or the person having control thereof to close such well, either temporarily or permanently, or to enclose or fence such well, tank or reservoir in such manner as it may direct, so that the water thereof may not be so used.

[*Clause (19).*] (517.)

Penalty for placing latrine, &c., near source of public water-supply, and *vice versâ*.

200. Whoever places any latrine, urinal, cesspool or drain, or uses for the deposit of offensive matter or rubbish any place, within fifty feet of any source of public water-supply,

and whoever makes any well, tank or reservoir within fifty feet of any latrine, urinal, drain or place used for the deposit of offensive matter or rubbish,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 72, and Clause (19).*] (518.)

Removal or closing of latrine, &c., near source of public water-supply, or filling up of the latter.

201. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require any grantee, owner or occupier on whose land any latrine, urinal, cesspool or drain, or any place used for the deposit of offensive matter or rubbish, or any stable or other place for keeping animals, for the time being exists within fifty feet of any source of public water-supply,

at his option, within eight days after the service of the notice, either to remove or close the latrine, urinal, cesspool, drain, stable or place, or to fill up the source of water-supply.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 106.*] (436.)

Altering, obstructing or encroaching upon public water-channel.

202. Whoever without the permission of the Cantonment Authority alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any public water-channel shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, ss. 250 and 251, and Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 281 and 471.*] (519, 544, 545.)

Laying of gas-pipes and water-pipes.

203. (*1*) All pipes for the conveyance of gas shall be laid at the greatest practicable distance from any water-pipe, and no pipe for the conveyance of gas shall, except when it is necessary for the purpose of crossing, be laid at a distance of less than four feet from any water-pipe.

(*2*) Whenever it is necessary to lay a gas-pipe across a water-pipe, or a water-pipe across a gas-pipe, the pipes shall be laid at the greatest

practicable distance apart from each other, and shall be placed at right angles, or as nearly at right angles as the situation will admit.

(3) Whenever a gas-pipe crosses a water-pipe, it shall be of such length that no joint of it shall be nearer to the water-pipe than four feet, and it shall for a distance of six feet on either side of the water-pipe be sufficiently bedded in with good sound clay or other fit material.

(4) No gas-pipe or water-pipe shall be laid in a drain or on the surface of an open channel; and no water-pipe shall be laid in any other position where the pipe is likely to be injured or the water therein polluted.

(5) The Cantonment Authority may by notice require any person who has laid or ordered, or permitted to be laid, any gas-pipe or water-pipe in contravention of any of the provisions of this, section to remove or relay the same, or otherwise deal therewith as it may think necessary.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 269 (3).*] (520.)

204. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice direct that water carried away by any person from any cantonment water-works shall be taken for his private use only and not for sale, and that, except with the written permission of the Cantonment Magistrate, no water shall be carried away from any such works in a cask, cart or pakhál.

Power to control removal of water from Water-works.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 270.*] (521.)

205. (1) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice assign and set apart any portion of the cantonment water-works and the water therein for use by the public for such purpose only as it thinks fit.

Power to assign portion of water-works for use for a special purpose.

(2) A copy of every such notice shall be affixed on a conspicuous spot on or near the portion of the works to which it relates, indicating the purpose for which the same is assigned and set apart.

[*Act XIX of 1884, s. 35.*] (522.)

206. Whoever unlawfully obstructs the flow of flushes, draws off, diverts or takes water from any water-works, or from any water or stream by which any water-works are supplied, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for obstructing or diverting water belonging to water-works.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 161.*] (538.)

207. If any pipes, works or fittings connected with the supply of water from cantonment water-works to any building or land are at any time found to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause a waste of water, the Cantonment Authority may cause the water to be turned off or cut off from the building or land after giving notice in writing of not less than twenty-four hours to the occupier,

Power to cut off water where private supply is wasted.

and may recover from the occupier and pay to the Executive Engineer the expense incurred in so turning off or cutting off the water.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 163.*] (539.)

208. The occupier of any building or land in which water supplied from cantonment water-works is from negligence or other circumstances under the control of the said occupier wasted, or

Penalty for wasting private suplpy.

in whose building or land the pipes, works or fittings for the supply of water are found to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause any waste of water,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 150, and Clause (19).*] (507.)

209. (1) If any person trespasses upon land occupied by water-works, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

Penalty for trespassing on water-works.

(2) If any person so trespassing refuses to leave such land on being requested so to do by any servant of the Cantonment Authority, or by any person authorised in that behalf by the Cantonment Magistrate, he shall be punishable with further fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with further imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and may be removed from the land by such servant or other person.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 151.*] (508.)

210. Whoever unlawfully breaks, injures or causes damage to any water-works, or without due authority opens or removes any lock, cock or pipe belonging thereto,

Penalty for damaging water-works.

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Bathing and Washing Places.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 54.*] (523.)

211. The Cantonment Authority shall set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may assign any such place or any part thereof for the exclusive use of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders;

Public bathing-places.

and may specify the times at which and the sex of the persons by whom places or parts so set apart or assigned may be used.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 54.*] (524.)

212. The Cantonment Authority shall set apart suitable places for washing animals and for washing clothes, cloth, wool, leather, skins, utensils or any other thing,

Public washing-places.

and may assign any such place or any part thereof exclusively for the washing of animals suffering from dangerous cattle-disease, or for the washing of clothing, bedding or other things which have been exposed to the infection of any infectious disorder and have not been freed from infection in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may have prescribed.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 54.*] (525, 526.)

213. (1) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice prohibit bathing, or the washing of animals, clothes, cloth, wool, leather, skins, utensils or other things, in any public place not set apart for the purpose.

Regulation of public bathing and washing.

(2) Whenever the Cantonment Authority has assigned bathing-places for the exclusive use of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders, or places for the washing exclusively of diseased animals or infected clothing, bedding or other things, it may by public notice prohibit bathing by such persons or the washing of such animals or things in any public place not assigned for the purpose.

(74.) *Explanation.*—"Washing an animal" includes driving or throwing an animal, or permitting it to go, into water.

(3) Whenever the Cantonment Authority has specified the times at which, or the sex of the persons by whom, any public bathing-place may be used, it may by public notice prohibit bathing thereat at times or by persons other than those specified.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 54.*] (527.)

214. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice prohibit the doing of any act which in its opinion—

Power to prohibit certain acts.

may render water in or adjacent to any place set apart for bathing or washing foul or unfit for use, or

may cause inconvenience or annoyance to persons using or being in the neighbourhood of any bathing or washing place.

Illustration.—Bathing in a street, or bathing at a well or tank so situated that bathing causes annoyance to any section of the inhabitants of the cantonment, is an act which may be prohibited by public notice.

[*Bengal Act IV of 1866, s. 66 (15), and Clause (12).*] (818.)

215. Whoever obstructs or incommodes any person bathing at a place set apart as a bathing-place by wilful intrusion or by using such a place as a landing-place, or by anchoring or otherwise fastening or keeping boats or by washing animals at or near such place, or in any other way, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

Penalty for annoying people using a public bathing-place.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clause 28.*] (851.)

216. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the owner or grantee of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter into or upon the building or land—

Powers of entry and inspection.

(*a*) for the purpose of ascertaining whether any source of public water-supply in the cantonment is being fouled by gas-works or by the carrying on of any offensive trade or manufacture; or

(*b*) for the purpose of ascertaining whether any source of water-supply in the cantonment, the water of which is used for drinking purposes, is kept and maintained in good order and repair and free from pollution, or whether the use of the water for drinking purposes would be likely to engender or to cause the spread of any infectious disorder.

CHAPTER XVI. [a]

MARKETS.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 399, and Clause (17).*] (647.)

217. (1) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice appoint such places as it thinks fit for the purpose of being used as public markets, and define and alter the limits of any such place.

Provision and maintenance of public markets.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may

build and maintain upon such places as aforesaid such shops, warehouses, stalls, sheds, pens, standings and other buildings or conveniences, and

make, alter and maintain such drains, roads, passages and approaches in or for such places,

as may in its opinion be necessary for the purposes of a public market.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 407.*] (647, 648.)

218. The Cantonment Authority may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to it may seem proper for the right to expose goods for sale in any public market, and for the occupation or use of shops, warehouses, stalls, sheds, pens and standings therein; and

Rents and charges in public markets.

may farm the rents, tolls and fees leviable in respect of any public market or part thereof for any period not exceeding one year at a time on such terms and conditions as to the Cantonment Authority may seem fit, or

may sell, by auction or by private contract, the privilege of occupying or using any shop, warehouse, stall, shed, pen or standing in any public market for such term and on such conditions as may to it seem proper.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 359.*] (660.)

219. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice fix and define the limits of any private market existing at the commencement of this Code.

Power to fix limits of existing private markets.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 196.*] (656.)

220. The Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, grant permission in writing to any person to establish a private market at such place, upon such terms and conditions, and for such purposes, as to it may seem proper.

Establishment of private markets.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 406, and Clause (17).*] (649.)

221. (1) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide, with respect to

Power to make rules for public markets.

XIII of 1889.

(a) A strict control over the preparation and sale of articles of food and drink is one of the first sanitary requirements of the day in India. Chapters XVI, XVII and XVIII aim at giving the Cantonment Authority the very widest powers in this respect of which the law at present admits.

In the case of many of such articles this control is only obtainable by the establishment and maintenance of regular markets for them, and Chapter XVI provides for this.

Markets may be established either by the Cantonment Authority itself or by private persons, and may range from an expensive building, like the Bombay market, to a mere field or other space within specified limits, where people congregate for barter, and which is declared a market. The conditions under which markets exist depend on local customs, differing widely in the different provinces of India, and this chapter therefore aims at investing the Cantonment Authority with such ample powers as will enable it to meet the requirements of its particular locality. The powers so given in respect of public markets relate mainly to nuisances, obstructions, conservancy, sanitation, ventilation, and water-supply, while power is given to make the owners or lessees of private markets conform as far as possible to similar rules.

any public market, for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(*a*) fixing the days on which and the hours during which the market may be kept open for use;

(*b*) preventing nuisances or obstruction in the market or in the approaches thereto;

(*c*) keeping the market in a cleanly and proper condition, removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom, and maintaining public latrines and urinals for the use of persons frequenting the market;

(*d*) the proper ventilation of buildings, and the provision therefor of a sufficient supply of pure water;

(*e*) the provision of convenient passages between the shops, warehouses, stalls, sheds, pens and standings; and

(*f*) generally the control of the market.

(*2*) In making any rules under clause (*c*), the Cantonment Authority shall prohibit the placing of latrines within one hundred yards of a market.

(*3*) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under this section may be made only at a special meeting.

(*4*) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Local Government.

[*Clause* (17).] (661 (*a*).)

222. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may by notice declare that all or any rules in force under section 221 in a public market shall apply, with such modifications (if any) as it may think fit, to any private market specified in the notice.

Power to make rules for private markets.

(*2*) In any cantonment in which there is no public market, the Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide, with respect to any private market, for all or any of the matters referred to in clauses (*a*) to (*f*) (both inclusive) of section 221; and the provisions of sub-sections (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*) of that section shall apply with respect to any rules so made.

XIII of 1889.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 399 and 407, and Clause* (17).] (667.)

223. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may provide and maintain in any public market, and may by notice require the owner or lessee of any private market to provide and maintain in his market, such buildings, places, machines, weights, scales and measures for weighing and measuring goods sold in the market as the Cantonment Authority may think fit.

Provision of conveniences for weighing and measuring.

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority may charge such fees as to it may seem proper for the weighing or measuring goods in buildings or places, or with machines, weights, scales or measures provided by it under this section.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 200, and Clause* (17).] (661.)

224. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or lessee of any private market, by himself or his agent, to do any of the following things, namely:

Further powers for regulation of private markets.

(*a*) to construct and maintain such drains in and for the market of such materials and of such description as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(*b*) to cause the market or any portion thereof to be roofed and paved with such materials and in such manner, and to be provided with such latrines and urinals, as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(*c*) to make such alterations in the stalls, shops, doors, passages or other parts of the market, or in the approaches thereto, as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(*d*) to provide for such supply of water to the market as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(*e*) to report to the Cantonment Magistrate the breach by any person using the market of any rule in force under section 222.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 400.*] (655.)

225. The Cantonment Authority may, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, at any time by public notice close, permanently or for such period as may to it seem proper, any public market or any portion thereof.

Power to close public market.

[*Clause* (17).] (657.)

226. Every permission granted under section 220 to establish a private market shall imply the following conditions, namely:

Power to close new private market at a year's notice.

(*a*) the market shall, on the requisition of the Cantonment Authority, made by notice with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, be closed within one year from the service of the notice;

(*b*) no person shall have any claim to compensation for any loss or damage which he may incur in consequence of any such notice:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 227 or section 228.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 403, and Clause* (17).] (662.)

227. If the owner or lessee of any private market established after the commencement of this Code fails to comply with any requisition made upon him by notice under section 224, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require him to close the market permanently or for any period specified in the notice.

Power to close new private market for failure to comply with requisition.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 198.*] (661 (*c*).)

228. (*1*) If any private market is, by reason of its position, construction or arrangement, unfit, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, for the purposes of a market, or is, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, a nuisance to the neighbourhood,

Power to close any private market in other cases.

the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or lessee to close the same, or any portion thereof, permanently or for any period specified in the notice.

(*2*) Where a private market existing at the commencement of this Code, or any portion thereof, is closed on a requisition made by the Cantonment Authority under this section, the Cantonment Authority shall pay to the owner and lessee reasonable compensation for any loss or damage which they may incur in consequence of the closure.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 198, and Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 408.*] (651, 656, 660, 663—665.)

229. (*1*) A copy of the following documents, namely,—

Notification of documents relating to market.

the table of rents, tolls and fees chargeable,

all rules in force under section 221 or section 222, as the case may be, and

every notice issued under section 219, section 225, section 226, section 227 or section 228,

shall be affixed, in English and the vernacular, to some conspicuous spot in the market to which the original relates.

(*2*) Until a copy of a rule or notice has been so affixed, no person shall be dealt with for disobeying the rule or notice.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 406 and 471, and Clause* (17).] (650, 664.)

230. Whoever disobeys any rule in force under section 221 or section 222 shall, subject to the provision of section 229, sub-section (*2*), be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalty for disobeying market rule.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 409, and Clause* (17).] (653, 664.)

231. The Cantonment Magistrate may expel from any market any person carrying on trade or business therein who, or whose servant, has been punished for disobeying any rule for the time being in force in the market under section 221 or section 222, and

Power to expel person disobeying market rule and to determine his tenure of shop, &c.

may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying any shop, warehouse, stall, shed, pen, standing or other place therein, and

may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such shop, warehouse, stall, shed, pen, standing or place.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 401 and 471, and Clause* (17).] (654.)

232. (*1*) If any person without the permission of the Cantonment Authority sells or, exposes for sale, any animal or article within a public market, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Penalty for selling without permission in public market.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate may summarily remove from the market any person found so selling or exposing for sale any animal or article.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 360.*] (658.)

233. If any person, by himself or his agent or servant, establishes a market after the commencement of this Code without obtaining the permission of the Cantonment Authority under section 220, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which he keeps the market open.

Penalty for opening private market without permission.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 360.*] (656.)

234. Whoever causes any encroachment in or on any of the approaches, roads or passages to or in any market shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Penalty for encroaching on approaches or passages of market.

[*Clause* (17).]

235. The water-supply of every market, the arrangements for the removal and disposal of offensive matter and rubbish therefrom, and all other arrangements for maintaining the same in a sanitary condition, shall be frequently inspected by the Sanitary Officer and the Cantonment Magistrate.

Inspection of market by Sanitary Officer and Cantonment Magistrate for sanitary purposes.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clause* (28).] (856.)

236. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times,—

Powers of entry and inspection.

(*a*) enter into any private market, or any shop, warehouse, stall, shed, pen, standing or other place in a private or public market,—

(i) for the purpose of ascertaining whether any rules made under this chapter and applicable to such market are being obeyed, or

(ii) for the purpose of expelling from such market, or of preventing from carrying on any trade or business, or occupying any shop, warehouse, stall, shed, pen, standing or other place therein, any person whom the Cantonment Magistrate is empowered by this chapter to so expel or prevent; and

(*b*) enter into and inspect any private market which has been established without the permission of the Cantonment Authority, or which is kept open after notice of closure has been given under this chapter.

CHAPTER XVII. [a]

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 399, and Clause* (17).] (675, 677.)

237. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, appoint such places as it thinks fit for the purpose of being used as public slaughter-houses, and define and alter the limits of any such place.

Provision and maintenance of public slaughter-houses.

[a] The principal objects of this chapter are to secure—

(1) that animals be slaughtered only at certain specified places carefully chosen by the Cantonment Authority;

(2) that, as a rule, all slaughtering places be under the direct management of the Cantonment Authority, and that where, as a special case, a private slaughter-house is allowed, it shall only be established with the express sanction of the Commander-in-Chief; and that all private slaughter-houses shall be governed by rules similar to those applicable to public slaughter-houses, and be liable to be discontinued at one year's notice, or, in the case of disobedience to requisitions or for other good reason, at any time; and

(3) that slaughter-houses shall be under strict control, not only as regards the many ways in which such places generally offend from a sanitary point of view, but also as regards various practices which result in much cruelty to the animals brought for slaughter.

Special powers [illegible] slaughter.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may

build and maintain upon such places as aforesaid such pens, standings, enclosures and other buildings or conveniences, and

make, alter and maintain such drains, roads, passages and approaches in or for such places,

as may in its opinion be necessary for the purposes of a public slaughter-house.

(3) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice direct that any place appointed under sub-section (1) shall be used for the slaughter of animals of such description only as may be specified in the notice.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 407.*] (675, 679.)

238. The Cantonment Authority may charge such rents, stallages, tolls and fees as to it may seem proper for the right to slaughter animals in any public slaughter-house, and for the occupation or use of pens, standings, enclosures and buildings therein, and

Rents and charges in public slaughter-houses.

may farm the rents, stallages, tolls and fees leviable in respect of any public slaughter-house or part thereof for any period not exceeding one year at a time on such terms and conditions as to the Cantonment Authority may seem fit, or

may sell, by auction or by private contract, the privilege of occupying or using any pen, standing, enclosure or building in any public slaughter-house for such term and on such conditions as may to it seem proper.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 403.*] (687.)

239. The Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, grant permission in writing to any person to establish a private slaughter-house at such place, upon such terms and conditions, and for the slaughter of such description of animals, as to it may seem proper.

Establishment of private slaughter-houses.

[*Clause (17).*]

240. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 237 or section 239, the Cantonment Authority shall not establish, or permit the establishment of, a slaughter-house at any place situate within three hundred feet of—

Position of new slaughter-houses.

(a) a nulla or watercourse, or

(b) an inhabited dwelling, or

(c) a latrine or urinal, or

(d) a place used for the deposit of night-soil or other offensive matter, or

at any place at which the location of a slaughter-house would, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, be objectionable to any class of residents in the cantonment.

[*Clause (17).*] (676.)

241. (1) In every public slaughter-house, and in every private slaughter-house established under section 239, there shall be two separate enclosures, to be called respectively the outer yard and the inner yard.

Outer and inner yards.

(2) The outer yard shall be used for the confinement of animals proposed for slaughter, and the inner yard for the confinement of animals selected for slaughter; and every outer and inner yard shall be so situated or constructed that the animals confined therein or approaching thereto shall not be able to see, or, so far as it is practicable to avoid it, to smell the odours arising from, the place of slaughter.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 406, and Clause (17).*] (680.)

242. (1) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide, with respect to any public slaughter-house, for all or any of the following matters, namely:

Power to make rules for public slaughter-houses.

XIII of 1889.

(a) fixing the days on which and the hours during which the slaughter-house may be kept open for use and the slaughter of animals permitted therein;

(b) preventing nuisances or obstruction in the slaughter-house or in the approaches thereto;

(c) keeping the slaughter-house in a cleanly and proper condition, removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom, and maintaining public latrines and urinals for the use of persons frequenting the slaughter-house;

(d) the proper ventilation of buildings, and the provision therefor of a sufficient supply of pure water;

(e) the provision of convenient passages between the pens, standings, enclosures, buildings and yards;

(f) the inspection, selection and marking of animals for slaughter, and the removal of animals from the outer to the inner yard, and from the inner yard to the place of slaughter, and fixing the days on which and the hours during which such inspection, selection, marking and removal shall be carried on;

(g) the treatment while in the slaughter-house of animals proposed or selected for slaughter;

(h) prohibiting the keeping of animals at a slaughter-house for more than twenty-four hours;

(i) the method of slaughter, and the removal and disposal of blood, offal, skins, horns, feet and the refuse of carcasses, and of other offensive matter;

(j) the destruction and disposal of animals which are offered for slaughter and are from disease or for any other reason unfit for human consumption, the destruction of carcasses which from disease or for any other reason are found after slaughter to be unfit for human consumption, and the marking of carcasses fit for human consumption;

(k) admittance into the slaughter-house or yards, and the conduct of persons carrying on business or trade or working for gain therein; and

(l) generally the control of the slaughter-house.

(2) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under this section may be made only at a special meeting.

(3) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Local Government.

[*Clause (17).*] (691 (a).)

243. (1) The Cantonment Authority may by notice declare that all or any rules in force under section 242 in a public slaughter-house shall apply, with such modifications (if any) as it may think fit, to any private slaughter-house specified in the notice.

Power to make rules for private slaughter-houses.

(2) In any cantonment in which there is no public slaughter-house, the Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide, with respect to any private slaughter-house, for all or any of the matters referred to in clauses (a) to (l) (both inclusive) of section 242; and the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of that section shall apply with respect to any rules so made.

XIII of 1889.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 405, and Clause (17).*] (691.)

244. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or lessee of any private slaughter-house, by himself or his agent, to do any of the following things, namely:

Further powers for regulation of private slaughter-houses.

(a) to provide and maintain receptacles for the blood, offal, skins, horns, feet and refuse of slaughtered animals and for other offensive matter;

(b) to construct and maintain such drains in and for the slaughter-house, of such materials and of such description, as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(c) to cause the slaughter-house or any portion thereof to be provided with such pens, standings, enclosures, fences, buildings, outer and inner yards, latrines and urinals, as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(d) to make such alterations in the pens, standings, enclosures, fences, buildings or yards of the slaughter-house, or in the approaches to the slaughter-house, as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(e) to provide for such supply of water to the slaughter-house as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(f) to provide such proper means and materials for the inspection, selection and marking of animals for slaughter, for the slaughter of animals, and for the removal and disposal of the carcasses, blood, offal, skins, horns, feet and refuse thereof, as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(g) to report to the Cantonment Magistrate the breach by any person using the slaughter-house of any rule in force under section 243.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 400.*] (686.)

245. The Cantonment Authority may, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, at any time by public notice close, permanently or for such period as may to it seem proper, any public slaughter-house or any portion thereof.

Power to close public slaughter-house.

[*Clause (17).*] (688.)

246. Every permission granted under section 239 to establish a private slaughter-house shall imply the following conditions, namely:

Power to close new private slaughter-house at a year's notice.

(a) the slaughter-house shall, on the requisition of the Cantonment Authority, made by notice with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, be closed within one year from the service of the notice;

(b) no person shall have any claim to compensation for any loss or damage which he may incur in consequence of any such notice:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 247 or section 248.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 403, and Clause (17).*] (692.)

247. If the owner or lessee of any private slaughter-house established after the commencement of this Code fails to comply with any requisition made upon him by notice under section 244, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require him to close the slaughter-house permanently or for any period specified in the notice.

Power to close new private slaughter-house for failure to comply with requisition.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 198, and Clause (17).*] (691 (c).)

248. (1) If any private slaughter-house is, by reason of its position, construction or arrangement, unfit, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, for the purposes of a slaughter-house, or is, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, a nuisance to the neighbourhood,

Power to close any private slaughter-house in other cases.

the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or lessee to close the same, or any portion thereof, permanently or for any period specified in the notice.

(2) Where a private slaughter-house existing at the commencement of this Code, or any portion thereof, is closed on a requisition made by the Cantonment Authority under this section, the Cantonment Authority shall pay to the owner and lessee reasonable compensation for any loss or damage which they may incur in consequence of the closure.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 408, and Clause (17).*] (681, 687, 693.)

249. (1) A copy of the following documents, namely:

Notification of documents relating to slaughter-house.

the table of rents, stallages, tolls and fees chargeable,

all rules in force under section 242 or section 243, as the case may be, and

every notice issued under section 245, section 246, section 247 or section 248,

shall be affixed, in English and the vernacular, to some conspicuous spot in the slaughter-house to which the original relates.

(2) Until a copy of a rule or notice has been so affixed, no person shall be dealt with for disobeying the rule or notice.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 402 and 471, and Clause (17).*] (688, 694.)

250. Whoever disobeys any rule in force under section 242 or section 243 shall, subject to the provision of section 249, sub-section (2), be punishable with fine which may

Penalty for disobeying slaughter-house rule.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XVII.—Slaughter-houses.—Sections 251-260.)

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 409, and Clause (17).*] (684, 694.)

251. The Cantonment Magistrate may expel from any slaughter-house any person carrying on trade or business therein who, or whose servant, has been punished for disobeying any rule for the time being in force in the slaughter-house under section 242 or section 243, and

Power to expel person disobeying slaughter-house rule, and to determine his tenure of shop, &c.

may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from entering into or further carrying on any trade or business in such slaughter-house, or occupying any pen, standing, enclosure, building or other place therein, and

may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such pen, standing, enclosure, building or place.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss 409 and 471, and Clause (17).*] (685.)

252. (*1*) If any person without the permission of the Cantonment Authority enters into or carries on any trade or business in a public slaughter-house, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Penalty for using public slaughter-house without permission.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate may summarily remove from the slaughter-house any person found so entering or carrying on trade or business therein.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 341, and Clause (17).*] (689.)

253. If any person, by himself or his agent or servant, establishes a slaughter-house after the commencement of this Code without obtaining the permission of the Cantonment Authority under section 239, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which he keeps the slaughter-house open.

Penalty for opening private slaughter-house without permission.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 342, and Clause (17).*] (690.)

254. Whoever, having reason to believe that a private slaughter-house has been established after the commencement of this Code without such permission as aforesaid, carries on any trade or business in such slaughter-house shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Penalty for using unauthorised slaughter-house.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 403, and Clause (17).*]

255. Whoever, having reason to believe that the Cantonment Authority has by notice required the closing of a private slaughter-house, carries on any trade or business in such slaughter-house after the expiry of the period specified in the said notice shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Penalty for using private slaughter-house after notice of closure.

[*Clause (17).*] (696.)

256. Whoever causes any encroachment in or on any of the roads, passages or approaches in or to any slaughter-house shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rwenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Penalty for encroaching on roads, passages or approaches in or to slaughter-house.

[*Clause (17).*] (698.)

257. Whenever it appears to the Cantonment Authority to be necessary for the preservation of the public health, it may by public notice prohibit, for any period specified in the notice, or for such further period as it may from time to time by a like notice prescribe, the slaughter at a slaughter-house of any animal of a description specified in the notice.

Power to prohibit on grounds of public health the slaughter of any particular description of animal.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 348, and Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 412.*] (697, 699, 700.)

258. (*1*) In any cantonment in which there is a slaughter-house lawfully existing (other than a slaughter-house maintained by the Commissariat Department), the Cantonment Authority may by public notice prohibit the slaughtering, cutting up or skinning of any animal or any specified description of animal, at any place within the cantonment other than such a slaughter-house, or the selling or offering for sale within the cantonment of the meat of any animal not slaughtered in such a slaughter-house.

Power to prohibit slaughter except at a lawful slaughter-house, and sale of meat of animal slaughtered elsewhere.

(*2*) Any meat brought into a cantonment in contravention of a notice published under sub-section (*1*) may be seized by the Cantonment Magistrate, and may be sold or otherwise disposed of as he may direct.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall apply to the slaughter of animals on the occasion of any festival or ceremony, or to the sale of cured or preserved meat.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 57.*] (704.)

259. Whenever it appears to the Cantonment Magistrate to be necessary for the preservation of the public peace or order, he may, subject to the provision of any local enactment and of any rules under any such enactment for the time being in force, and with the consent of the District Magistrate,

Power to prohibit or regulate ceremonial slaughter likely to disturb the public peace.

by public notice prohibit or regulate the slaughter, within the cantonment, of animals, or of any specified description of animals, on the occasion of any festival or ceremony, and prescribe the mode and route in and by which meat shall be conveyed from the place where such animals are slaughtered.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clause (28).*] (856, 857.)

260. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times,—

Powers of entry and inspection.

(*a*) enter into any private slaughter-house, or any pen, standing, enclosure or other place in any private or public slaughter-house,—

(i) for the purpose of ascertaining whether any rules made under this chapter and applicable to such slaughter-house are being obeyed, or

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XVII.—Slaughter-houses.—Section 261. Chapter XVIII.—Control over certain Trades, Callings and Occupations.—Sections 262-266.)

(ii) for the purpose of expelling from such slaughter-house, or of preventing from carrying on any trade or business, or occupying any pen, standing, enclosure, building or other place therein, any person whom the Cantonment Magistrate is empowered by this chapter to so expel or prevent;

(*b*) enter into and inspect any private slaughter-house which has been established without the permission of the Cantonment Authority, or which is kept open after notice of closure has been given under this chapter; and

(*c*) enter into and inspect any building or place in which such Magistrate has reason to believe that any animal is being or is about to be slaughtered, cut up or skinned, or that the meat of any animal is being or is about to be sold or offered for sale, after such slaughter, cutting up, skinning, sale or offering for sale has been prohibited by public notice under section 258.

Application of chapter to Commissariat slaughter-houses.

[*Clause (17).*] (702.)

261. The following portions of this chapter, namely, section 240, section 241, section 242, clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*), section 250, section 260, and so much of section 249 as relates to the affixing of rules in force under section 242, shall apply to slaughter-houses maintained by the Commissariat Department.

Application of chapter to Commissariat slaughter-houses.

CHAPTER XVIII. [a]

CONTROL OVER CERTAIN TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 332, Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 346, Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 394, and Act XVIII of 1889, s. 82.*] (777, 778.)

262. (*1*) No person shall use any place within a cantonment for any of the following purposes, namely:

Licensing of offensive or dangerous trades.

(*a*) melting tallow or sulphur; or

(*b*) boiling bones, rags, offal, blood or paddy; or

(*c*) depositing or washing soiled clothes for profit; or

(*d*) as a soap-house, oil-boiling-house, dyeing-house or tannery; or

(*e*) as a brick-kiln, pottery or lime-kiln; or

(*f*) as a knacker's yard; or

(*g*) for storing fish, offal, hides, horns, hoofs, bones, skins, hair or any other thing from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or

(*h*) as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or

(*i*) as a yard or depôt for trade in rags, hay, straw, thatching-grass, wood, coal or any other highly inflammable material,

except under a license granted by the Cantonment Authority.

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority may, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief granted with the concurrence of the Local Government, by public notice declare that sub-section (*1*) shall apply to the carrying on of any trade, calling or occupation not mentioned or referred to in that sub-section which is, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, dangerous to life, health or property, or likely to create a nuisance.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 368.*] (777 (*n*).).

263. No person shall use any place in a cantonment for the sale of medicines dispensed upon prescription or drugs intended to be used in the composition of such medicines, except under a license granted by the Cantonment Authority.

Licensing of shops for sale of medicines or drugs.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 335.*] (770.)

264. No person shall keep any animal for profit in a cantonment except at a place licensed by the Cantonment Authority for the purpose, or provided by the Cantonment Authority under section 270.

Places in which animals may be kept for profit.

Explanation.—The words "animal kept for profit," as used in this chapter, mean an elephant, camel, horse, pony, mule or ass, milch cow or other horned beast, sheep, lamb, goat, kid or pig, which is kept for the purpose of trade or business.

[*Act XV III of 1889, s. 82, and Clause (20).*]

265. (*1*) Every license granted under section 262, section 263 or section 264 shall specify the conditions to be observed by the licensee.

General provisions as to licenses granted under section 262, 263 or 264.

(*2*) Such licenses shall ordinarily be granted for one year, and shall be renewable annually.

(*3*) The Cantonment Authority may impose a fee not exceeding one rupee on the grant and on every renewal of any such license.

[*Clause (20).*] (770, 779, 780.)

266. The conditions to be specified in a license granted under section 262, section 263 or section 264 may include rules to provide for any of the following among other matters, namely:

Conditions to be specified in licenses granted under section 262, 263 or 264.

(*1*) in the case of any building or place which is the subject of a license—

(*a*) paving, cubical space, ventilation, light, drainage, water-supply, cleansing or over-crowding,

(*b*) all arrangements necessary for keeping the building or place in a sanitary and safe condition, and for the health and security of the residents thereof, and of persons working in, using or frequenting the same,

(*c*) the prevention of nuisance to persons residing in the neighbourhood or to the public;

(a) The object aimed at in this chapter is to give the Cantonment Authority the widest powers possible for controlling all trades or occupations which are calculated to affect injuriously either life, health or property.

Control is also provided for over a few trades in which the public convenience is specially affected.

Provision is made for a liberal use of licenses, and wide powers of inspection and search are given.

O

(*a*) in the case of any manufactory or place of business by the use of which smoke is produced—

(*a*) the height and dimensions of chimneys in connection with the furnaces or steam-boilers employed,

(*b*) the use of steam-whistles or steam-trumpets ;

(*3*) in the case of any place used for a purpose mentioned in clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*d*) of section 262—

effectually destroying or rendering harmless or inoffensive any offensive vapour or gas issuing from any boiler, mixer or other vessel, or from any room, chamber or other place ;

(*4*) in the case of a dyeing-house—

(*a*) the spreading and hanging of articles while undergoing the process of dyeing,

(*b*) the disposal of refuse material ;

(*5*) in the case of any yard or depôt referred to in clause (*i*) of section 262—

(*a*) the quantity of materials which may be stored therein or in any specified portion thereof,

(*b*) the taking of special precautions against fire ;

(*6*) in the case of any place used for the sale of medicines dispensed upon prescription or drugs intended to be used in the composition of such medicines—

(*a*) the qualification of persons employed in compounding, mixing, preparing, dispensing or selling any such medicine or drug,

(*b*) preventing the adulteration of medicines or drugs,

(*c*) preventing the sale of medicines and the use of drugs which have deteriorated or have become noxious, unwholesome, inert, lessened in efficacy or changed in operation ;

(*7*) in the case of any place used for keeping animals for profit—

(*a*) fencing,

(*b*) the number of animals which may be kept,

(*c*) feeding,

(*d*) all arrangements necessary to ensure the keeping of the animals and the produce thereof in a healthy condition and fit for human consumption or use, as the case may be,

(*e*) the combination of human dwellings with any such place,

(*f*) the letting for hire of any animal which through infirmity of temper or for any other reason is dangerous to the person using it or to passers-by.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 332.*] (786.)

Power to refuse a license.

267. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may in any case, in its discretion, refuse to grant or renew a license under section 262, section 263 or section 264.

(*2*) Every order refusing to grant a license shall be in writing, and shall set forth the grounds on which it is made.

Power to prohibit or regulate offensive or dangerous trade.

[*Act XV III of 1889, s. 83.* (784.)]

268. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority that any place licensed under section 262 is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the occupier of the place to discontinue the use thereof for the purpose for which it was licensed, or to use the place in such manner as will in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

Power to provide places for carrying on of offensive or dangerous trades.

[*Clause (20).*] (781.)

269. The Cantonment Authority may provide places for the carrying on of any trade, calling or occupation mentioned or referred to in section 262,

and may build and maintain upon any such place such buildings, and make, alter and maintain such pens, standings, enclosures, fences, drains, roads, passages and approaches therein and therefor, as it considers necessary for the purposes of such place,

and may permit the use of such places upon such terms and conditions and by such persons as to it may seem proper.

Public stables, sheds and standings for animals kept for profit.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 264.*] (771.)

270. The Cantonment Authority may provide and maintain public stables, sheds or standings for the accommodation of animals kept for profit, and may charge reasonable fees for the use thereof.

Penalty for carrying on certain trades or callings without a license, except at places provided by the Cantonment Authority.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 273 (2), and Clause (20).*] (782.)

271. (*1*) Whoever carries on any trade, calling or occupation mentioned or referred to in section 262 without a license granted under that section, except in a place provided by the Cantonment Authority for the purpose under section 269, and whoever uses any place for any purpose mentioned in section 263 without a license granted under that section,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 336.*] (772, 773.)

(*2*) If any animal is kept at any place in contravention of section 264, the person keeping the animal, and the grantee, owner or occupier of the land or building on which it is kept, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Penalty for breach of conditions of license.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 273 (3), and Clause (20).*] (774, 785.)

272. If the holder of a license granted under section 262, section 263 or section 264 commits any breach of the conditions of the license, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing breach, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 384 (c), and Clause (20).*] (775, 776.)

Penalty for feeding certain animals on filth, or dealing with filth for that purpose, or permitting certain animals to graze in prohibited place.

273. (*1*) Whoever feeds with night-soil, dung, stable-litter, refuse or any other deleterious or offensive matter any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or may be used for food, or suffers or permits any such animal to be fed with or to feed upon any such matter, or

wilfully feeds or waters any such animal with any substance or liquid which would result in injury to the health of human beings, or wilfully suffers or permits any such animal to be fed or watered with, or to feed upon or drink, any such substance or liquid, or

sells, buys, disposes of or procures any such matter, substance or liquid as aforesaid for the purpose of being consumed by any such animal, or

suffers or permits any such animal to graze on land on which grazing has for sanitary reasons been prohibited,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

(*2*) Articles in respect of which a conviction has been obtained under this section shall be dealt with under the provisions of section 517 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

X of 1882.

[*Act XX of 1891, s. 137.*]

XIII of 1889.

Power to regulate manufacture, preparation and sale of food and drink.

274. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :

(*a*) prohibiting the manufacture or preparation for sale of any specified articles of food or drink in any premises not licensed by the Cantonment Authority ;

(*b*) regulating the grant and withdrawal of licenses to premises for the manufacture or preparation for sale of such specified articles of food or drink ;

(*c*) regulating the hours and manner of transport within the cantonment of any specified articles of food or drink ;

(*d*) fixing the places in which meat, milk, butter, bread, aërated waters, ginger-beer, ice or any other article of food or drink specified in the rules may be sold or exposed for sale, or the places in which any such article may not be sold or exposed for sale :

(*2*) Provided that no person shall be punishable for breach of any rule made under clause (*a*) or clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) by reason of the continuance of such manufacture, preparation or exposure for sale, or sale, upon any premises which are at the time of the making of such rule used for such purpose, until he has received from the Cantonment Authority six months' notice in writing to discontinue such manufacture, preparation or exposure for sale, or such sale, in such premises.

(*3*) This section shall not take effect in any cantonment until it has been specially extended thereto by the Local Government at the request of the Cantonment Authority.

[*Act XX of 1891, ss. 143 (a), (b).*] (777 (*b*), 780 (*g*).)

Power to make rules as to vehicles, boats, animals and coolies plying for hire.

275. The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :

(*a*) rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles (other than hackney-carriages), boats or animals kept or plying for hire within the cantonment, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked ;

(*b*) limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any vehicle (other than a hackney-carriage) or boat, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads, and the loads to be carried by such vehicles, animals or persons, when hired within the cantonment for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours.

[*Act XX of 1891, ss. 145, 146.*]

Procedure in making rules under section 274 or 275.

276. (*1*) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under section 274 or section 275 may be made only at a special meeting.

(*2*) In making any rule under section 274 or section 275, the Cantonment Authority may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(*3*) No rule made under section 274 or section 275 shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and notified by public notice.

[*Act XV III of 1889, s. 116.*] (791, 792, 868 (*2*).)

Penalty for selling food or drink of a nature different from that demanded.

277. (*1*) Whoever sells to the prejudice of any purchaser any article of food or drink for human consumption which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*2*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall not apply in the following cases, namely :

(*a*) when any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drink in order to make the food or drink fit as an article of commerce for carriage or consumption, and not with intent fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or drink or to conceal the inferior quality thereof ; or

(*b*) when the food or drink is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

(*3*) The provisions of this section apply to the purchase under section 285 of any article for the purpose of analysis.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XVIII.—Control over certain Trades, Callings and Occupations.—Sections 278-284.)

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 66.*] (906.)

278. Whoever without the knowledge and consent of the owner buys any article from any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, or takes any article as a pawn, pledge or security for any sum of money lent or advanced to any such child, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for buying or taking pledge from child.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 28.*] (907.)

279. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate may deliver to any pawnbroker, money-changer, dealer in second-hand property or worker in metals a list of any property believed to have been stolen, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such pawnbroker, money-changer, dealer or worker as aforesaid, upon any article answering the description of any property set forth in such list being offered to him in pawn, for exchange or sale, or otherwise, to—

Power to compel pawnbrokers and others to watch for stolen property.

(*a*) inquire the name and address of the person offering the article;

(*b*) seize and detain the article; and

(*c*) forthwith communicate to the police the fact of the article having been offered, and such name and address as may be given by the person offering it.

(*2*) Any pawnbroker, money-changer, dealer or worker as aforesaid failing without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*3*) Any pawnbroker, money-changer, dealer or worker as aforesaid may detain any person offering any such article as aforesaid pending the arrival of the police.

[*Clause (20).*] (777 (*2*), 780 (*10*).)

280. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require any brothel to be removed.

Power to remove brothels.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clause (28).*] (862, 863.)

281. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect—

Power to enter and inspect certain places.

(*a*) any place used for any of the purposes mentioned in section 262, sub-section (*1*), or for the purpose of carrying on any trade, calling or occupation in respect of which a notice has been issued under section 262, sub-section (*2*), or

(*b*) any place used for the sale of medicines dispensed upon prescription or drugs intended to be used in the composition of such medicines, or

(*c*) any place used for the purpose of keeping an animal for profit, or

(*d*) any place in which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that any animal is being fed or watered in contravention of section 273.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 414.*] (866.)

282. It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Authority to make provision for the constant and vigilant inspection of animals, carcasses, meat, poultry, game, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, milk, ghee, butter and any other article exposed or hawked about for sale, or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale or preparation for sale, and intended for human food or for medicine, and

Cantonment Authority to provide for inspection of food and medicine exposed for sale.

in all cases of dispute the burden of proof that the same was not exposed or hawked about, or deposited or brought for any such purpose, or was not intended for human food or for medicine, shall lie on the person charged.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 415, and Clause (28).*] (865, 867.)

283. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may at all reasonable times inspect and examine any such animal or article as aforesaid, and any utensil, vessel or thing used for preparing, manufacturing, containing or covering any such article.

Seizure of unwholesome food, medicine, utensils, &c.

(*2*) If any such animal or article appears to such Magistrate or person to be diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human food or for medicine, as the case may be, or to be not what it is represented to be, or

if any such utensil, vessel or thing is of such kind or in such state as to render any article prepared, manufactured or contained therein or covered thereby unwholesome or unfit for human food or for medicine, as the case may be,

he may seize the same.

Explanation.—Meat which has been subjected to the process of blowing is unfit for human food. [*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 365.*]

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 251O.*] (867.)

284. (*1*) When any animal or any article intended for human food or for medicine is seized under section 283, the person seizing it may, if the owner or the person in whose possession it was found consents, forthwith destroy the same or so dispose of it as to prevent its being used as food or medicine.

Disposal of things seized.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 417, and Act XVIII of 1889, s. 117.*] (867, 869.)

(*2*) When any animal or any article intended for human food or medicine is seized under section 283, and the owner or the person in whose possession the same was found does not consent to its destruction or disposal as aforesaid,

and when any utensil, vessel or thing used for preparing, manufacturing, containing or covering any such article is seized under that section,

the person seizing the same shall forthwith remove it, and cause it to be brought before the Cantonment Magistrate in his judicial capacity;

and, if it appears to such Magistrate that any such animal or article is diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human food or for medicine, as the case may be, or is not what it was represented to be, or that any such utensil, vessel or thing is of such kind or in such state as aforesaid,

he shall cause the same to be destroyed or disposed of, at the charge of the owner or the person in whose possession it was found, in such manner as to prevent the same being again exposed or hawked about for sale or used for human food or for medicine or for the preparation or manufacture of, or for containing or covering, any such article as aforesaid; and may punish such owner or person with fine which may extend to fifty rupees:

Provided that no person who is in possession of any animal or any article or thing as aforesaid as a carrier or bailee thereof shall be liable to fine under this section.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XVIII.—Control over certain Trades, Callings and Occupations.—Section 285. Chapter XIX.—Hospitals.—Sections 286-292).

[*Act XVIII of 1889, ss. 65 (2) and 118.*] (868, 870.)

285. (*1*) If the Cantonment Magistrate, or any person authorised by him under section 283, applies to purchase any article of food or drink exposed for sale, and tenders the price for a quantity such as may be reasonably requisite for the purpose of analysis, the person exposing the same for sale shall be bound to sell such quantity.

Power to purchase food or drink for analysis.

(*2*) Whoever, contrary to the provisions of sub-section (*1*), refuses to sell any article of food or drink shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER XIX. [a]

HOSPITALS.

Cantonment General Hospitals and Dispensaries.

[*Clause (21).*] (550.)

286. The Cantonment Authority shall, if and so far as the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose permit, provide and maintain a general hospital or dispensary where the sick poor of the cantonment shall be entitled to receive medical treatment free of charge; or

Maintenance of general hospitals or dispensaries for the sick poor.

it may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, give such grant from the Cantonment Fund as to it may seem proper, upon such terms as it may think fit to impose, in aid of any hospital or dispensary not maintained by the Cantonment Authority at which the sick poor of the cantonment are entitled to receive medical treatment free of charge:

Provided that, without the concurrence of the Local Government, no grant-in-aid to a hospital or dispensary shall be withdrawn or changed in amount, and no alteration shall be made in the terms upon which any such grant-in-aid is made.

[*Clause (21).*] (551.)

287. Any persons, other than the sick poor of the cantonment, who, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority or the Cantonment Magistrate, are fit objects of public charity, may, by written order of the Cantonment Authority or the Cantonment Magistrate, be treated free of charge in any hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 286.

Free treatment of pauper strangers in such hospitals.

[*Clause (21).*] (552.)

288. Any person, whether resident in the cantonment or not, who is not, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority or the Cantonment Magistrate, a fit object of public charity, may, upon such terms as the Cantonment Authority may think fit to impose, obtain medical treatment in any hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 286:

Treatment of paying patients in such hospitals.

Provided that any charges incurred in respect of such persons shall be reimbursed by them.

Hospitals for infectious or contagious disorders.

[*Clause (21).*] (561.)

289. (*1*) As many hospitals (if any) as may be necessary within or without the cantonment, as the Cantonment Authority, with the concurrence of the District Magistrate, may determine, shall be maintained at the expense, wholly or in part, of the Cantonment Fund for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.

Maintenance of hospitals for infectious or contagious orders.

(*2*) A hospital for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders may form part of a general hospital provided under section 286.

[*Clause (21).*] (565, 566.)

290. (*1*) Every person admitted to a hospital for infectious or contagious disorders shall be treated gratuitously, and if he is without means of support, and either is a resident of the cantonment or was admitted to the hospital on the request or with the consent of the Cantonment Authority, he shall receive from the Cantonment Fund such subsistence allowance, not being less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed by the Local Government under section 338 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as the Cantonment Authority may determine.

Gratuitous treatment and subsistence allowance in such hospitals.

XIV of 1882.

(*2*) Such subsistence allowance shall be paid, either daily or at such periods in arrear as may be ordered by the Cantonment Authority, in the presence of the medical officer in charge of the hospital, who shall certify monthly to the Cantonment Authority that the allowance has been so paid.

(*3*) A table of the authorised subsistence allowances in English and the vernacular shall be affixed to some conspicuous spot in every ward of every hospital to which the table relates.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 424.*] (572, 573.)

291. (*1*) Where a hospital is maintained by the Cantonment Authority for the treatment of infectious or contagious disorders, the Cantonment Magistrate may, on a certificate signed by a medical officer of the Government or by a medical practitioner, direct or cause the removal to the hospital of any person suffering from such a disorder, who, in the opinion of such medical officer or practitioner, is without proper lodging or accommodation where precautions could be taken to prevent the spreading of the disorder by such person.

Removal of infected person to hospital.

(*See 38 & 39 Vict., c. 55, s. 124.*)

(*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 12.*)

(*2*) Such direction may be given to the person suffering from the disorder or to any person in charge of or in attendance on him.

Explanation.—The occupation of a room in a sarai or in the enclosure of a temple, or within the limits or in the neighbourhood of a fair-ground or market or other place of public resort, may amount to being without proper lodging or accommodation.

[*Clause (21).*]

292. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate may by order in writing direct that

Detention of infected person in hospital.

(a) The sections of this chapter and Chapter XXI dealing with hospitals and the treatment of infectious or contagious disorders are based on precedents in English and Indian Acts and practice. The English Acts referred to are the Public Health Act, 1875, the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1876, and the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890; the Indian Acts are the Indian Penal Code, the Bombay Sanitary Regulation Act, 1867, the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1884, and the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884. No reference has been made to the various Contagious Diseases Acts recently repealed. Special attention has been paid to the use of suspected milk and the washing of suspected clothing, and also to the making and sale of clothing and bedding by infected persons.

The provisions of Government of India Notification No. 617, dated the 4th July 1890, published in the *Gazette of India*, 1890, Part I, page 489, have been incorporated in this chapter and Chapter XXXIV.

any person removed under section 291 to a hospital for infectious or contagious disorders, or

any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, who is then in such a hospital, and who would not, on leaving the hospital, be provided with proper lodging or accommodation where precautions could be taken to prevent the spreading of the disorder by such person,

(*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 12.*)

shall be detained in the hospital for any period specified in the order.

(*2*) No order shall be made under this section except upon the advice of the medical officer in charge of the hospital.

Hospitals generally, and Dispensaries.

[*Clause* (21).] (554, 563.)

293. A medical officer, to be appointed in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct, shall be in charge of all hospitals and dispensaries maintained by the Cantonment Authority under this chapter.

Medical officer.

[*Clause* (21).] (564.)

294. For each hospital maintained by the Cantonment Authority under this chapter there shall be appointed a hospital assistant and, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, such other subordinate establishments as the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary.

Medical subordinates.

[*Clause* (21).] (553.)

295. So far as the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose permit, the Cantonment Authority shall

Medical supplies, hospital furniture and diet.

furnish every hospital and dispensary maintained by it under this chapter with all necessary drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances on a scale to be approved by the Local Government, and

provide every such hospital with a sufficient quantity of cots, bedding and clothing for in-patients admitted into the hospital.

[*Clause* (21).] (555.)

296. (*1*) Every hospital and dispensary maintained by the Cantonment Authority under this chapter shall be maintained in accordance with the rules made generally or specially by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the conduct of hospitals and dispensaries respectively, or in accordance with the said rules modified in such manner as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may think proper.

Regulation of hospitals and dispensaries and notification of hospital rules.

(*2*) A copy of such of the said rules as affect the patients, inmates or visitors in, of or to any hospital or dispensary shall be affixed in English and the vernacular to some conspicuous spot in each ward or room thereof.

(*3*) Until such copies have been so affixed in a ward or room, no patient, inmate or visitor in, of or to that ward or room shall be dealt with for disobeying any such rule.

[*Clause* (21).] (557.)

297. Whoever, being a patient, inmate or visitor in, of or to any such ward or room, disobeys any rule made as aforesaid and affecting him may, under the orders of the medical officer in charge of the hospital or dispensary, or of any other person authorised by the Cantonment Authority in this behalf, be summarily removed from the hospital or dispensary and from the land on which the same is situated.

Power to expel patients and others disobeying hospital rule.

[*Clause* (21).] (558.)

298. Whoever, having been removed from a hospital or dispensary under section 297, again enters, or attempts to enter therein or on, the land on which the same is situated without the permission of the medical officer in charge shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for re-entry after expulsion.

[*Madras III of 1888, s.* 68.] (559.)

299. Whoever introduces, or attempts to introduce, without the permission of the medical officer in charge, or throws, or attempts to throw, into any hospital maintained by the Cantonment Authority under this chapter any spirituous or fermented liquor or intoxicating drug or preparation, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for introducing liquor or drug into hospital.

CHAPTER XX. (a)

INOCULATION AND VACCINATION.

Preliminary.

[*Clause* (31).] (944.)

300. This Chapter shall not apply to any cantonment situate in the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Ajmere and British Baluchistan.

Certain cantonments excluded from operation of chapter.

[*Bombay Act I of 1877, s.* 2, *and Act XIII of 1880, s.* 2. (946—950, 954.)

301. In this chapter, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(*1*) "parent" means, in the case of a legitimate child, either the father or the mother, and, in the case of an illegitimate child, the mother only;

(*2*) "guardian" includes any person who has accepted or assumed the care or custody of a child;

(*3*) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease, either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under this chapter to be insusceptible to vaccination;

(*4*) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this chapter to perform the operation of vaccination, or any private person authorised by the Local Government in the manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation; and includes a "superintendent of vaccination;" and

(*5*) "vaccination-season" means the period from time to time fixed by the Local Government for any cantonment to which this chapter applies by notification in the official Gazette during which alone vaccination may be performed.

(a) This chapter will prohibit inoculation and make vaccination compulsory in every cantonment in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the procedure being based on existing Vaccination Acts. For every other province in British India provision has been made by the Legislature in Bengal Acts IV of 1865 and V of 1880 and Act XIII of 1880, which can be brought into force in any cantonment by notification in the Gazette.

Inoculation.

[*Bombay Act IV of 1879, s.* 20.] (951.)

302. Whoever produces, or attempts to produce, in any person by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to anything impregnated therewith, the disease of small-pox, and

Penalty for inoculating with small-pox.

whoever wilfully by any other means produces the disease of small-pox in any person,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Bombay Act IV of 1879, s.* 20.] (952.)

303. Whoever, having been inoculated with small-pox, or in whom the disease of small-pox has been produced in any such manner as aforesaid, enters any cantonment to which this chapter applies before the lapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation or production of small-pox, or without a certificate from a medical officer of the Government, or from a medical practitioner, or from such person as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, authorise to grant such certificates, stating that he is no longer likely to produce small-pox by contact or near approach, and

Penalty for entering cantonment after inoculation.

whoever, having the charge or control of any person who has been inoculated with small-pox, or in whom the disease of small-pox has been produced as aforesaid, knowingly, within such period or without such certificate as aforesaid, brings such person into, or causes or permits him to enter, any such cantonment,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Vaccination.

[*Act XIII of 1880, ss.* 7 *and* 8.] (955, 957.)

304. (*1*) Every cantonment to which this chapter applies shall be a vaccination-circle, or shall, in the manner hereinafter provided, be divided into a number of such circles, and as many vaccinators and superintendents of vaccination shall be appointed for such circles by such authority, and subject to such conditions, as the Local Government may think fit.

Vaccination-circles, and appointment of vaccinators and superintendents of vaccination.

(*2*) The Local Government may, by written license, authorise private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any cantonment to which this chapter applies, and may suspend or cancel any such license.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s.* 9.] (958.)

305. (*1*) When any unprotected child, having attained the age of six months, has resided for a period of one month during the vaccination-season in any cantonment to which this chapter applies, and has not at the expiration of such period attained the age, if a boy, of fourteen years, or, if a girl, of eight years, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or send for a vaccinator to vaccinate it.

Compulsory vaccination of unprotected children.

(*2*) Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child with all reasonable despatch, and shall deliver to its parent or guardian a memorandum, in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation; or

shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate under his hand, in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of the current vaccination-season.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s.* 10.] (959.)

306. The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under section 305 shall, on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator; and

Inspection after vaccination.

such vaccinator shall append to the memorandum a certificate, in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, stating that the child has been inspected and the result of the inspection.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s.* 11.] (960.)

307. If it is ascertained at the time of inspecting a child under section 306 that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate, in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of the child to that effect, and the child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s.* 12.] (961.)

308. If it is ascertained as aforesaid that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so directs, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated, and subsequently inspected in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s.* 13.] (962.)

309. A certificate granted under section 305 showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated therein, and on the termination of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination-season is over, when the next vaccination-season begins, the parent or guardian of the child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator:

Procedure when child has been certified to be unfit for vaccination.

Provided that, if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate granted under section 305 shall be renewed.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s.* 14.] (963.)

310. If a superintendent of vaccination is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of the child a certificate under his hand, in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, to that effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Certificate of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s.* 17.] (966.)

311. Every superintendent of vaccination shall ascertain whether all unprotected children under the age of fourteen years

Search for unprotected children.

if boys, and under the age of eight years if girls, within the local area under his superintendence have been vaccinated; and,.

if he has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any such child is bound by the provisions of this chapter to procure the vaccination of the child or to present it for inspection, and has omitted so to do, he shall personally go to the house of such parent or guardian and there make inquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved, forthwith deliver to the parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated, or (as the case may be) that it be presented for inspection, at a time and place to be specified in the notice.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s. 18.*] (967.)

Cantonment Magistrate's order requiring child to be vaccinated.

312. If such notice is not complied with, the superintendent of vaccination shall report the matter to the Cantonment Magistrate, who shall thereupon by notice require the parent or guardian of the child to make an explanation, and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, make an order in writing directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice of the superintendent before a date to be specified in the order.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s. 15.*] (964.)

Regulation of the use of lymph.

313. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with such lymph as may be prescribed by rules made under section 316:

Provided that—

(*a*) if animal-lymph is so prescribed, and the parent or guardian of any child desires that the child should be vaccinated with human-lymph, the child shall be so vaccinated; and

(*b*) if, where animal-lymph is procurable, human-lymph is so prescribed, and the parent or guardian of any child desires that the child should be vaccinated with animal-lymph, the child shall be so vaccinated.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s. 16.*] (965.)

Fees not chargeable by public vaccinators.

314. No fee shall be charged by any vaccinator, or, except a private vaccinator, to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties imposed on the vaccinator by or under this chapter.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 139.*] (968.)

Females not to be compelled to appear in public.

315. If the parent or guardian of any child be a female, nothing in this chapter shall be held to compel her to appear in public against the custom of her class, or to have the child vaccinated elsewhere than in her own house.

[*Act XIII of 1880, ss. 21, 22.*] (969, 970.) XIII of 1889.

Power to make rules as to vaccination.

316. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(*a*) the division of the cantonment into circles for the performance of vaccination;

(*b*) the appointment of a place in each vaccination-circle to be a public vaccine-station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(*c*) the time of attendance of public vaccinators at vaccine-stations;

(*d*) the distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by public vaccinators;

(*e*) the amount of fee chargeable by private vaccinators, and their guidance generally in the performance of their duties;

(*f*) the facilities to be afforded to the people for procuring the vaccination of children at their own houses;

(*g*) the nature of the lymph to be used and the supply of a sufficient quantity of such lymph;

(*h*) the preparation and keeping of registers showing—

(*i*) the names of children born in the cantonment after the commencement of this Code;

(*ii*) the names of unprotected children born in the cantonment before the commencement of this Code, and who are at the commencement of this Code under the age of fourteen years if boys, and of eight years if girls;

(*iii*) the names of unprotected boys and girls, respectively, under those ages brought within the cantonment at any time after the commencement of this Code, and who have resided there for one month; and

(*iv*) the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates;

(*i*) the assistance to be given by the servants of the Cantonment Authority in the preparation of the aforesaid registers and in other matters; and

(*j*) the preparation of vaccination reports and returns.

(*2*) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under this section may be made only at a special meeting.

(*3*) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Local Government and notified by public notice.

(*4*) Whoever disobeys any rule made under this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[*Bengal Act V of 1880, s. 28, and Clause (21).*] (971.)

Penalty for neglecting to have child inspected.

317. Whoever, being the parent or guardian of a child, and bound by any provision of this chapter to produce the child for inspection, without reasonable excuse neglects or refuses so to do, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and

the Cantonment Magistrate may, if a superintendent of vaccination so advises, by written order, direct such parent or guardian to forthwith cause the child to be vaccinated, or to take such other measure therewith, consistent with this chapter, as may be specified in the order:

Provided that no prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of twelve months from the date on which the offence was committed.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s. 22, and Clause (21).*]

Penalty for disobeying order under section 312 or section 317.

318. Whoever without just cause neglects to obey an order made under section 312 or section 317 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[*Bengal Act V of 1880, s. 29, and Clause (21).*] (976.)

Penalty for obstructing vaccinator in his duties.

319. (*1*) Whoever voluntarily obstructs any vaccinator in the discharge of the duties assigned to him as such shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*2*) Whenever any person who has been fined for an offence against sub-section (*1*) again commits such an offence, he may be punished, in lieu of fine, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Clause (21).*] (974.)

Penalty for false answer to enquiries of superintendent of vaccination.

320. If the parent or guardian of any child fails to answer, or knowingly makes a false answer to, any question put to him by a superintendent of vaccination as to the fact of the child's having been protected from small-pox, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[*Bombay Act I of 1877, s. 23, and Clause (21).*] (972.)

Offences by vaccinators.

321. (*1*) If any vaccinator bound by any provision in this chapter to do any of the following things, that is to say:—

(*a*) to vaccinate any child,

(*b*) to deliver any memorandum or certificate to the parent or guardian of any child, or

(*c*) to inspect any child,

neglects or unreasonably refuses so to do, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*2*) If any vaccinator—

(*a*) causes, or attempts to cause, the vaccination of a protected child, or of a child in respect of whom a certificate has been delivered to any person under section 310, or

(*b*) vaccinates, or attempts to vaccinate, any child in contravention of section 313,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Bombay Act I of 1877, s. 25.*] (972 (*c*).)

Public vaccinator accepting illegal fee or remuneration.

322. If any public vaccinator accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, from any parent or guardian any fee or remuneration for any of the duties imposed on the vaccinator by or under this chapter, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

[*Bombay Act I of 1877, s. 21, proviso, and Clause (21).*] (973.)

Offences by superintendent of vaccination.

323. (*1*) If any superintendent of vaccination—

(*a*) neglects to ascertain whether an unprotected child has been vaccinated within the local area under his superintendence, or

(*b*) neglects to make any report which he is bound by section 312 to make, or

(*c*) makes a report under section 312 without having reasonable grounds therefor,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*2*) Whenever any fine is imposed for an offence mentioned in clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*), the Cantonment Magistrate may grant the whole or such portion of the amount realised, as he may think fit, as compensation to any person appearing to him to have been injuriously affected by the report referred to in that clause.

[*Bombay Act I of 1877, s. 24, and Clause (21).*] (975, 977.)

Penalty for falsifying certificate.

324. Whoever wilfully signs or makes, or procures the signing or making of, any false certificate or memorandum purporting to be signed or made under this chapter shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Clause (21).*] (972, 973, 975.)

Fines imposed on vaccinators to be in addition to other penalties.

325. Any fine imposed under section 321, section 323 or section 324 on a vaccinator or superintendent of vaccination who has committed an offence may be in addition to, or in lieu of, any penalty prescribed for that offence by the Local Government in the conditions of his appointment or in the terms of his license, as the case may be.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clause (28).*] (978.)

Power to enter and inspect in case of breach of provisions as to inoculation.

326. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any building or land wherein or whereon such Magistrate has reason to believe that—

(*a*) any operation for inoculating any person with small-pox is being, or is about to be, carried on, or

(*b*) there is any person who has been inoculated with small-pox, or in whom the disease of small-pox has been produced, and who has entered or been brought into the cantonment in contravention of section 303.

CHAPTER XXI. [a]

FURTHER PROVISIONS FOR PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISORDERS.

[*Clause (21).*] (570.)

Medical officers to report existence of infectious disorder.

327. It shall be the duty of every medical officer of the Government to give information to the Cantonment Magistrate and the Cantonment Authority of the existence of any infectious disorder in the cantonment or its neighbourhood of which he becomes cognizant.

Penalty for failing to give information or for giving false information as to infectious disorder.

328. Whoever,—

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 421, and Clause (21).*] (571.)

(*a*) being a medical practitioner or other person openly and constantly practising the medical profession in a cantonment, and becoming cognizant of the existence of any infectious disorder in any private dwelling therein or in any public dwelling therein other than a public hospital, or

(*b*) (in default of such medical practitioner or person practising the medical

(a) See footnote to Chapter XIX.

profession,) being the owner or occupier of any such dwelling, and being cognizant of the existence of any such disorder therein, or

(*c*) (in default of such owner or occupier) being the person in charge of or in attendance on any person suffering from any such disorder in any such dwelling, and being cognizant of the existence of any such disorder therein,

fails, by himself or by any inmate of such dwelling, or by a servant or other person, to give information, or gives false information, to the Cantonment Magistrate, or to some person appointed by him or by the Cantonment Authority in this behalf, respecting the existence of such disorder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees:

Provided that where any person is not required to give information in the first instance, but is only required to give it in default of some other person, he shall not be punished if it is shown that he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been duly given.

[*Clause* (21.)] (590.)

Power to require names of dairyman's customers.

329. Whenever it is certified to the Cantonment Magistrate by a medical officer of the Government or by a medical practitioner that the outbreak or spread of any infectious disorder is, in the opinion of such medical officer or practitioner, attributable to the milk supplied by any dairyman, the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice require the dairyman to furnish him with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all his customers within the cantonment, or to give him such information as will enable him to trace the persons to whom the dairyman has sold milk.

[*Clause* (21.)] (591.) (*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 4.*)

Power to require names of washerman's customers.

330. Whenever it is certified to the Cantonment Magistrate by the Sanitary Officer that it is desirable, with a view to prevent the spread of any infectious disorder, that such Sanitary Officer should be furnished with a list of the customers of any washerman, the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice require the washerman to furnish the Sanitary Officer with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of the owners of clothes and other articles for whom the washerman washes or has washed during the six weeks immediately preceding the date of the notice.

[*Clause* (21.)] (592, 593.)

Inquiries as to infectious disorder arising from milk or washed clothes.

331. (*1*) If any person specified in a list furnished under section 329 or section 330 or indicated by a dairyman under section 329,

or any servant, follower or agent, or member of the family, of any such person, or any other person under his control,

fails to answer, or knowingly makes a false answer to, any question asked by the Sanitary Officer, or by a medical officer of the Government appointed by the Sanitary Officer in this behalf, as to the existence of any infectious disorder caused by, or likely to have arisen from, or to have been spread by, any milk or washed clothes or other articles,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*2*) The Sanitary Officer, or any medical officer appointed as aforesaid, may take possession of any such milk, clothes or articles, and subject the same, or cause the same to be subjected, to any chemical or other process which he may think necessary; and

the Cantonment Authority shall pay from the Cantonment Fund all the costs of any such process, and shall also pay to the owner of the milk, clothes or other articles such sum as compensation for any loss occasioned by such process as may in the circumstances appear to it to be reasonable.

[*Clause* (21).] (879.) (*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 4.*)

Procedure where introduction of infectious disorder is attributable to supply of milk from, or to washing of clothes, &c., outside, the cantonment.

332. (*1*) If the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that any person is suffering from an infectious disorder attributable to milk supplied within the cantonment from a dairy, or to clothes or other articles washed in a place, situated beyond the cantonment, or that

the consumption of milk from any such dairy, or the washing of clothes or other articles in any such place, is likely to cause the introduction of an infectious disorder into the cantonment,

he shall make a report to the Cantonment Authority.

(*2*) Upon receipt of any such report, the Cantonment Authority may, with the concurrence of the Magistrate of the district in which such dairy or such place as aforesaid is situated, move the Local Government to extend, under section 28 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, such of the provisions of this Code as relate to dairies or the places of business of washermen, as the case may be, to the area within which such dairy or place is situated.

XIII of 1889.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 328.*] (577.)

Special conveyances for carriage of infected persons, corpses, clothing, bedding, &c.

333. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may provide and maintain suitable conveyances for the free carriage of persons suffering, or of the bodies of persons who have died, from any infectious disorder, and for the free transport of clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to the infection of any infectious disorder.

(*2*) When such conveyances have been provided, the Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit the carriage of any such person, body, clothing, bedding or other article as aforesaid by or in any public conveyance within the cantonment.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 375.*] (578.)

Penalty for use of public conveyance by infected person.

334. Any person suffering from an infectious disorder, who causes himself without proper precaution against spreading the disorder to be conveyed in any public conveyance,

any person in charge of or accompanying a person so conveyed, and

any person who, knowing himself to be suffering from an infectious disorder, enters a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver thereof that he is so suffering,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Clause* (21).] (579.)

Penalty for using public conveyance for carriage of infected corpse.

335. Whoever hires or uses a public conveyance for the carriage of the body of a person who has died from an infectious disorder without previously notifying to the owner or driver of the conveyance that the person whose body is, or is intended, to be carried has died from such a disorder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 375.*] (580.)

Compensation to owner or driver of public conveyance used for carriage of infected person or corpse.

336. Where a fine has been imposed under section 334 or section 335 for the use of a public conveyance contrary to the provisions of either of those sections, the Cantonment Magistrate may grant the whole or such portion as he thinks fit of the amount realised to the owner or driver of the conveyance as compensation for the expense of properly disinfecting the same and for any loss incurred by him in consequence of the use to which it was put.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 376.*] (581.)

Condition as to hiring public conveyance for carriage of infected person or corpse.

337. No owner or driver of a public conveyance shall be required to convey any person suffering, or the body of any person who has died, from an infectious disorder without payment or tender of a sum sufficient to cover such expense and loss as are referred to in section 336, anything in any Act relating to public conveyances for the time being in force in the cantonment to the contrary notwithstanding.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 431.*] (582.) (*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 11.*)

Penalty for neglecting to disinfect public conveyance after carrying infected person or corpse.

338. Whoever, being the owner, driver or person in charge of a public conveyance in which any person suffering, or the body of any person who has died, from an infectious disorder has been carried, fails to provide for the immediate disinfection of the conveyance in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may by public notice prescribe in this behalf shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 372.*] (583.) (*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 5.*)

Disinfection of building or articles therein.

339. If the Cantonment Magistrate is, upon the advice of the Sanitary Officer, of opinion that the cleansing or disinfecting of any building or part thereof, or of any article therein likely to retain infection, would tend to prevent or check the spread of any infectious disorder, he may by notice require the owner or occupier to cleanse and disinfect the same within a period to be specified in the notice:

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Cantonment Magistrate, the owner or occupier is from poverty or for any other reason unable effectually to carry out any such requisition, the Cantonment Magistrate may, at the expense of the Cantonment Fund, cleanse or disinfect the building or part, or any articles therein likely to retain infection.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 326, and Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 426.*] (584.)

Destruction of infected hut or shed.

340. (*1*) If the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of any infectious disorder, it may, after giving the owner or occupier thereof reasonable notice, destroy the hut or shed and the materials thereof.

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority shall pay such compensation (if any) as it may consider reasonable to any person sustaining substantial loss by the destruction of any hut or shed under this section, but no person shall be entitled as of right to claim compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of such destruction.

[*Clause* (21).] (585.) (*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 15.*)

Temporary shelter while building is being disinfected or when infected hut is destroyed.

341. The Cantonment Authority shall provide free of charge temporary shelter or house accommodation for the members of any family in which an infectious disorder has appeared, who have been compelled to leave their dwellings in consequence of any proceedings taken under section 339 or section 340.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 377.*] (586.)

Penalty for letting infected building.

342. (*1*) Whoever knowingly lets any building or part of a building in which any person has within the six weeks immediately preceding been suffering from an infectious disorder without having such building or part, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may by public or special notice prescribe in this behalf shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section, the keeper of a sarai shall be deemed to let part of a building to any person who is admitted as a guest into the sarai.

[*Clause* (21).] (587.) (*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 7.*)

Penalty for leaving infected building without disinfecting it or informing owner of the infection, or for failing to answer or falsely answering inquiries of owner or new tenant.

343. Whoever ceases to occupy any building or part of a building in which any person has within the six weeks immediately preceding been suffering from an infectious disorder without having such building or part, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may by public or special notice prescribe in this behalf, or without first giving to the owner or occupier of the building or part notice of the previous existence of such disorder,

and whoever, on or after ceasing to occupy any building or part of a building, fails to answer, or knowingly makes a false answer to, any question asked by the owner thereof, or by any person negotiating for the hire of such building or part, as to the fact of there having within the six weeks immediately preceding been therein any person suffering from an infectious disorder,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 373.*] (588.) (*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 6.*)

Disinfection or destruction of infected articles.

344. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may provide a proper place or places, with all necessary apparatus and attendance, for the disinfection of clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to the infection of any infectious disorder; and

the Cantonment Magistrate may by public or special notice require any person having charge of infected articles to take them to any such place to be disinfected free of charge :

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate may, upon the advice of the Sanitary Officer, at any time direct the destruction of any clothing, bedding or other article which is likely to retain infection, and the Cantonment Authority shall pay such compensation (if any) as it may consider reasonable for any article so destroyed.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 374.*] (589.)

Penalty for improper disposal of infected article.

345. Whoever without previous disinfection of the same gives, lends, sells, transmits or otherwise disposes of to another person any article or thing which he has reason to know has been exposed to the infection of any infectious disorder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any person who transmits with proper precautions any article or thing for the purpose of having the same disinfected.

[*Clause (21).*] (576, 599.)

Disposal of infected excreta and other matter.

346. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall by public notice prescribe the manner in which excreta and other offensive matter and rubbish which has been exposed to the infection of any infectious disorder shall be dealt with or disposed of.

(*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 13.*)

(2) Whoever deposits, or causes or permits to be deposited, any excreta or other offensive matter or rubbish which has been exposed to the infection of any infectious disorder

in any private or public receptacle or place used or appointed for the deposit of offensive matter or rubbish

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Clause (21).*] (600, 601.)

Cholera hospitals and camps in cantonments.

347. (1) No land shall be selected in a cantonment for use as a cholera hospital or cholera camp without giving the Cantonment Magistrate and the Sanitary Officer an opportunity of stating their opinion upon the proposed selection.

(2) Whenever any land in a cantonment is used as aforesaid, it shall be ploughed up as soon as it has ceased to be put to such use.

[*Clause (21).*] (568.)

Routes for pilgrims and others.

348. The Cantonment Authority may provide or prescribe suitable routes for the use of persons passing through the cantonment on their way to or from fairs or places of pilgrimage or other places of public resort, or passing through the cantonment during times when an infectious disorder is prevalent, and may by public notice require such persons to use such routes and no others.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 109, and Clause (21).*] (790.)

Penalty for making or selling food, &c., by person suffering from contagious leprosy or an infectious disorder.

349. Whoever, when suffering from contagious leprosy or from any infectious disorder, makes or offers for sale any article of food or drink for man, or any drug or medicine, or takes any part in the business of depositing or washing soiled clothes, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Clause (21).*] (575.)

Power to prohibit the making, carrying or selling of clothes, bedding or other articles by infected person.

350. The Cantonment Authority may by notice prohibit any person, while suffering from or likely to spread any infectious disorder, from making, carrying or offering for sale, or from taking any part in the business of making, carrying or offering for sale,

any article of clothing or bedding, or anything for use in the making of clothing or bedding, or any other article for personal wear or use which may be specified in the notice.

[*Clause (21).*] (698, 789.)

Power to prohibit or restrict sale of specified articles of food or drink, on outbreak of infectious disorder.

351. If any cantonment is at any time visited or threatened with an outbreak of any infectious disorder which the District Magistrate reports to be epidemic in the neighbourhood,

the Cantonment Authority may, on the advice of the Sanitary Officer, by public notice, restrict, in such manner as it may think necessary, or prohibit absolutely, the sale or preparation of any article of food or drink for human consumption specified in the notice, or the sale of the meat of any description of animal specified in the notice, for such period as it may think proper.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 434.*] (567.)

Power to take other special measures to prevent outbreak or spread of infectious disorder.

352. If at any time the Cantonment Authority considers that the provisions of this Code or any other law for the time being in force in the cantonment are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of any infectious disorder, it may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, or of such authority as the Local Government may by general or special order appoint in this behalf,

(*a*) take such special measures, and

(*b*) by public notice prescribe such temporary rules to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons,

as it may deem necessary.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clauses (21) and (28).*] (878.)

[*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 4.*]

Power to inspect dairy or washerman's place of business, and order on such inspection.

353. (1) Whenever any dairyman or washerman has been required under section 329 or section 330 to furnish any list or information, the Sanitary Officer, by himself or by any medical officer of the Government specially deputed in writing by him in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect the dairy of such dairyman, or any place at which such washerman washes or keeps clothes or other articles in the course of his business, and,

if, after such inspection, the Sanitary Officer is of opinion that any infectious disorder is caused, or is likely to arise, from the consumption of the milk supplied from such dairy, or from the washing of soiled clothes or other articles in any such place as aforesaid, or from any process employed by such washerman, he shall make a report to the Cantonment Magistrate.

(2) Upon receipt of any such report the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice—

(*a*) prohibit the occupier of the dairy from supplying milk therefrom until the notice has been withdrawn, or

(*b*) prohibit the washerman from washing soiled clothes or other articles in any such place or by any such process as aforesaid until the notice has been withdrawn or unless he uses such place in such manner or washes by such process as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct in the notice.

[*Clause (28).*] (862 (*d*), 875, 876.)

Further powers of entry in case of infectious disorders.

354. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect—

(*a*) any building or land in or on which any infectious disorder is believed to exist, or

(*b*) any building which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe to require cleansing or disinfecting for the purpose of preventing the spread of any infectious disorder, or

(*c*) any hut or shed the destruction of which the Cantonment Authority has reason to believe to be necessary for such purpose as aforesaid, or

(*d*) any building or land in or on which there is any public conveyance which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe to require disinfecting for such purpose as aforesaid, or

(*e*) any building or land in or on which there is any clothing, bedding or other article which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe to require cleansing or disinfecting, or the destruction of which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe to be necessary, for such purpose as aforesaid, or

(*f*) any building or land in or on which any excreta or other offensive matter or rubbish has been deposited in contravention of section 346, or

(*g*) any building or land in or on which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that any person suffering from contagious leprosy or from any infectious disorder is making or offering for sale any article of food or drink for man, or any drug or medicine, or is taking part in the business of depositing or washing soiled clothes.

CHAPTER XXII. (a)

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

[*Clause (18).*] (742, 745, 746 (*a*), 762.)

Certain burial-grounds partly excepted from operation of chapter.

355. Sections 356 to 362 (both inclusive) shall not apply to any burial-ground which is for the time being managed under rules published in the Public Works Department Code.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 380, and Clause (18).*] (742.)

Cantonment Authority's control over burial and burning grounds.

356. All places in a cantonment which are, or have recently been, used as burial or burning grounds shall be under the survey and control of the Cantonment Authority.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 234.*] (743.)

Power to provide new burial or burning grounds.

357. The Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, provide, and by public notice appoint, such fit and convenient places as to it may seem proper for use as burial or burning grounds.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 58, and Clause (18).*] (751.)

Power to close burial or burning ground and provide a new ground.

358. (1) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, and after considering any objections which may be preferred within three months from the publication of the notice,

order any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the health of, or offensive to persons living in, the neighbourhood, or otherwise likely to cause inconvenience to the public, to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice,

and shall in such case, with the like sanction, if no suitable place for the burial or burning of the dead exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

(2) Private burial-places in any burial-ground to which a notice issued under this section relates may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the Cantonment Authority may impose in that behalf :

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family beneficially interested therein.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 438 (4).*] (752.)

(3) A copy of any public notice issued under this section shall be affixed in English and the vernacular to some conspicuous spot on or near the place to which the original relates.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 439.*] (754.)

Power to re-open a closed burial or burning ground.

359. The Cantonment Authority may, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, at any time after closing a burial or burning ground, re-open the same, if it is, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, no longer dangerous to the health of, or offensive to persons living in, the neighbourhood, or otherwise likely to cause inconvenience to the public.

[*Clause (18).* (745, 746.) XIII of 1889.]

Power to make rules for burial and burning grounds.

360. (1) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :

(*a*) preventing nuisances or obstruction in a burial or burning ground or in the approaches thereto ;

(*b*) keeping a burial or burning ground in a cleanly and proper condition ;

(*c*) the appointment of a person or persons to have charge of a burial or burning ground ;

(*d*) fixing, in accordance with the custom of the class to which the deceased belonged,

(a) This chapter provides for bringing native burial and burning grounds, when situated in cantonments, under rather more careful sanitary supervision and control than heretofore ; for preventing the disposal of corpses in insanitary methods ; and for the proper removal of corpses.

The provisions are based on existing Municipal Acts and practice.

the hours during which a burial or burning ground may be used for the disposal of corpses;

(*e*) securing reasonably free use of the rites of their religion by the persons in charge of any corpse brought for disposal to a burial or burning ground, and providing for the exercise of those rites on behalf of such persons as may desire them;

(*See Bengal Act V of 1881, s. 8 (d).*)

(*f*) the appointment and control of the persons employed in digging graves, burning corpses or disposing of the dead at a burial or burning ground, and regulating the manner in which all work in a burial or burning ground shall be executed;

(*See Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 384.*)

(*g*) the supply of necessaries for burying or burning corpses at a burial or burning ground to such persons as may require them;

(*See Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 378.*)

(*h*) fixing the fees, dues or rates which may be charged for—

(*i*) the burial or burning of a corpse in a burial or burning ground,

(*ii*) the services of the persons appointed by the Cantonment Authority to perform the rites observed at such burial or burning, whenever such persons are so employed, and

(*iii*) the necessaries for burying or burning supplied by the Cantonment Authority;

(*See Bengal Act V of 1881, s. 8 (b).*)

(*i*) the preservation, repair or removal of existing monuments, and regulating the dimensions and the erection of new monuments, in a burial ground;

(*j*) the maintenance of sufficient walls or fences, entrances, approaches, roads, pathways, wells and buildings for a burial or burning ground;

(*See Bombay Act III of 1881, s. 436.*)

(*k*) the maintenance of a plan of every burial or burning ground, showing the extent and boundaries of the same, the approaches, roads, pathways and buildings thereto and therein, the spaces occupied by existing graves, the spaces allotted for future graves, and the alignment to be observed in digging, building or constructing graves;

See Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 412 (m).

(*l*) the periodical inspection of burial and burning grounds; and

(*m*) generally the control and management of burial and burning grounds.

(*2*) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under this section may be made only at a special meeting.

(*3*) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Local Government.

[*Clause (18).*] (748.)

Notification of rules made for burial or burning ground.

361. (*1*) A copy of all rules made under section 360, and of the table of fees, dues or rates (if any) fixed by rule under clause (*h*) of that section, shall be affixed in English and the vernacular to some conspicuous spot in each burial or burning ground to which the rules, fees, dues or rates, as the case may be, relate.

(*2*) Until a copy of the said rules has been so affixed, no person shall be punished for disobeying any such rule.

Penalty for disobeying rule made for burial or burning ground.

362. Whoever disobeys any rule made under section 360 shall, subject to the provision of section 361, sub-section (*2*), be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. [*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 417.*] (747.)

Penalty for burying too near the surface.

363. Whoever without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority buries, or causes to be buried, any corpse or part of a corpse in a grave or vault, or otherwise, in such manner that the surface of the coffin, or, where no coffin is used, the surface of the corpse or part, is at a less depth than five feet from the surface of the ground shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days. [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (f), and Clause (18).*] (763.)

Penalty for making grave too close to neighbouring graves.

364. Whoever builds or digs, or causes to be built or dug, any grave or vault in any burial ground at a less distance than two feet from the margin of any other grave or vault shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days. [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (g), and Clause (18).*] (764.)

Penalty for re-opening grave.

365. Whoever without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority re-opens for the interment of a corpse or any part of a corpse a grave or vault already occupied shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days. [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (i), and Clause (18).*] (766.)

Penalty for failing to bury or burn corpse within six hours after arrival at burial or burning ground.

366. Whoever after bringing, or causing to be brought, to a burial or burning ground any corpse or part of a corpse fails to bury or burn the same, or to cause the same, to be buried or burnt, within six hours after its arrival at the ground shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days. [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (k), and Clause (18).*] (767.)

Penalty for incomplete burning.

367. Whoever when burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse or part of a corpse permits the same or any portion thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or permits any cloth or other article used for the conveyance or burning of such corpse or part to remain on or near the place of burning without its being completely reduced to ashes, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days. [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (l), and Clause (18).*] (768.)

Penalty for disposing of corpse at unauthorised place, or exhuming corpse.

368. Whoever without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority granted with the general or special sanction of the Commander-in-Chief,— [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 440, and Clause (18).*] (760.)

(*a*) makes any vault or grave or interment within any wall, or underneath any passage, porch, portico, plinth or verandah, of any place of worship, or

(*b*) makes any interment, or otherwise disposes of any corpse, in any place which is for the time being closed for the disposal of the dead by notice under section 358, or

(*c*) builds, digs, or causes to be built or dug, any grave or vault, or burns or in any other way disposes of, or suffers or permits to be disposed of, any corpse at any unauthorised place, or

(*d*) exhumes any body, except under the provisions of section 176 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or of some other law for the time being in force, from any place for the disposal of the dead,

X of 1882.

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Clause (18).*] (761.)

Powers in respect of improperly disposed of corpses.

369. Whenever a corpse has been buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of or exhumed in contravention of any of the provisions of this chapter, the Cantonment Authority may, if it thinks fit, with the concurrence of the Sanitary Officer, take such order therewith, or with the remains thereof, as shall ensure its or their proper disposal in accordance with law, and may for that purpose exhume any corpse and remove it for such disposal.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 260.*] (769.)

Disposal of corpses of paupers and unknown persons.

370. The Cantonment Authority may out of the Cantonment Fund provide for the burial, burning or other lawful disposal, free of charge, of the corpses of paupers and unknown persons who have died within the cantonment.

Removal of Corpses.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (a).*] (755.)

Period for disposal of corpses.

371. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority shall by public notice direct that all corpses be buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of according to the custom of the class to which the deceased belonged within twenty-four hours after death if the death occurs in the cold season, or within twelve hours after death if the death occurs in the hot season.

(*2*) The periods of the year to be included in the cold season and the hot season respectively for the purposes of this section shall be determined for each cantonment on the advice of the Sanitary Officer, and shall be specified in the said notice.

[*Clause (21).*] (594, 595.) (*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 8.*)

(*3*) Where any person has died from an infectious disorder, the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice direct any person having charge of the corpse to bury, burn or otherwise dispose of the same according to the custom of the class to which the deceased belonged forthwith, or within any period shorter than that prescribed under sub-section (*1*) which may be specified in the notice.

[*Clause (21).*] (597.)

Provision of mortuaries and removal of infected corpses thereto.

372. The Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, provide and maintain mortuaries for the reception of corpses before burial, burning or other disposal, and

where any person has died from an infectious disorder, the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice require any person having charge of the corpse to convey the same to such a mortuary, thereafter to be buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of according to the custom of the class to which the deceased belonged. (*See 38 & 39 Vict., c. 55, ss. 141, 142.*)

[*Clause (21).*] (596.) (*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 9.*)

Removal of infected corpse.

373. When any person has died from an infectious, disorder, the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice prohibit the removal of the corpse from the place where death occurred, except for the purpose of being buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of according to the custom of the class to which the deceased belonged, or of being conveyed to a mortuary.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (c), and Clause (21).*] (598, 757.)

Routes for carrying corpses.

374. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice prohibit the carrying of corpses along any route specified in the notice.

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice prescribe the routes by which the corpses of persons who have died from infectious disorders shall be conveyed to the place of burial, burning or other disposal or to a mortuary.

(*3*) If any person carries, or causes to be carried, any corpse or part of a corpse in contravention of any notice issued under this section, he shall, unless no other route was available, be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (b), and Act XVIII of 1889, s. 115.*] (756.)

Penalty for improperly carrying corpse along street or public place.

375. Whoever carries, or causes to be carried, a corpse or part of a corpse along any street or public place without having and keeping the same decently covered, or without taking due precaution to prevent risk of infection or injury to the public health or annoyance to passers-by or to persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (e).*] (758.)

Penalty for depositing corpse in street or public place.

376. Whoever, while conveying a corpse or part of a corpse, without sufficient reason places or leaves the same, or causes it to be placed or left, on or near any street or public place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (d).*] (759.)

Penalty for improperly carrying dissected corpse.

377. Whoever removes, or causes to be removed, otherwise than in a closed and properly deodorized receptacle or vehicle, a corpse or part of a corpse which has been kept or used for purposes of dissection, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXIII.—Encamping-grounds and Sarais.—Sections 378-385.)

CHAPTER XXIII. (a)

ENCAMPING-GROUNDS AND SARAIS.

[*Clause* (31).] Saving of Sarais Act, 1867.

378. Sections 382 to 385 (both inclusive) and 387 to 389 (both inclusive) shall not apply to any cantonment in which the Sarais Act, 1867, is for the time being in force.

XXII of 1867.

Encamping-grounds.

[*Clause* (17).] (629.) Provision and maintenance of encamping-grounds.

379. The Cantonment Authority shall appoint places within the cantonment for use as encamping-grounds, and

shall, so far as the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose permit, with respect to all encamping-grounds from time to time existing within the cantonment, other than military encamping-grounds,—

(*a*) provide all necessary conservancy arrangements therefor,

(*b*) maintain the wells and other sources of water-supply situated therein,

(*c*) provide for the cultivation annually of one-third of the area thereof, and

(*d*) provide for the carrying out of such other arrangements as may from time to time be ordered by the Commander-in-Chief for the proper maintenance thereof.

[*Clause* (17).] (645.) Penalty for using an unauthorised place as an encamping-ground.

380. Whoever without the permission of the Cantonment Authority uses as an encamping-ground any place within a cantonment, other than a place appointed for that purpose by the Cantonment Authority, by lodging or by causing any cattle, or any sheep, elephant, camel, horse or other animal, or any vehicle, to halt or be placed thereon,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Sarais.

[*Clause* (17).] (630.) Maintenance and provision of Government sarais.

381. The Cantonment Authority shall, so far as the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose permit, make adequate provision for the maintenance of any sarais from time to time existing within the cantonment which belong to, or are under the management of, the Government;

and may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, construct and maintain as many additional sarais as to it may appear necessary for the accommodation of native travellers passing through or frequenting the cantonment.

[*Clause* (17).] (631, 632.) Registration of private sarais.

382. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall keep a register, to be called the register of sarais, in which shall be entered by the Cantonment Magistrate, or by such person as he may appoint in this behalf, the name and residence of the keeper of every private sarai within the cantonment, and the situation of every such sarai.

(*2*) No charge shall be made for making any such entry.

(*3*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall by notice require the keeper of every private sarai to furnish, within one month from the service of the notice, all information requisite for the registration of the sarai under this section.

[*Clause* (17).] (634.) Power to refuse registration.

383. The Cantonment Magistrate may refuse to register any sarai under section 382—

(*a*) if he has reason to believe that the sarai is, or is likely to become, offensive to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood, or

(*b*) until the Sanitary Officer has certified to the Cantonment Magistrate that the sanitary condition of the sarai, the water-supply thereof and the nature and extent of the accommodation which it is capable of affording to travellers or lodgers are such as to render it fit to be used as a sarai, or

(*c*) until the keeper of the sarai has produced a certificate of character in such form, and signed by such persons, as the Cantonment Authority may direct.

[*Clause* (17).] (636.) Obligations of keeper of a private sarai.

384. It shall be the duty of the keeper of every private sarai—

(*a*) when any person in the sarai is to his knowledge ill of any infectious disorder, or has died of any such disorder, to give immediate notice of the fact to the officer in charge of the police-station within the limits of which the sarai is situated;

(*b*) thoroughly to cleanse the rooms and verandahs and the drains of the sarai, and the wells, tanks or other sources from which water is obtained for the persons or animals using the sarai, to the satisfaction of, and so often as may be required by, the Cantonment Magistrate, or such person as the Cantonment Magistrate may appoint in this behalf;

(*c*) to remove all noxious vegetation on or near the sarai, and all trees and branches of trees capable of affording to thieves means of entering or leaving the sarai;

(*d*) to keep the gates, walls, fences, roofs and drains of the sarai in repair;

(*e*) to provide such number of watchmen as may, in the opinion of the Cantonment Magistrate, be necessary for the safety and protection of persons, animals and vehicles lodging in, halting at or placed in the sarai; and

(*f*) to exhibit, at such place and in such form and languages as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct, a list of charges for the use of the sarai.

[*Clause* (17).] (637.) Power to require reports as to persons using private sarai.

385. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate may at any time by notice require the keeper of any private sarai to report to him, or to any person whom he may appoint in this behalf, either orally or in writing, as may be directed in the notice,

(a) Under this chapter sarai-keepers will be obliged to register themselves, maintain their sarais in a sanitary condition, and provide reasonable protection to travellers.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXIII.—Encamping-grounds and Sarais.—Sections 386-391. Chapter XXIV.—Fairs.—Sections 392-393.)

the persons who resorted to the sarai during the preceding day or night, or during any recent series of days or nights.

(*2*) If written reports are required for any space of time exceeding a single day or night, schedules shall be furnished by the Cantonment Magistrate to the keeper, and the keeper shall from time to time fill up the schedules with the information so required, and transmit them to the Magistrate, or to the person (if any) appointed under sub-section (*1*), in such manner and at such intervals as may be directed by the Magistrate.

[*Clause* (17).] (644.) Power to close private sarai which is a nuisance.

386. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority that the maintenance of any building as a private sarai is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the keeper of the sarai to discontinue the use of the building as a sarai after thirty days from the service of the notice.

[*Clause* (17).] (638, 639.) Power to cancel registration and to re-register.

387. (*1*) If the keeper of any registered private sarai disobeys any notice or direction lawfully issued or given by the Cantonment Authority or the Cantonment Magistrate under this chapter, or omits to do anything which he is by this chapter bound to do, the Cantonment Magistrate may, in addition to any punishment which may lawfully be inflicted therefor, after notice, cancel the entry relating to the sarai in the register of sarais.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate may at any time re-register a sarai the registration of which has been cancelled under this section.

[*Clause* (17).] (635, 639, 646.) Penalty for maintaining sarai without registration.

388. Whoever—

after one month from the service of a notice under section 382 with respect to any sarai, and before the sarai has been registered, or

after seven days from the service under section 387 of notice of cancelment of the registration of a sarai, and before the sarai has been re-registered under the power conferred by that section,

receives any lodger or allows any person, any cattle, or any sheep, elephant, camel, horse or other animal, or any vehicle, to halt or be placed in the sarai,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Clause* (17).] (645.) Penalty for using an unauthorised building as a sarai.

389. Whoever uses as a sarai any building within a cantonment, other than a sarai maintained by the Cantonment Authority, or for the time being registered under this chapter, by lodging or by causing any cattle or any sheep, elephant, camel, horse or other animal, or any vehicle, to halt or be placed therein, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Clause* (17).] (646.) Power to declare shops, &c., in sarais to be markets.

390. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice declare that any shop or warehouse, or collection of shops or warehouses, or any place used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, live-stock or any other thing,

within the limits of any sarai, or within such limits outside the nearest boundary thereof within the cantonment as may be specified in the notice,

shall be deemed to be a public market or a private market, and subject as such to the provisions of Chapter XVI relating to public or private markets, as the case may be.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clause* (28).] (855.) Power to enter and inspect private sarais and places used as such.

391. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may,—

(*a*) at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter into and inspect—

(i) any private sarai, or any part thereof, in order to ascertain whether the keeper has omitted to do any thing which he is by this chapter bound to do, or

(ii) any building which is being used as a private sarai without being registered, or after the registration thereof has been cancelled, or after the closing of the sarai has been required under the provisions of this chapter; and

(*b*) at all reasonable times enter into any private sarai and search for any person, or the body of any person, whom the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe to be ill of, or to have died from, any infectious disorder, or for any traveller or other person resorting to such sarai.

CHAPTER XXIV. (a)

FAIRS.

[*Clause* (17).] (62, 63.) Meaning of "fair."

392. In this chapter "fair" includes a show of cattle, horses, mules or other animals, or of agricultural produce, instituted to improve the breed of such animals or to improve such produce, and also any public assembly held for religious or other purposes in or upon a place appointed by the Cantonment Authority under section 394 for use as a fair-ground.

[*Clause* (17).] Certain sections not to apply where a fair is managed by the Local Government.

393. The Local Government may undertake the management of any fair held in a cantonment, and section 394, sub-section (*2*), and sections 395 to 401 (both inclusive) shall not apply to any fair so managed or to any fair-ground used for the purpose.

(a) The object of this chapter is to enable the Cantonment Authority to control large gatherings of people for religious and other purposes, with reference especially to the preservation of order, sanitation, food and water-supply, outbreaks of sickness and epidemics, and the ceremonial slaughter of animals. Fairs managed by the Local Government, e.g., the Kumbh fair at Allahabad, are exempted from the operation of the

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXIV.—Fairs.—Sections 394-402.)

[*Clause* (17).] (705.)

Appointment and maintenance of fair-grounds.

394. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, by public notice, appoint such places for the purpose of being used as fair-grounds, upon such terms and conditions, at such times, by such persons, and for such purposes as to it may seem proper, and prescribe and alter the limits of any such place.

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority may build and maintain upon such places as aforesaid such temporary structures, and make, alter and maintain such drains, roads, passages and approaches in or for such places, as may in its opinion be necessary.

[*Clause* (17). (706, 707.)

Management of fair by Cantonment Magistrate in consultation with Sanitary Officer.

395. (*1*) Whenever any fair-ground is used for the purposes of a fair, the Cantonment Magistrate shall be the officer in charge of the fair, and may appoint such of the servants of the Cantonment Authority to assist him as he may think necessary upon such terms as the Cantonment Authority may prescribe.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall consult with the Sanitary Officer as to the proper measures to be taken in respect of all matters relating to the sanitary arrangements of a fair and the health and well-being of the persons attending thereat.

[*Clause* (17).] (708.)

Power to make rules for fairs and fair-grounds.

XIII of 1889.

396. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(*a*) fixing the days on which a fair may be held and a fair-ground kept open for use;

(*b*) the maintenance of order at a fair;

(*c*) preventing nuisances or obstruction in a fair-ground or in the approaches thereto;

(*d*) keeping a fair-ground in a cleanly and proper condition, removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom, and maintaining public latrines and urinals for the use of persons frequenting a fair-ground;

(*e*) the proper supervision of the sanitary arrangements at a fair, or the appointment of officers and servants for that purpose, and the supply of proper food and water with due regard to the habits and customs of the persons attending at a fair;

(*f*) the discovery of the sick at a fair, the discovery of the causes of sickness and death, and the prevention of the importation and spread of infectious or contagious disorders;

(*g*) the regulation and distribution of encampments, booths, shops, stalls, pens or standings during a fair, and of places for the supply of food or drink;

(*h*) the sacrifice or slaughter of animals for purposes other than food;

(*i*) the disposal of the bodies of persons dying, and of the carcasses of animals slaughtered or dying, on a fair-ground or during a fair; and

(*j*) generally the control of fairs and the management of fair-grounds.

(*2*) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under this section may be made only at a special meeting.

(*3*) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Local Government.

[*Clause* (17).] (710.)

Notification of rules in fair-ground.

397. (*1*) A copy of all rules made under section 396 shall be affixed in English and the vernacular to some conspicuous spot in each fair-ground to which the rules relate.

(*2*) Until a copy of the said rules has been so affixed, no person shall be dealt with for disobeying any such rule.

[*Clause* (17).] (709.)

Penalty for disobeying rule.

398. Whoever disobeys any rule made under section 396 shall, subject to the provision of section 397, sub-section (*2*), be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 409, and Clause* (17).] (712.)

Power to expel defaulter from fair-ground.

399. The Cantonment Magistrate may expel from any fair-ground any person who has been punished for disobeying any rule made under section 396 for the time being in force in such fair-ground or during a fair held thereon, and

may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from entering into such fair-ground, or from further carrying on any trade or business therein, or from occupying any encampment, booth, shop, stall, pen, standing or other place therein, or from attending any such fair, and

may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such encampment, booth, shop, stall, pen, standing or place.

[*Clause* (17).] (713.)

Penalty for encroaching on approaches, roads, passages or spaces to or in fair-ground.

400. Whoever causes any encroachment in or on any of the approaches, roads, passages or spaces to or in any fair-ground shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Clause* (17).] (714.)

Power to close fair or fair-ground.

401. The Cantonment Authority, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, may at any time, by public notice, close any fair, or close, permanently or for such period as may to it seem proper, any fair-ground or any portion thereof.

[*Clause* (17).] (715.)

Penalty for holding fair without permission.

402. Whoever without the permission of the Cantonment Authority, or after that Authority has closed a fair or fair-ground,

opens, keeps open, holds or attends a fair on a fair-ground, or in a place which was a fair-ground, or in any other place in a cantonment, or

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXIV.—Fairs.—Section 403. Chapter XXV.—Extinction and Prevention of Fires.—Sections 404-408.)

places or erects any encampment, booth, shop, stall, pen, standing or other thing for the purpose of a fair on a fair-ground or on any other place as aforesaid,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clause* (28).] (856.)

Powers of entry and inspection.

403. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times,—

(*a*) enter into any encampment, tent, booth, shop, stall, pen, standing or other place in or on any fair-ground—

(*i*) for the purpose of ascertaining whether the rules (if any) made under this chapter and applicable to such fair-ground are being obeyed, or

(*ii*) for the purpose of expelling from such fair-ground, or of preventing from carrying on any trade or business, or occupying any encampment, booth, shop, stall, pen, standing or other place therein, any person whom the Cantonment Magistrate is empowered by this chapter to so expel or prevent; and

(*b*) enter into and inspect any place which is being used for the purposes of a fair in contravention of section 402.

CHAPTER XXV. (a)

EXTINCTION AND PREVENTION OF FIRES.

Cantonment Fire-brigade.

[*Clause* (25).] (799.)

Power to establish a cantonment fire-brigade.

404. (*1*) In addition to the regimental fire-parties, there may be established in any cantonment a fire-brigade, to be called the "cantonment fire-brigade:"

(*2*) Provided that no such fire-brigade shall be established unless provision can be made for the appointment of a superintendent thereof.

[*Clause* (25).] (797.)

Constitution of cantonment fire-brigade.

405. (*1*) For the purpose of forming a cantonment fire-brigade, the Cantonment Authority may, so far as the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose permit, appoint as many of its servants to act as firemen and fire-coolies as it may think necessary for the efficient extinction of fires and the protection of life and property in case of fire, and appoint any person to be superintendent of the fire-brigade:

(800.)

(*2*) Provided that no person shall be appointed to be superintendent of a cantonment fire-brigade unless he is in possession of a certificate from the officer in immediate executive engineering charge of the cantonment stating that he is competent to be in charge of fire-engines, fire-escapes, and the tools, implements, appurtenances and machinery necessary for the efficient extinction of fires and the protection of life and property in case of fire.

(801.)

(*3*) No police-officer shall without the previous sanction of the Local Government be appointed to be superintendent or a member of a cantonment fire-brigade.

(798.)

(*4*) Every fireman and fire-coolie shall perform his duties as such in addition to his duties as a servant of the Cantonment Authority.

[*Clause* (25).] (802.)

Provision of fire-stations.

406. The Cantonment Authority may appoint places for the purpose of being used as fire-stations and

(*See 28 & 29 Vict., c. 90, s. 5.*)

may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, so far as the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose permit, build and maintain upon any such place such buildings, and make, alter and maintain such pens, standings, enclosures, walls, fences, drains, roads, passages and approaches therein and therefor, as may in its opinion be necessary for the discharge of duties connected with the extinction of fires, and

may permit the use thereof upon such conditions, for such purposes and by such persons as to it may seem proper.

[*Clause* (25).] (803.)

(*See Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 359.*)

Provision of fire-engines and appurtenances.

407. When a cantonment fire-brigade has been established, the Cantonment Authority shall, so far as the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose permit, furnish the fire-brigade with all such fire-engines, fire-escapes, accoutrements, tools, implements and means of inter-communication as may be necessary and practicable for the efficient discharge of its duties.

[*Clause* (25).] (804, 805.)

(*See Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 360.*)

XIII of 1889.

Power to make rules for regulating cantonment fire-brigade.

408. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(*a*) the training, discipline and good conduct of the members of the cantonment fire-brigade (if any);

(*b*) securing their speedy attendance with engines, fire-escapes and all necessary implements on the occasion of any alarm of fire;

(*c*) ensuring their acquaintance with the distribution of the water-supply of the cantonment;

(*d*) ensuring their maintenance generally in a due state of efficiency; and

(*See Bengal Act IV of 1883, s. 20.*)

(*e*) sending the cantonment fire-brigade (if any) or its fire-engines and the appurtenances thereof beyond the limits of the cantonment in order to extinguish fire and protect life and property in case of fire in the neighbourhood.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 84* (*2*), *and Clause* (25).] (*See 28 & 29 Vict., c. 90,*

(*2*) In making any rule under this section, the Cantonment Authority may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

(a) The object of this chapter is to define the powers and duties of the Cantonment Authority, its servants, and all concerned in the extinction of a fire; also to prevent acts likely to cause a fire.

As it may be useful in some parts of India, power is given to form the cantonment servants into a fire-brigade, to act as auxiliary to the regular fire-parties from the troops. These provisions are only intended for cantonments having special needs.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXV.—Extinction and Prevention of Fires.—Sections 409-416).

Proceedings at Fires.

[*Clause* (25).] (806, 807.) (*See Bengal Act IV of 1883, s. 21.*)

409. (*1*) The senior officer present at a fire shall control the operations and take command of all regimental fire-parties present, of the cantonment fire-brigade (if any), and of any persons voluntarily placing their services at his disposal.

Control of operations at a fire.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate, or, in his absence, the superintendent of the cantonment fire-brigade (if any), or any servant of the Cantonment Authority appointed or authorised by the Cantonment Magistrate in this behalf, shall take subordinate command of all cantonment servants present at a fire, and of any other persons voluntarily placing their services at his disposal.

(*3*) Any person authorised by sub-section (*1*) to control the operations at a fire, and being on the spot, may verbally nominate or depute any other person to act at a distance.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 361 and 362, and Clause* (25).] (549, 806, 807, 809, 854.)

410. Any person authorised by section 409 sub-section (*1*), to control the operations at a fire, and any person nominated or deputed by him to act at a distance, may—

Powers of officer controlling operations at a fire.

(*a*) remove, or order any fireman or other person under his command to remove, any persons who, by their presence, interfere with, or impede the operations for, the extinction of the fire or the protection of life and property endangered thereby, and

(*b*) take generally any measures that may appear expedient for the protection of life and property, with power, by himself or by any persons under his command,—

(*i*) to break into or through, or take possession of, or use for the passage of hoses or other appliances, any buildings or land, or to pull down any buildings, for the purpose of extinguishing the fire, doing as little damage as may be,

(*ii*) to close or clear any street, building or land in or near which a fire is burning, and

(*iii*) notwithstanding any notice or order of the Cantonment Authority closing any source of water-supply, or prohibiting the use of water therein or therefrom, to utilise, to such extent as may be necessary for extinguishing the fire, the water of any available well, tank or other source of water-supply in or upon any public or private building or land.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 362, and Clause* (25).] (809.)

411. It shall be the duty of all servants of the Cantonment Authority, all police-officers, and, under the orders of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, all persons under his control, to aid the regimental fire-parties and the cantonment fire-brigade (if any) in the execution of their duties at a fire.

Duty of cantonment servants, the police and others to aid at fires.

412. Any damage occasioned by a regimental fire-party or a cantonment fire-brigade in the due execution of its duties, or by any person aiding the fire-party or brigade, shall be deemed to be damage by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance against fire.

Damage done in the extinction of fire, &c., declared to be damage by fire.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 363, and Clause* (25).] (810.)

413. No member of a regimental fire-party or a cantonment fire-brigade, and no person aiding a regimental fire-party or a cantonment fire-brigade in accordance with section 411, shall be held liable to damages on account of any act done by him in the *bonâ fide* belief that the act was required in the proper execution of his duties.

Saving of liability for acts done by regimental fire-party, cantonment fire-brigade, &c.

[*Bengal Act IV of 1883, s. 21, and Clause* (25).] (811.)

414. In any cantonment in which there is a cantonment fire-brigade, a report of every fire occurring in the cantonment shall be submitted by the superintendent of the fire-brigade, not later than the day following the fire, to the Cantonment Magistrate.

Fire-reports.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 364.*] (812.)

415. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

Power to make rules as to fires.

[*Clause* (25).] (804) XIII of 1889.

(*a*) the guidance, training, discipline and conduct of persons voluntarily assisting in extinguishing fires and protecting life and property in case of fire;

(*b*) the removal of persons interfering with or impeding the operations at a fire;

(*See Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 361.*)

(*c*) the measures necessary for the protection of life and property on the occasion of a fire;

(*d*) the breaking into or through, or taking possession of, any buildings or land, or the pulling down of any buildings, on the occasion of a fire;

(*e*) the grant of gratuities to persons giving notice of, or assisting at, a fire, and to such members of any regimental fire-party or of the cantonment fire-brigade (if any) as may, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, be deserving of reward for extraordinary services rendered at a fire or in the quick supply of water therefor; and

(*See Bengal Act IV of 1883, s. 20.*)

(*f*) the grant of compensation to servants of the Cantonment Authority and other persons for injuries or damages sustained in the extinction of a fire and in the protection of life and property on the occasion of a fire.

(*2*) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under this section may be made only at a special meeting.

(*3*) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Local Government.

416. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall once at least in every six months affix on conspicuous places in the cantonment

Instructions for guidance of the public in case of fire.

[*Clause* (25).] (808.)

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXV.—Extinction and Prevention of Fires.—Sections 417-422. Chapter XXVI.—Streets and Public Places.—Sections 423-426.)

a notice containing instructions for the guidance of the public in case of fire.

(*2*) Such instructions shall embody, in as plain words as may be, and in as many languages as the Cantonment Magistrate may think necessary, the several points mentioned in Schedule II.

Prevention of Fires.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 340.*] (813. IV of 1884. XII of 1886.)

417. The Cantonment Authority may, subject to the provisions of any rules for the time being in force under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, or the Petroleum Act, 1886, by notice,

Power to control private stores of inflammable materials or explosive substances.

require any person who uses any place for the storage for private use, and not for sale, of wood, firewood, thatching materials, hay, grass, straw, coal or any other highly inflammable material, or of kerosine, petroleum, naphtha or any other inflammable oil or spirit, or of fireworks or any other explosive substance,

to comply with any directions specified in the notice for ensuring safety from fire.

[*Clause* (25).] (777(*f*), 780.(4))

418. Whoever stacks or collects dry grass, straw or any other highly inflammable material, or constructs a matted structure or a cooking-place, within one hundred yards of any public building or of any building having a thatched roof, or in any other place in which the collection or placing of highly inflammable materials may be prohibited by public notice issued by the Cantonment Authority, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

Penalty for collecting inflammable materials in prohibited place.

[*Bengal Act IV of 1883, ss. 23 and 26, and Clause* (25).] (814, 815.)

419. (*1*) Whoever without the general or special permission of the Cantonment Authority lets off fire works or rockets, or sends up a fire-balloon, or lights a bonfire, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

Penalty for letting off fire-works, sending up fire-balloon or lighting bonfire without permission.

(*2*) Whenever a breach of this section has been committed in any private building or land, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that it was committed by the owner, grantee or occupier of the building or land.

[*Act XLVIII of 1860, s. 19 (3), and Clause* (25).] (816.)

420. Whoever, in any street or public place, without the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate, puts up any post or other thing whereon to affix lamps for the purpose of illumination, or affixes to or lights anything on any building for the said purpose, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

Penalty for illuminating building without permission.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clause* (28).] (871.)

421. Whenever the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that any person is not complying with the directions contained in a notice served upon him under section 417, he may, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, at all reasonable times enter into or on and inspect any building or land in respect of which the said notice has been served.

Power of entry into building or land used for storing inflammable material or explosive substance.

422. If any fire-works or rockets are let off, or any fire-balloon is sent up, or bon-fire lighted from or in any building or land without the permission of the Cantonment Authority, the Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may at all reasonable times enter into or on and inspect such building or land.

Power of entry where fire-works are let off, &c., without permission.

[*Clause* (28).] 872

CHAPTER XXVI. (a)

STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES.

423. The Cantonment Authority shall, so far as the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose permit, cause the streets to be watered, and for that purpose may provide such establishment, animals, carts, works and engines as it may think necessary.

Cantonment Authority's obligation to water streets.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 328.*] (546.)

424. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may close temporarily any street or part of a street for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose.

Closing and opening of streets.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 46, and Clause* (31).] (433.)

(*2*) No street in a cantonment shall be permanently closed, and no new street shall be opened in a cantonment without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

425. (*1*) Whenever the pavement or surface of any street, or any drain in a street, is opened or broken up by the Cantonment Authority for the purposes of any work, that Authority shall with all convenient speed complete the work and fill in the ground, and make good the pavement, surface or drain so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned by the work; and

Breaking up of street and protection of broken places.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 226.*] (429.)

shall in the meantime cause the place where the pavement or surface is opened or broken up to be fenced and to be sufficiently lighted during the night.

(*2*) Whoever without the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate takes down, alters or removes any bar, chain or post, or extinguishes any light, placed by the Cantonment Authority to protect any place in a street which has been opened or broken up shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 293.*] (430.)

426. The Cantonment Authority may grant permission in writing for the temporary occupation of any street or public place for the purpose of depositing building materials, or making any

Power to permit temporary occupation of street or public place.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 47.*] (434.)

(a) This chapter deals with the maintenance of the public streets at all times in a fit state for traffic, and provides rules for the efficient control of traffic.

The provisions are those generally to be found in Municipal Acts.

temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission.

Explanation.—"Temporary erection" includes a booth or other structure put up on the occasion of a ceremony or festival.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 106.*] (436.)

Penalty for altering, obstructing or encroaching upon street or public place.

427. Whoever without the permission of the Cantonment Authority—

(*a*) alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any street, or

(*b*) displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials, or the fences or posts of any street or public place, or

(*c*) deposits building materials or goods or any other thing on any street or public place, or

(*d*) makes any hole or excavation in any street or public place,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Clause (17).*] (721—723.)

Regulation of processions and public assemblies.

428. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate may, as occasion may require, permit or prohibit any procession or public assembly in the cantonment,

and may permit or prohibit the use of music by any procession or public assembly.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate may, in the absence of the officer locally superintending the police and having statutory authority in this behalf,—

(*a*) direct the conduct of processions and public assemblies in any street or public place, and prescribe the routes and the times by and at which processions may pass;

(*b*) regulate the use of music in any street or public place on the occasion of any festival or ceremony; and

(*c*) take such steps as to him may seem proper for keeping order and preventing obstruction in or near any street or public place on occasions of processions or public assemblies, or whenever a crowd is anticipated, or during times of public worship, or whenever for any reason obstruction is anticipated.

(*3*) Whoever—

opposes or disobeys any order issued, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission is given, by the Cantonment Magistrate under this section, or

conducts or joins in any procession or public assembly, or uses, plays or joins in any music, in contravention of any prohibition or direction made or given under this section,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for term which may extend to eight days.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 331 and 471, and Act XVIII of 1889, s. 110.*] (437.)

Penalty for injuring or disturbing direction-post, lamp or lamp-post, and damages in case of accidental injury to lamp.

429. (*1*) Whoever wilfully breaks, throws down or damages, or without being authorised by the Cantonment Magistrate defaces or disturb, any direction-post, lamp, or lamp-post, or any pole, standard, stay, strut or other contrivance for carrying, suspending or supporting any direction-post or lamp or the appurtenances of any lamp,

or without being authorised as aforesaid extinguishes any light

maintained by the Cantonment Authority in any street or public place,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 332 and 505.*]

(*2*) If any person through mere negligence or by accident breaks any lamp set up in a street or public place, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by order in writing, direct him to pay the whole or such portion of the damage caused by the injury as may to him seem fit, and, in default of payment of the amount of such damage on demand, the same may be levied by the Cantonment Magistrate in the same manner as a fine.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 366.*] (674.)

Power to prohibit street sales.

430. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice prohibit the sale or exposure for sale of any animal or article in or upon any street specified in the notice, and may in like manner cancel, suspend or modify such prohibition.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 190.*]

Cart-stands and public halting-places.

431. The Cantonment Authority may provide places for the purpose of being used as cart-stands or public halting-places, and may levy fees for the use thereof.

[*Madras Act III of 1889, s. 3 (1).*] (730.)

Penalty for rash driving or riding.

432. Whoever in any street or public place drives or rides any animal, or drives, drags or pushes any vehicle, in a rash or negligent manner shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Madras Act III of 1889, s. 3 (3).*] (731.)

Penalty for disregarding the rule of the road.

433. Whoever in any street or public place, without reasonable excuse, and so as to cause danger or obstruction to any person, drives, drags or pushes any vehicle otherwise than on the near or left side of the road shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Clause (17).*] (725.)

Penalty for driving or riding contrary to public notice.

434. Whoever drives or rides any animal, or any animal of a specified description, or drives any vehicle, on a road, at a time or in a manner prohibited by public notice issued by the Cantonment Authority, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Madras Act III of 1889, s. 3 (2).*] (734.)

Penalty for causing mischief or obstruction in driving animal.

435. Whoever in any street or public place, by negligence or ill-usage in driving any animal, causes any mischief or obstruction

by such animal shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Clause (17).*] (726.)

Penalty for not removing elephant or camel on approach of horse or bullock-cart.

436. Whoever, being an elephant-driver or camel-driver, omits, on being requested so to do, to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, or of a vehicle drawn by bullocks, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (iv).*] (738.)

Penalty for driving without a sufficient light.

437. Whoever in any street or public place drives, drags or pushes any vehicle at any time between half an hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise without a sufficient light, unless there is sufficient moonlight to render a light unnecessary, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Clause (17).*] (737.)

Penalty for driving vehicle without proper means of control.

438. Whoever drives any vehicle on a road without having proper means of controlling the animal yoked, harnessed or otherwise fastened thereto shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (viii).*] (736.)

Penalty for permitting child to control animal or vehicle.

439. Whoever in any street or public place permits

any animal or vehicle to be under the control of a child under the age of twelve years, or

any animal or vehicle of a description specified in a public notice issued in this behalf by the Cantonment Authority to be under the control of a person under such age as may be prescribed in the said notice,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Madras Act III of 1889, s. 3 (4).*] (732.)

Penalty for leaving vehicle or animal unattended.

440. Whoever in any street or public place, being in charge of any vehicle or animal, leaves it without reasonable excuse at such a distance as not to have it under due control shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Madras Act III of 1889, s. 3 (5).*] (733.)

Penalty for obstructing thoroughfare.

441. Whoever in any street or public place causes any vehicle, with or without animals harnessed thereto, to remain or stand longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers, except at some place appointed by the Cantonment Authority by public notice for such purposes,

or leaves or fastens any vehicle or animal so as to cause obstruction,

or in any other way wilfully obstructs or causes obstruction to the free passage of any thoroughfare,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (vii).*] (734.)

Penalty for obstructing footway.

442. Whoever leads or rides any animal, or drives, drags or pushes any vehicle, upon any footway in a street or public place, or fastens any animal so that it can stand across or upon any such footway, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (x).*] (729.)

Penalty for making or repairing vehicle, or cleaning or exposing for show, hire or sale an animal or vehicle, or training or exercising an animal, at unauthorized place or time.

443. Whoever in any street or public place, except at such places (if any) and at such times (if any) as may be prescribed by the Cantonment Authority by public notice,—

(*a*) makes or repairs any part of a vehicle, except in cases of accident where repair on the spot is necessary, or

(*b*) cleans or exposes for show, hire or sale any animal or vehicle, or

(*c*) trains or breaks or leads for exercise any animal,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (xiii).*] (735.)

Penalty for carrying article projecting beyond vehicle.

444. Whoever in any street or public place without the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate conveys any article which projects more than five feet in front or behind the vehicle or vehicles on which it is placed shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Clause (17).*] (739.)

Power to prescribe proper tires for vehicles taken along a road.

445. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may, if it thinks fit, with the concurrence of the District Magistrate, by public notice direct that vehicles of any description specified in the notice shall not be taken along any road unless their wheels are provided with tires of such description as may be specified in the notice.

(*2*) If any vehicle is driven, dragged or pushed along a road in contravention of any notice issued under this section, the owner shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVII.—Further Provisions relating to Buildings and Lands.—Sections 446-452.)

CHAPTER XXVII. [a]

FURTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND LANDS.

Construction of buildings.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 52, and Clause (15).] (387.)

446. (*1*) Every person intending to erect or re-erect any building (except a person applying under Chapter VIII for permission to occupy land) shall apply in writing to the Cantonment Authority, and submit with his application a plan and specifications of the works intended to be constructed and the materials to be used, and shall obey all written orders which may be given by the Cantonment Authority either—

Conditions of permission to erect or re-erect building.

(*a*) prohibiting the erection or re-erection if deemed, for any sufficient reason, objectionable, or

(*b*) in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely:

(*i*) free passage or way in front of the building,

(*ii*) space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging,

(*iii*) ventilation and drainage,

(*iv*) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor and stability of structure,

(*v*) if the building abuts on a street, the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings.

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority shall make full compensation to any owner of land not belonging to the Government for any damage he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building, but no compensation shall be made to any grantee of land belonging to the Government in consequence of any such prohibition.

(40.) *Explanation.*—The expression "erect any building" includes—

(*i*) the erection of a wall,

(*ii*) all additions and alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations,

(*iii*) the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, and

(*iv*) the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 52.] (388.)

447. If any building is erected or re-erected, wholly or in part, in contravention of the provisions of section 446 or of any orders given by the Cantonment Authority thereunder, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the building to be altered or demolished as it may deem necessary, and all materials collected for the building or resulting from the alteration or demolition to be removed.

Power to require alteration or demolition of unauthorized building and removal of materials.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 50.] (386.)

448. The Cantonment Authority may, by order in writing, direct that, within certain limits to be fixed by it, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or any other highly inflammable material, unless with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority; and

Power to prohibit use of inflammable materials for roofs and external walls.

the Cantonment Authority may by notice require any person who has disobeyed any such direction to remove or alter, as it may think fit, the roofs or walls so made or renewed.

[Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 268, and Act XVIII of 1889, s. 71.] (473, 516.)

449. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require any person who without its permission in writing newly erects or rebuilds any building over a main or over a public water-course, water-pipe, drain or culvert to pull down or otherwise deal with the building as it thinks fit.

Unauthorised building over main, water-course, pipe, drain or culvert.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 51.] (435.)

450. (*1*) If any building or part of a building projects beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, or beyond the regular line of a street either existing or determined on for the future, the Cantonment Authority may,

Power to regulate line of buildings.

whenever the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down or has fallen down,

by notice require the building or part when being re-built to be set back to or towards the front of the adjoining buildings or the said regular line:

Provided that the Cantonment Authority shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority may, on such terms as it may think fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

[Madras Act I of 1884, ss. 283 and 284.] (431.)

451. (*1*) All doors, gates, bars and ground-floor windows which open on any street shall be made so as not to open outwards.

Ground-floor doors, &c., not to open outwards.

(*2*) If any such door, gate, bar or window opens outwards on any street, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee, owner or occupier of the premises to which the same is attached, within eight days after service of the notice, to alter the same so that it shall not open outwards.

Projections and Obstructions from Buildings.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 53 (1).] (380.)

452. It shall not be lawful, unless with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, for the owner or occupier of any building in a street to add to or place against or in front of the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on the street or into or on any drain therein.

Placing of projection or obstruction.

(a) This chapter deals with a large number of important matters relating to immoveable property.

It provides for control by the Cantonment Authority over the construction of buildings in all their details; for the removal or cleansing of insanitary buildings and places; for powers over overcrowded, dilapidated, ruinous, and untenanted buildings; for the preservation of lands, the prevention of unwholesome excavations, and control over undue irrigation and unsuitable crops; and lastly for control over trees, and the construction and maintenance of fences.

The rules are almost entirely a selection from the principal Municipal Acts.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVII.—Further Provisions relating to Buildings and Lands.—Sections 453-460.)

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 53 (2).] (381.)

453. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against the building or in front thereof if the same overhangs or projects into or encroaches on any street, or projects into or encroaches on any drain in the street:

Removal or alteration of projection, encroachment or obstruction.

Provided that, in the case of a projection, encroachment or obstruction which has been lawfully made, the Cantonment Authority shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 53 (3).] (382, 383.)

454. The Cantonment Authority may give written permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from an upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

Erection of open verandahs, balconies or projecting rooms.

Troughs, Pipes and Brackets.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 68.] (384.)

455. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner of any building in any street to put up, alter or keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof, and for discharging the same so as not to cause injury to the street or inconvenience to persons passing along the street, or to the owners or occupiers of adjoining premises.

Power to put up troughs and pipes for rain-water.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 48.] (385.)

456. The Cantonment Authority may attach to the outside of any buildings brackets for lamps in such a manner as not to occasion inconvenience.

Power to attach brackets for lamps.

Numbering of Estates.

[Act XVIII of 1889, ss. 49 and 111.] (362, 363.)

457. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may cause the distinguishing number of any estate to be affixed on any building or thing belonging to the estate in such place as it may think fit, and may in like manner from time to time cause the number to be altered.

Affixing of numbers on estates.

(*2*) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any distinguishing number put up under this section by order of the Cantonment Authority, or puts up any different number, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Insanitary Buildings and Lands.

[Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 257.] (365.)

458. (*1*) Whenever it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any block of buildings is, by reason of the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, or for any other reason, in an unhealthy condition,

Report by medical officers on insanitary block of buildings.

the Cantonment Authority may cause the block to be inspected by a committee of medical officers consisting of the Sanitary Officer and the Civil Surgeon of the district, or, where the services of the Civil Surgeon are not available, the Sanitary Officer and any two other medical officers.

(*2*) The medical officers shall make a report in writing on the sanitary condition of the block; and if the report states that the condition of the block is likely to cause risk of disease to the inhabitants of the block or of the neighbourhood, or to endanger the public health, the Cantonment Magistrate shall cause to be prepared a plan showing the existing arrangement of the block and what changes are proposed by the medical officers.

(*3*) The report of the medical officers shall clearly indicate the buildings which should wholly or in part be removed, the roads and drains which should be constructed, the tanks and low lands which should be filled up, and any other works which are necessary to abate the unhealthy condition of the block.

Explanation.—In this section and section 459 the word "buildings" means huts, servants' houses, stables, cowhouses and structures or a like nature.

[Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 268.] (366.)

459. (*1*) If, upon receipt of the report of the medical officers, the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that the block is an unhealthy area,

Procedure for carrying out proposed improvements in insanitary block.

and that all or any of the buildings should be removed for the purpose of making the proposed improvements,

the Cantonment Authority shall forward the report and the plan prepared under section 458, together with such estimates as are necessary for a due understanding of the same, for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

(*2*) If the Commander-in-Chief sanctions the proposed improvements or any part thereof, the Cantonment Authority shall,—

(*a*) if the land is held by grantees, remove such buildings as the Commander-in-Chief may direct, paying reasonable compensation therefor; and

(*b*) if the land is private property, take the necessary steps for acquiring such land and buildings as the Commander-in-Chief may direct,

and shall then proceed to carry out such other of the proposed improvements as the Commander-in-Chief may direct:

Provided that the grantees or owners, or any of them, shall in every case have the option of carrying out the improvements themselves, receiving such compensation as may be determined by the Cantonment Authority.

[Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 380.] (364.)

460. (*1*) If the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that any hut or shed used either as a dwelling or as a stable or for any other purpose

Insanitary huts and sheds.

is likely, by reason of its being built without proper means of drainage, or on account of the impracticability of scavenging, or on account of the manner in which it and other huts or sheds are crowded together, to cause risk of disease to the inmates thereof or to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood,

or is for any reason likely to endanger the public health,

it may, by notice, which shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the hut or shed, require the owner or occupier of the hut or shed, or the grantee or owner of the land on which it stands, to remove or alter the hut or shed,

or to take such order for the improvement thereof as the Cantonment Authority may deem necessary.

(2) The Cantonment Authority shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal under this section of any hut or shed other than a hut or shed which was erected without authority on land belonging to the Government.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 79.*] (376)

Power to prohibit use of building unfit for human habitation.

461. If any building appears to the Cantonment Authority to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation, or for other sufficient reason, the Cantonment Authority may by notice prohibit the owner or occupier of the building from using it for human habitation, or suffering it to be so used, until the Cantonment Authority is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 78.*] (377, 643.)

Power to require filthy premises to be cleansed.

462. (1) If the owner or occupier of any premises suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require him to cleanse the same, or otherwise put them in a proper state, within twenty-four hours.

(2) The notice may specify the manner, with the concurrence of the Sanitary Officer, in which the cleansing shall be wholly or in part carried out.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 325, and Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 315.*] (402, 403.)

Cleansing or filling up of offensive well, marshy ground, &c.

463. (1) Whenever any well, tank or marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, whether within any private enclosure or not, appears to the Cantonment Authority to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee, owner or occupier of the land within thirty days from the service of the notice to cleanse such well, or to fill it up with clean soil, gravel or sand, or to fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such waste or stagnant water, as the case may be:

Provided that if, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, it is unreasonable to throw the whole expense on the grantee, owner or occupier, it may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, specify in the notice how much of the expense or what proportion thereof will be borne by the Government.

(2) No well, whether situate on private or public land, shall be filled up otherwise than with clean soil, gravel or sand.

[*Clause (16).*]

Penalty for cultivating prohibited crop.

464. Whoever cultivates any description of crop which is prohibited by the Cantonment Authority by public notice shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 81.*] (398, 400.)

Power to control agriculture and irrigation.

465. (1) If the Cantonment Authority considers the cultivation of any description of crop not specified in a notice issued under section 464, or the use of any kind of manure, or the irrigation of land in any specified manner, in any place within the cantonment to be injurious to the public health, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require any person or persons carrying on the cultivation of the crop, or using the manure or irrigating the land in that manner to cease therefrom, or to obey any directions it may give, imposing such conditions as may prevent the injury.

(2) When any land to which such notice applies has been lawfully prepared for cultivation, or any crop is sown therein or is standing thereon, the Cantonment Authority shall make compensation to all persons interested in the land or crop for any damage caused to them in consequence of the notice.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 76.*] (397.)

Removal of noxious vegetation.

466. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to the Cantonment Authority to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Overcrowded Dwellings.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 320, and Clause (14).*] (367, 369, 370.)

Powers as to overcrowded dwelling.

467. (1) If it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof,

it may, after such enquiry as it thinks fit to make, by notice require the owner of the building within a reasonable time, not exceeding six weeks, to be prescribed in the notice, to abate the overcrowding of the building by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates thereof,

or may pass such other order as it may deem just and proper.

(2) It shall be incumbent on every tenant, lodger or other inmate of the building to vacate the same on being required by the owner so to do in pursuance of any such notice.

(3) If the owner of the building has sub-let the same, the landlord of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the building shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the owner of the building.

(4) Whoever disobeys any written notice or order lawfully issued by the Cantonment Authority under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees, and, in case of a continuing breach, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(5) Whoever disobeys any requisition lawfully issued by an owner of an overcrowded building under sub-section (2) to vacate such building shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees, and, in case of a continuing breach, with an additional fine which may extend to one rupee for every day after the first day during which the breach continues.

Dilapidated Buildings.

[*Clause (15).*] (371, 372.)

Powers in respect of dilapidated building.

468. Whenever any building is so dilapidated as, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, to be unfit for the purpose for which it was constructed or has been used, the Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, by notice require the owner of the building to make it fit for one or other of those purposes.

Dangerous or Ruinous Buildings and Places.

[*Clause (17).*] (717—719.)

Control over buildings used as places of public entertainment or resort.

469. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate may prohibit the use of any building as a place of public entertainment or resort if in his opinion the building is unsafe or proper precautions have not been taken for securing the safety of the people to be assembled therein.

(2) Whoever, being the owner or occupier, or having the use, of any building, uses the same, or permits it to be used, in contravention of any order issued by the Cantonment Magistrate under this section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 75.*] (379, 642.)

Power to require ruinous or dangerous building to be removed or repaired.

470. If any building, wall or structure, or anything affixed thereto, is deemed by the Cantonment Authority to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may by notice require the owner or occupier forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or structure or thing affixed thereto as it may consider necessary for the public safety; and

if it appears to the Cantonment Authority to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps as are in its opinion necessary to avert the danger.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 74.*] (378, 642.)

Power to require dangerous building or excavation to be secured.

471. If any building, or any well, tank or other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and

if it appears to the Cantonment Authority to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps as are in its opinion necessary to avert the danger.

Untenanted Buildings or Land.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 80.*] (373—375, 641.)

Powers in respect of untenanted building or land which is a nuisance.

472. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner, or person claiming to be the owner, of any building, or the grantee or person claiming to be the grantee of any land,

which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, remains untenanted, and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons, or otherwise a nuisance,

to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice.

Preservation of Lands.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 331.*] (425.)

Penalty for injuring public land or water.

473. If any person, not acting in the discharge of his duty as an officer of the Government or a servant of the Cantonment Authority, and not having obtained the written permission of the Cantonment Magistrate,

removes grass, wood, earth, sand or any other material from, or

deposits any matter or makes any encroachment or obstruction in or upon,

any land, river, estuary, canal, backwater, watercourse, lake or tank within the cantonment which is not under the control of a private person,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 314, and Clause (16).*] (401.)

Penalty for making excavation without permission, and filling up of unauthorized excavations.

474. If without the permission of the Cantonment Authority

any person makes an excavation in any land in the cantonment for the purpose of removing earth, sand, stone, gravel, bricks, coal, metal or any other thing, or of storing offensive matter or rubbish, or of providing for the passage of water, or for any other purpose, or

digs any tank, well or pit in any such land,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee, owner or occupier of the land within two weeks to fill upthe excavation, tank, well or pit with earth, or with such other material as it may approve.

[*Act XX of 1891, ss. 144—146.*] (393, 394, 426.) XIII of 1889.

Preservation of land in hill cantonments.

475. (1) The Cantonment Authority of any cantonment situated in a hilly tract may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, for regulating or prohibiting the cutting or destroying of trees or shrubs, or the making of excavations or removal of soil or quarrying, where such regulation or prohibition appears to the Cantonment Authority to be necessary for the maintenance of a water-supply, the preservation of the soil, the prevention of land-slips, or of the formation of ravines or torrents, or the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, gravel or stones.

(2) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under this section may be made only at a special meeting.

(3) In making any rule under this section, the Cantonment Authority may direct that any breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(4) In lieu of or in addition to such fine, the Magistrate may require the offender to remedy the mischief so far as lies within his power.

(5) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and notified by public notice.

Trespass.

[*Act XLVIII of 1860, s. 9.*] (824.)

Penalty for trespassing on public land.

476. Whoever without reasonable excuse trespasses in or on any building or land belonging to the Government or appropriated to a public purpose shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVII.—Further Provisions relating to Buildings and Lands.—Sections 477-483.)
Chapter XXVIII.—Cattle-disease.—Section 484.)

Trees, fences and hedges.

[Clause (16).] (392—394.)

Felling of trees.

477. (1) No general felling of trees shall be ordered by the Cantonment Authority without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

(2) Whoever without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority fells any tree growing in a cantonment shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[Clause (16).] (395.)

Lopping and trimming of trees.

478. The Cantonment Authority may from time to time,—

(*a*) in such manner as it may think fit, or may be directed by the Commander-in-Chief, lop or trim any trees growing on land belonging to the Government in the cantonment, or

(*b*) by general notice require all grantees, owners or occupiers of land to lop or trim in such manner as aforesaid the trees growing on lands under their control, or

(*c*) by special notice require any grantee, owner or occupier of land to lop or trim in such manner as aforesaid any tree or trees growing on land under his control:

Provided that no order for the general trimming of trees in any manner which might be considered likely to cause permanent damage thereto shall be given without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

[Madras Act I of 1884, s. 329, and Clause (15).] (390, 391.)

Construction and maintenance of fences or hedges.

479. (1) The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee, owner or occupier of any land to construct, maintain or repair sufficient fences for such land, so that they may not exceed such height from the level of the ground as the Cantonment Authority may from time to time determine.

(2) Any notice requiring the construction of a fence may specify the materials to be used; and, in determining what materials are to be used, the Cantonment Authority shall be guided by the usage of the neighbourhood, and may in accordance therewith direct that the fence shall be a hedge of any particular description, or shall be made of mud, bricks, stone, wood or any other material.

[Clause (15).] (389.)

Cutting or trimming of hedges.

480. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee, owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim within three days, in the manner specified in the notice, the hedges standing on the land.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 62.]

Power to enter and inspect building and direct cleansing of same.

481. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any building, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter into and inspect the building,

and the Cantonment Authority may, after such inspection, by notice direct that all or any part of the building be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons.

[Clause (28).] (845.)

Power to enter land to examine excavations, &c., or to enquire into its sanitary condition.

482. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the grantee or owner of any land, at any time between sunrise and sunset,

enter on the land for the purpose of examining the condition of wells, tanks, pools, excavations, vegetation, trees, fences or hedges, or of enquiring into the sanitary condition of the land.

[Clause (28).] (858.)

Power to enter and inspect building used as a place of public entertainment or resort.

483. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter into and inspect any building which is being, or is about to be, used as a place of public entertainment or resort

for the purpose of ascertaining whether the building is safe, or whether proper precautions have been taken for securing the safety of the people to be assembled therein.

CHAPTER XXVIII. [a]

CATTLE-DISEASE.

Preliminary.

[Clause (31).] (979.)

Certain cantonments excluded from operation of chapter.

484. This chapter shall not apply [b]—

(*a*) to any cantonment situate in the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, or

(*b*) so far as regards horses affected with glanders, farcy or any dangerous disease notified under section 2 of the Bengal Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1880, to any cantonment situate in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or VIII of 1880.

(*c*) so far as regards horses affected with glanders or farcy, to any cantonment situate in the territories administered respectively by the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Ajmere.

Explanation.—In clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this section "horse" includes also ponies, asses, mules and jennets.

(a) The Glanders and Farcy Act (XX of 1879) and the Bengal Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act (Bengal Act VIII of 1880) deal only with horses. Madras Act II of 1866 is the only Act dealing with cattle-disease generally. The object of this Chapter is to provide for Cantonment Authorities a means of protecting themselves against cattle-disease without interfering with the provisions of existing enactments on the subject.

(b) The chapter will apply (*1*) to all cantonments in Bengal, except as regards horses affected with glanders, farcy or any dangerous disease notified under section 2 of Bengal Act VIII of 1880; (*2*) to all cantonments in the Bombay Presidency, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Ajmere, except as regards horses affected with glanders or farcy; and (*3*) to all cantonments in British Baluchistan.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVIII.—Cattle-disease.—Sections 485-495.)

[Clause (31).] (1016.)

Certain animals partly excepted from operation of chapter.

485. Sections 487 to 491 (both inclusive), 495, 497 to 499 (both inclusive), 502, 503, 506 and 508 shall not apply to any chargers of military officers which are under the care of a Government veterinary surgeon, or to any animals belonging to a military force quartered in a cantonment.

[Madras Act II of 1866, s. 2, and Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 2.] (980—982.)

Definitions.

486. In this chapter, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "animal" means a horse, pony, ass, mule, jennet, camel, buffalo, bull, bullock, cow, heifer, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, kid or pig;

(*2*) "dangerous cattle-disease" means glanders, farcy or anthrax, and includes any other infectious or contagious disease among animals which the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be a dangerous cattle-disease; and

(*3*) "veterinary surgeon" includes any salútri or other person appointed by the Local Government to act as a veterinary surgeon for the purposes of this chapter.

Veterinary Hospitals.

[Clause (22).] (983.)

Provision and maintenance of veterinary hospitals.

487. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, appoint such places as it thinks fit within or (with the concurrence of the District Magistrate) outside the cantonment for the purpose of being used as hospitals for animals affected with dangerous cattle-disease.

[Madras Act II of 1866, s. 3.] (985.)

Appointment of person to take charge of veterinary hospitals.

488. The Cantonment Authority shall appoint such person as it thinks fit to be in charge of any hospitals provided under this chapter.

[Clause (31).] (986.)

Medical supplies and furniture.

489. The Cantonment Authority shall furnish every hospital provided under this chapter with all necessary drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances.

[Madras Act II of 1866, ss. 9 and 11.] (987, 988.)

Feeding and treatment of animals in hospital, and recovery of cost in certain cases.

490. (1) Every animal taken to a hospital provided under this chapter shall be fed and treated at the cost of the Cantonment Fund:

Provided that the owner or the person who was in charge of any such animal may himself supply food and medicines for its use, but any food or medicine so supplied must be such as the person in charge of the hospital may approve or direct.

(2) If any animal which has been fed and treated at the cost of the Cantonment Fund recovers from the disease with which it was affected, the owner, or the person who was in charge of the animal, shall pay the actual cost of its feeding and treatment while in the hospital.

(3) If such owner or other person fails to pay such cost, the Cantonment Magistrate may, after giving notice of his intention to such person, cause the animal to be sold by auction, and may apply any sum realised thereby to the payment in full or in part of such cost, paying over the balance (if any) to such person:

Provided that the Cantonment Magistrate may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of such cost in the case of any person who from poverty or for any other cause cannot reasonably be expected to pay the same.

[Clause (22).] (1007.)

Penalty for letting animal escape from hospital.

491. Whoever without the permission of the person in charge of a hospital provided under this chapter voluntarily or negligently causes or permits any animal to be turned loose, or to stray or escape, from such hospital shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

Prevention of the Spread of Dangerous Cattle-disease.

[Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 3, and Clause (22).] (1004.)

Penalty for not segregating infected animal.

492. Whoever, having in his possession or under his charge any animal which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, fails to keep such animal separate from animals not so affected, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XX of 1879, s. 11, and Clause (22).] (1005.)

Penalty for careless or improper moving of animal which has been exposed to infection.

493. Whoever, having in his possession or under his charge any animal which has been in the same building or place, or in contact with any other animal which he knows, or has reason to believe, to have been affected with a dangerous cattle-disease,

moves, or causes to be moved, such animal, except in good faith, for the purpose of preventing the spread of, and with proper precautions against spreading, such disease, or except with the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate granted on the advice of a veterinary surgeon,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 11, and Clause (22).] (1006.)

Penalty for allowing infected animal in street, &c.

494. Whoever voluntarily or negligently works, drives or leads, or causes or permits to be worked, driven or led, on any street or public place any animal affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, except for the purpose of being taken to a veterinary surgeon or to a hospital provided under this chapter, or of being destroyed in accordance with this chapter, or

voluntarily or negligently causes or permits any such animal to be turned loose, or to stray or escape into any place whence it can afterwards escape into any street or any public or private place,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[Act XX of 1879, s. 4.] (990.)

Power to appoint inspectors.

495. The Cantonment Authority may appoint the person in charge of any hospitals provided under this chapter, or any other person or persons whom it thinks fit, to be inspectors for the purposes of this chapter.

[*Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 3, and Clause (22).*] (991.)

Penalty for failing to give information of dangerous cattle-disease.

496. Whoever, having in his possession or under his charge any animal which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be affected with a dangerous cattle-disease,

fails, within six hours of his becoming cognizant of the existence of such disease, by himself or by a servant or some other person, to give information to one of the following officers, namely, the Cantonment Magistrate or an inspector or an officer of police, respecting the existence of such disease,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 4.*] (993.)

Examination of diseased animal by veterinary surgeon.

497. (*1*) Whenever an officer of police receives information that an animal is affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, he shall immediately make a report to the Cantonment Magistrate or, where any inspector has been appointed under section 495, to an inspector.

(*2*) Whenever any such information is received by, or any such report is made to, the Cantonment Magistrate or an inspector, he shall cause the animal to be immediately examined by a veterinary surgeon:

Provided that, when the inspector is a veterinary surgeon, he may examine the animal himself.

[*Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 4.*] (994.)

Removal to hospital or destruction of diseased animal.

498. If any veterinary surgeon who examines an animal under section 497 finds that it is affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, the Cantonment Magistrate or the inspector, as the case may be, may,—

(*a*) if the veterinary surgeon certifies in writing under his hand that the animal ought in his opinion to be sent to a hospital provided under this chapter, by notice require the owner or the person in charge of the animal to forthwith either send it to the hospital or suffer it to be destroyed, or,

(*b*) if the veterinary surgeon so certifies that the animal ought in his opinion to be forthwith destroyed, cause it to be destroyed.

[*Madras Act II of 1866, s. 10.*] (994.)

Destruction of diseased animal in hospital.

499. When any animal has been removed to a hospital provided under this chapter, the person in charge of the hospital may, with the sanction of the Cantonment Magistrate, at any time cause it to be destroyed if he is of opinion that its destruction is necessary to prevent the spread of the disease with which it is affected.

[*Madras Act II of 1866, s. 8.*] (999.)

Cleansing and disinfection of premises, and disinfection or destruction of fodder, dung, &c.

500. The Cantonment Magistrate may, upon the advice of any veterinary surgeon, by notice require the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land in or on which any animal affected with a dangerous cattle-disease has been or is to cleanse and disinfect, in such manner as may be specified in the notice, the building or land, and to disinfect, in such manner as aforesaid, and, if necessary, to destroy, any fodder, dung, refuse, rubbish, fittings or other thing which is or are likely to retain infection:

Provided that, if, in the opinion of the Cantonment Magistrate, the owner, grantee or occupier is from poverty or for any other reason unable effectually to carry out any requisition which is or might be made under this section, the Cantonment Magistrate, or any servant of the Cantonment Authority appointed by him in this behalf, may, at the expense of the Cantonment Fund, cleanse or disinfect the building or land or any part of the same, and any fodder, dung, refuse, rubbish, fittings, or other thing therein or thereon which is or are likely to retain infection.

[*Clause (22).*] (1008.)

Penalty for bringing infected animal into cantonment.

501. Whoever, having in his possession or under his charge any animal which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, or to be likely to produce such disease in other animals by contact or near approach,

brings or conveys, or causes to be brought or conveyed, such animal into any cantonment, except in good faith, for the purpose of preventing the spread of, and with proper precautions against spreading, such disease,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees;

and the Cantonment Magistrate or any inspector upon a certificate from a veterinary surgeon that such animal is affected with a dangerous cattle-disease may cause it to be forthwith destroyed.

[*Clause (22).*] (1010, 1012.)

Removal of infected animal from cantonment.

502. (*1*) In any case in which the Cantonment Magistrate is authorised by this chapter to direct the removal of an animal to a hospital, and

in any case in which a veterinary surgeon advises that an animal which has been exposed to the infection of a dangerous cattle-disease should be excluded from the cantonment,

the Cantonment Magistrate may, by order in writing, require the person having possession or charge of the animal to remove it from the cantonment within a time to be specified in the order, and prohibit him from permitting the animal to re-enter the cantonment without the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate.

(*2*) If any person disobeys any order given to him under sub-section (*1*), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Clause (22).*] (1009.)

Power to prescribe routes for taking infected animals.

503. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice prescribe the routes by which animals which are affected with or have been exposed to the infection of any dangerous cattle-disease shall be taken, driven or led when removed for any of the purposes of this chapter:

Provided that no person shall be punished for not taking, driving or leading any such animal by a route prescribed as aforesaid if it is found to have been impracticable so to do in his case.

[*Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 10.*] (997.)

Disposal of carcasses.

504. Whenever any animal affected with a dangerous cattle-disease dies or is destroyed, the carcass shall be buried or burnt within such time and in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may by rules made under section 505 direct.

[*Act XX of 1879, s. 14, and Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 5.*] XIII of 1889. (999, 1001, 1002.)

Power to make rules.

505. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(*a*) regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of buildings and places in which animals affected with dangerous cattle-disease have been, and the cleansing, disinfecting or destruction of cloths, fodder, dung, refuse, rubbish, fittings and other things found therein or near thereto;

(995.)

(*b*) regulating the destruction of animals certified under section 498 to be affected with dangerous cattle-disease;

(*c*) determining a proper place for the burial or burning of the carcasses of animals affected with dangerous cattle-disease; and

(997, 998, 1009 (*b*).)

(*d*) regulating the burial or burning of such carcasses.

(*2*) Rules made under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) may provide, among other matters, for fixing the routes by which carcasses must be taken to the place of burial or burning, for fixing the depth at which carcasses are to be buried, for the slashing of the skin before burial, for the covering of carcasses with quicklime or some other disinfectant, and for prohibiting the exhumation of carcasses.

(*3*) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under this section may be made only at a special meeting.

(*4*) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Local Government.

(*5*) Whoever disobeys any rule made under this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 434.*] (989.)

Power to take special measures on outbreak of dangerous cattle-disease.

506. If any cantonment is at any time visited or threatened with an outbreak of any dangerous cattle-disease which the District Magistrate reports to be epizootic in the neighbourhood, and the Cantonment Authority considers that the provisions of this Code or any other law for the time being in force in the cantonment are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of that disease,

the Cantonment Authority may, with the sanction of the Local Government or of such authority as the Local Government may by general or special order appoint in this behalf,—

(*a*) take such special measures, and

(*b*) by public notice prescribe such temporary rules to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons,

as it may deem necessary.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Madras Act II of 1866, s. 7, and Clause (28).*] (1017.)

Powers of entry and inspection.

507. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, or any inspector appointed under section 495, may at all reasonable times, with or without the assistance of a veterinary surgeon or of any other person, enter into and inspect any building or land wherein or whereon such Magistrate or inspector has reason to believe there is or has been—

(*a*) any animal which is affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, or is or has been exposed to the infection thereof, or

(*b*) the carcass of any animal which has died from such a disease;

and may inspect any such animal or carcass, or any fodder, dung, refuse, rubbish, fittings or other thing found in, on or near such building or land.

[*Act XX of 1879, s. 12.*] (1014, 1015.)

Penalty for vexatious entry or seizure.

508. (*1*) Any inspector who without reasonable ground for suspicion, enters or inspects any building or land, or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes or detains any animal on the pretence that it is affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*2*) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of three months from the date on which the offence was committed.

[*Madras Act II of 1866, s. 16.*]

(*3*) The Cantonment Magistrate may award the whole, or such portion as he thinks fit, of the amount of any fine realised under this section as compensation to any person who has suffered substantial loss in consequence of the offence in respect of which the fine was imposed.

Claims to Compensation barred.

[*Madras Act II of 1866, s. 10.*] (1013.)

Claims to compensation barred.

509. Subject to the provisions of section 508, sub-section (*3*), no compensation shall be claimable in respect of any loss incurred by reason of any act authorised by this chapter.

CHAPTER XXIX. (a)

GRAZING AND CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Grazing.

[*Clause (24).*] (795.)

Power to seize animal doing damage while grazing, &c.

510. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate may, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf,

(*a*) seize any animal which, being at large for the purpose of grazing, does damage to, or is found straying on, any public road in the cantonment, or any land in the cantonment which is not in the occupation or under the control of any grantee, owner or occupier, or

(a) In this chapter power has been taken to impound cattle grazing on unauthorised places or at unauthorised times within cantonment limits, and to punish persons who send them to such places for the purpose.

The proper procedure is indicated for dealing with cruelty to animals. The cantonment pound can easily be used for the purposes of an infirmary.

(*b*) seize any animal found grazing upon any such road or land unattended or not duly controlled, or unauthorisedly grazing in any place in the cantonment.

(*2*) Every person who seizes an animal under this section shall send it, or cause it to be sent, within twenty-four hours to the cantonment pound.

[*Clause* (24).] (796.) Penalty for grazing animal without control or unauthorisedly on cantonment land.

511. Whoever

grazes any animal, or permits any animal to graze, upon any public road in a cantonment, or upon any land in a cantonment which is not in the occupation or under the control of any grantee, owner or occupier, and leaves the animal unattended or not duly controlled, or

without authority allows any animal to graze in any place in a cantonment,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Cruelty to Animals.

[*Clause* (24).] (793.) Extension of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, to cantonments.

512. (*1*) Unless the Commander-in-Chief concurs with the Cantonment Authority in thinking there is some special reason to the contrary, the Cantonment Authority shall apply to the Local Government to extend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, to the cantonment.

XI of 1890.

(*2*) In making such an application, the Cantonment Authority shall, unless there is some reason to the contrary, suggest that the place appointed to be an infirmary under section 6, subsection (*2*), of the said Act should be the pound (if any) established in the cantonment under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

I of 1871.

CHAPTER XXX. (a)

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, ss. 183 and 184.*] (614, 616, 617, 620, 622.) Preparation of registers, and registration of births and deaths by Cantonment Magistrate.

513. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority shall cause to be prepared and printed registers for making entries, according to the forms numbered 4 and 5 respectively in Schedule I, of all births and deaths occurring in the cantonment.

(*2*) The pages of such registers shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end, and every space for an entry shall be also numbered progressively from the beginning to the end of the register, and shall be divided from the next following space by a line.

(*3*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall inform himself of every birth and death occurring in the cantonment, and shall register the same without charge as soon as conveniently may be after the event.

(*4*) All entries in a register shall be made consecutively from the beginning to the end of the register.

(a) The object of this chapter is to improve the existing procedure and render the registration of births and deaths a record of value.

Penalty for failure to give information as to birth.

[*Bengal Act IV of 1873, s. 7, and Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 446 (2).*]

514. (*1*) Whoever,—

(*a*) being the father or mother of a child born in the cantonment, or

(*b*) (in default of the parents) being a medical practitioner or other person openly and constantly practising the medical profession, or a midwife, and assisting at the birth of the child, or

(*c*) (in default of such practitioner, person or midwife) being a person in charge of the child, or

(*d*) (in default of a person so in charge) being the owner, grantee or occupier of the building or land in or on which the child was born, and being cognizant of the birth,

fails to give information to the Cantonment Magistrate, personally or in writing, within eight days next after the day of the birth, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required by this chapter to be registered touching the birth of the child,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees:

(*2*) Provided that, where any person is not required to give information in the first instance, but is only required to give it in default of some other person, he or she shall not be punished if it is shown that he or she had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been duly given:

(*3*) Provided also that not more than one person shall be punished for failure to give such information:

(*4*) Provided also that, in the case of an illegitimate child, no person shall, as father of the child, be bound to give information concerning the birth, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall not enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father.

Penalty for failure to give information as to death.

[*Bengal Act IV of 1873, s. 8.*]

515. (*1*) Whoever,—

(*a*) being the nearest male relative of a person dying in the cantonment, and being present at the death or in attendance on the deceased during his last illness, or

(*b*) (in default of such relative) being a person in charge of the deceased immediately before his death, or

(*c*) (in default of such person) being the owner, grantee or occupier of the building or land in or on which the death occurred,

fails to give information to the Cantonment Magistrate, personally or in writing, within eight days next after the day of the death, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required by this chapter to be registered touching the death,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees:

(*2*) Provided that, where any person is not required to give information in the first instance,

but is only required to give it in default of some other person, he shall not be punished if it is shown that he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been duly given:

(*3*) Provided also that not more than one person shall be punished for failure to give such information:

(*4*) Provided also no person shall be bound to give the name of any female relative.

[*Bengal Act IV of 1873, s. 10.*] (627.) Penalty for false information as to birth or death.

516. Whoever knowingly makes, or causes to be made, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births or deaths kept under this chapter, any false statement touching any of the particulars required to be registered shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Clause* (26).] Entry of birth or death to be signed by informant.

517. (*1*) When an entry of a birth or death has been made under this chapter, the person giving information of the birth or death must sign the entry in the presence of the Cantonment Magistrate or of some servant of the Cantonment Authority appointed by the Cantonment Magistrate in this behalf.

(*2*) When the birth of an illegitimate child is registered, and the mother and the person acknowledging himself to be the father of the child jointly request that that person may be registered as the father, the mother and that person must both sign the entry in the presence of the Cantonment Magistrate or of some servant of the Cantonment Authority appointed by the Cantonment Magistrate in this behalf.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 403.*] (623.) Extract from register of births to be given to informant.

518. (*1*) Whenever any birth is registered under this chapter, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, upon the application of the person on whose information the registration was made, give to such person, free of charge, an extract from the register relating to such birth.

(*2*) The extract shall be in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall be signed by the Cantonment Magistrate.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 452.*] (624.) Correction of clerical errors in register of births or deaths.

519. Any clerical error which may at any time be discovered in a register of births or a register of deaths kept under this chapter may, upon proof that the same is an error, be corrected by the Cantonment Magistrate without any erasure of the original entry, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall attest the correction by his signature in the register.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 453.*] (625.) Alteration, or entry in register of birth, of name of child.

520. When the birth of any child has been registered under this chapter, and the name, if any, by which it was registered is altered, or

if it was registered without a name, when a name is given to it,

the Cantonment Magistrate may, upon proof that the name of the child has been altered or that a name has been given to it, cause the alteration in the name to be made or the name to be entered in the register without any erasure of the original entry, and shall in every such case attest the alteration or entry by his signature in the register.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 452 (3).*] No further alteration in registers.

521. Except as provided in sections 519 and 520, no alteration shall be made in any register of births or register of deaths kept under this chapter.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 249 (4).*] (626.) Power to search registers and require extract.

522. Any person may at all reasonable times, on payment of a fee of eight annas for each visit, search in the presence of the Cantoment Magistrate, or of any servant of the Cantonment Authority appointed by the Cantonment Magistrate in this behalf, any register of births or register of deaths kept under this chapter, and

may require the Cantonment Magistrate to give him an extract, signed by the Cantonment Magistrate, from any such register, relating to any birth or death registered therein, on payment of a further fee of eight annas in respect of each birth or death regarding which an extract is required.

CHAPTER XXXI. (a)

VERIFICATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 370.*] (668.) Provision, custody and use of local standards.

523. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority shall ascertain what denominations of weight and measure are in use in the cantonment, and shall provide such local standards as it may deem requisite for the purpose of verifying weights and measures of any of those denominations.

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority shall make such arrangements as it may think fit for the safe keeping of the said standards, and shall provide proper means for verifying weights and measures by comparison with the said standards, and for stamping weights and measures so verified.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 371.*] (669—671.) Appointment of servant of the Cantonment Authority to verify weights and measures, and duties of such servant.

524. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority shall, by public notice, fix the times and places at which a servant of the Cantonment Authority appointed by the Cantonment Magistrate in this behalf shall attend for the purpose of verifying weights and measures.

(*2*) The servant of the Cantonment Authority so appointed shall attend with the local standards in his custody at each time and place so fixed, and shall examine every weight or measure which is of the same denomination as one of such standards and is brought to him for the purpose of verification, and shall compare the same with that standard, and, if he finds the same correct, shall stamp it with a stamp of verification in such manner as to prevent fraud.

(*3*) The said servant of the Cantonment Authority shall enter in a book to be kept by him for the purpose minutes of every such verification, and shall, if required, give a certificate signed by him of every such stamping.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 32.*] (672, 673.) Power to deal with weights and measures differing from local standards.

525. The Cantonment Authority shall by public notice declare that any weight or measure of the same denomination as a local standard provided

(a) This chapter aims at preventing the use of false weights and measures, by the provision of approved standards, and by arranging for the regular comparison of weights and measures therewith.

under section 523 which does not agree with that standard shall be deemed to be false; and on conviction being had under Chapter XIII of the Indian Penal Code in respect of any such weight or measure, the same shall be forfeited and dealt with under the provisions of section 517 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

XLV of 1860.

X of 1882.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 33, and Clause (28).*] (856 (2), (b), 880.)

Power to enter shop and seize false weights and measures.

526. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, at any time during which a shop or other place for the sale of any article is open for business, enter into and inspect such place, and seize any weight or measure which there is reason to believe is false.

CHAPTER XXXII. [a]

PREVENTION OF GAMING.

[*Clause (31).*] (1018.)

Certain cantonments excluded from operation of chapter.

527. This chapter shall not apply [b]—

(*a*) to any cantonment situate in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council or the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or

(*b*) to any cantonment situate in the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Ajmere and British Baluchistan in which Act III of 1867 (*An Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses*) is for the time being in force.

Definitions.

528. In this chapter, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

[*Bombay Act I of 1890, s. 1.*]

[*Bombay Act I of 1890, s. 1.*] (1020.)

(*1*) "gaming" includes wagering;

(*2*) "instruments of gaming" include cards, dice, tables, cloths, boards, mechanical or other contrivances, boxes, receptacles, money, securities for money, cowries, counters, and any other article used as a means or subject of gaming; and

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 3.*] (1019.)

(*3*) "common gaming-house" means any enclosure, tent, room or place, whether public or private, in which instruments of gaming are kept or used for the profit or gain of the person owning, occupying, using or keeping such enclosure, tent, room or place, whether by way of charge for the use of the instruments of gaming or of the enclosure, tent, room or place, or otherwise howsoever.

[a] Gambling among the lower classes in cantonments is a source of much petty crime, and requires to be put down. There is no general Gambling Act for all India, and this chapter aims at providing a law for those cantonments not reached by the existing enactments on the subject. The sections are based on existing law and practice.

[b] The chapter will apply (1) to all cantonments in the Madras Presidency, and (2) to all cantonments in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Ajmere and British Baluchistan in which Act III of 1867 is not for the time being in force. To cantonments in the Bombay Presidency and Bengal, Bombay Act IV of 1887 and Bengal Act II of 1867 respectively can be extended.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 45.*] (1022.)

Penalty for keeping common gaming-house.

529. Whoever opens, keeps or uses, or permits to be used, any common gaming-house, or conducts or assists in conducting the business of any common gaming-house, or advances or furnishes money for gaming therein, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 46.*] (1023.)

Penalty for being found in common gaming-house.

530. Whoever is found gaming, or present for the purpose of gaming, in a common gaming-house shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days;

and any person found in any common gaming-house during any gaming or playing therein shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 42.*] (1030.)

Powers of entry in respect of gaming-houses.

531. If the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that any enclosed place or building is used as a common gaming-house, he may by his warrant give authority to any police-officer above the rank of constable to enter, with such assistance as may be found necessary, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, such place or building, and to arrest all persons and seize all instruments of gaming found therein, and to search all parts of such place or building, and also the persons found therein, and to demand the names and addresses of such persons.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 43.*] (1031.)

Evidence of gaming.

532. Any instruments of gaming found in any place or building entered or searched under the provisions of section 531, or on any person found therein, shall be evidence that such place or building is used as a common gaming-house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the police-officer or any of his assistants.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 44.*] (1032.)

Proof of playing for stakes unnecessary.

533. It shall not be necessary, in order to convict any person of keeping a common gaming-house, or of being concerned in the management of any common gaming-house, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager or stake.

[*Act III of 1867, s. 7.*] (1026.)

Penalty on person found in common gaming-house who refuses to give his name and address.

534. If any person found in a common gaming-house by a police-officer authorised under section 531 to enter therein, on being required by such police-officer or by the Cantonment Magistrate to give his name and address, refuses or neglects so to do, or gives a false name or address, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 47.*] (1027.)

Power to confiscate and destroy instruments of gaming.

535. On conviction of any person for keeping a common gaming-house, or being present therein for the purpose of gaming, all the instruments of gaming found therein may be destroyed by order of the Cantonment

Magistrate, and such Magistrate may order all or any of the other articles seized or the proceeds thereof, or all money seized, to be forfeited.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 48.*] (1028.)

Indemnification of witnesses.

536. Any person who has been concerned in gaming in contravention of this chapter, and who, on being examined as a witness before the Cantonment Magistrate on the trial of any person for a breach of any of the provisions of this chapter, makes true and faithful discovery to the best of his knowledge of all things as to which he is so examined, shall thereupon receive from the Cantonment Magistrate a certificate in writing to that effect, and shall be freed from all prosecutions under this chapter or under any other law for the time being in force for anything done before that time in respect of such gaming.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 50.*] (1029.)

Rewards to informers or police.

537. The Cantonment Magistrate may direct any portion, not exceeding one-half, of any fine levied under section 529 or section 530, and of the moneys or proceeds of articles ordered to be forfeited under section 535, to be paid to any informers or police-officers who have assisted in the detection of the offender.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 49.*] (1021.)

Saving of games of mere skill.

538. Nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall apply to any game of mere skill wherever played.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 72.*]

Penalty for gaming in street or public place.

539. (*1*) Whoever is found gaming in any street or public place, or present as a spectator of such gaming, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

(*2*) All instruments of gaming in respect of which any offence against this section has been committed shall be forfeited.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 51.*] (1025.)

Penalty for sharping.

540. Whoever, by any fraud or unlawful device or malpractice in playing with any instrument of gaming, or in bearing a part in the stakes, wagers or adventures, or in betting on the sides or hands of the players, or in wagering on the event, of any game, sport, pastime or exercise, wins from any other person for himself or for any other or others any sum of money or valuable thing, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

CHAPTER XXXIII. [a]

NUISANCES.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 75.*] (819.)

Penalty for drunkenness or riotous or indecent behaviour.

541. Whoever in any street or public place is found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, or is guilty of any riotous, disorderly or indecent behaviour, and whoever is guilty of any violent, disorderly or indecent behaviour in any police-office or police-station, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[a] The provisions in this chapter are those usual in municipalities.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (xix).*] (821.)

Penalty for using threatening or abusive language, &c.

542. Whoever in any street or public place uses any threatening, abusive or insulting words, or behaves in a threatening or insulting manner, or posts up or affixes or exhibits any indecent, threatening, abusive or insulting paper or drawing with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Madras Act III of 1889, s. 3 (11).*] (496, 820.)

Penalty for indecent exposure of person, &c.

543. Whoever in or by the side of any street or public place wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or commits a nuisance by easing himself, or having the care or custody of a child under seven years of age, omits to prevent such child from committing a nuisance as aforesaid, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (xxi), and Clause (12).*] (829 (1), (3).)

Penalty for begging.

544. (*1*) Whoever in any street or public place begs or applies for alms, or exposes or exhibits any sore, wound, bodily ailment or deformity with the object of exciting charity or of extorting alms, or seeks for or obtains alms by means of any false statement or pretence or by intimidation of any kind, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall apply to any person to whom alms are given by the custom of any religion, creed, sect, race or class, and who begs or applies for alms in the customary manner from those who are accustomed to give alms to him or to persons of the like description, unless such person causes annoyance to passers-by or to persons dwelling in the neighbourhood by his mode of begging or applying for alms.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (xx), and Clause (23).*] (830 (1).)

Penalty for soliciting for prostitution.

545. Whoever importunes, solicits or molests any person, or loiters, for the purpose of prostitution, or on behalf of a prostitute, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888 s. 64.*] (828 (1).)

Penalty for feloniously lurking about cantonment.

546. Whoever is found between sunset and sunrise—

(*a*) armed with any dangerous instrument with intent to commit an offence, or

(*b*) having his face covered or otherwise disguised with intent to commit an offence, or

(*c*) lying or loitering in any street or public place, being a reputed thief, and without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself, or

(*d*) having in his possession without lawful excuse any implement of house-breaking,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXXIII.—Nuisances.—Sections 547-557.)

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 107, and Clause (12).*] (427.)

Penalty for dangerous quarrying, blasting, cutting of timber or building.

547. Whoever quarries blasts, cuts timber or carries on building operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (xv), and Clause (12).*] (822.)

Penalty for playing music without permission.

548. Whoever beats a drum or tom-tom, blows a horn or trumpet, or beats or sounds any brass or other instrument or utensil, or plays any music, except at such times and places as are from time to time allowed by the Cantonment Authority, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Bengal Act II of 1866, s. 40 (11), and Clause (12).*] (740.)

Penalty for creating noise in street or public place so as to cause a nuisance.

549. Whoever by driving, dragging or pushing any vehicle with insufficiently greased wheels, or by singing or shouting, in any street or public place creates a noise which is reasonably calculated to cause annoyance to persons frequenting or residing or working in the neighbourhood shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 101, and Clause (12).*] (741.)

Penalty for discharging fire-arm, &c., or propelling vehicle, so as to frighten animals or cause annoyance.

550. Whoever—

(*a*) discharges a fire-arm, air-gun, blow-pipe or bow, or lets off fire-works or sends up a fireballoon, or flies a kite, or lights a bonfire, or sets fire to or burns any straw or other matter, or

(*b*) drives, drags or pushes any vehicle,

in such a manner as to frighten animals passing by, or to cause or be likely to cause annoyance or danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (xvi), and Clause (12).*] (823.)

Penalty for bill-sticking or defacing building or other property.

551. Whoever without the consent of the owner or occupier of the premises, or except at such public places or place as may from time to time be allowed by the Cantonment Authority, affixes, or causes to be affixed, any bill, notice or other paper upon any building, wall, fence, tree, post or other thing, or writes upon or defaces or marks any building, wall, fence, tree, post or thing, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Clause (12).*] (727, 728.)

Penalty for allowing certain animals to be at large.

552. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog, tiger, leopard, bear, snake or other dangerous animal which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers or persons frequenting or residing or working in the neighbourhood, neglects to restrain it, so that it shall not be at large in any street or public place without a muzzle or other proper means of rendering it harmless, and

whoever lets loose, or permits to be at large, or neglects to restrain, any animal, so that it becomes a cause of annoyance or intimidation to passengers or persons frequenting or residing or working in the neighbourhood, or to the public,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues;

and the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice require the owner or person in charge of the animal to efficiently restrain, or to remove or destroy, it within twenty-four hours from the service of the notice,

or he may, if no owner or person as aforesaid can be found, after the issue of a public notice signifying his intention, remove or destroy, or otherwise deal with the animal as may to him seem fit.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 213.*] (825.)

Power to destroy stray dogs.

553. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice appoint certain periods within which any dogs found straying which either are unmuzzled or are without a collar bearing the owner's name may be destroyed; and any dog found straying as aforesaid during any period so appointed may be destroyed by such person and in such manner as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct.

[*Bombay Act VI of 1873, ss. 63 and 74.*] (454.)

Penalty for storing or using night-soil or other offensive matter.

554. Whoever, except with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, stores or uses night-soil or any other manure or substance emitting an offensive smell shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

[*Clause (12).*]

Silos and ensilage.

555. Whoever constructs a silo, or feeds an animal on ensilage, except in a place authorised by the Cantonment Authority, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 348.*] (701.)

Penalty for drying skin so as to cause nuisance.

556. Whoever dries, or permits to be dried, the skin of any animal so as to cause a nuisance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 85.*] (817.)

Power to prohibit commission of public nuisance.

557. Subject to the control of the Local Government, the Cantonment Authority may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the cantonment anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance as defined in section 268 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXXIV.—Expulsion from Cantonments.—Sections 558-565.)

CHAPTER XXXIV. [a]

EXPULSION FROM CANTONMENTS.

[*Clause (23).*] (828—835, 839.)

Expulsion by Cantonment Magistrate.

558. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, order any person referred to in Part A of Schedule III to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours, and prohibit him from re-entering the cantonment without the written permission of the Commanding Officer.

(*2*) On the application of the medical officer in charge of a hospital maintained under Chapter XIX for the treatment of infectious or contagious disorders, the Cantonment Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, order any person referred to in Part B of Schedule III to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours, and prohibit him from re-entering the cantonment without the written permission of such medical officer.

[*Clause (23).*] (831, 838.)

Expulsion by Commanding Officer.

559. (*1*) If the Commanding Officer of a cantonment deems it expedient to exclude from the cantonment any person referred to in Part C of Schedule III, he may direct the Cantonment Magistrate to order such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours, and to prohibit him from re-entering the cantonment without the written permission of the Commanding Officer.

(*2*) If the Commanding Officer of a cantonment deems it expedient to exclude from the cantonment any person not referred to in Schedule III, he may direct the Cantonment Magistrate to order such person to remove from the cantonment within a time to be specified in the order, and to prohibit him from re-entering the cantonment without the written permission of the Commanding Officer.

[*Clause (23).*]

Order of expulsion to be recorded by Commanding Officer, and copy in certain cases to be forwarded to Officer Commanding the district.

560. (*1*) In every case in which the Commanding Officer of a cantonment sanctions or directs the removal and exclusion of a person from the cantonment, he shall record an order of expulsion.

(*2*) Whenever a Commanding Officer exercises the power conferred by section 559, sub-section (*2*), he shall forthwith forward a copy of the order of expulsion to the Officer Commanding the district, who may at any time, if he thinks fit, rescind the order.

[*Clause (23).*] (841.)

Record and disclosure of Commanding Officer's reasons for expulsion.

561. (*1*) The Commanding Officer shall not be bound to state his reasons for making any order of expulsion; but, whenever he does so, the reasons shall, unless the Commanding Officer otherwise directs, be mentioned in the order issued by the Cantonment Magistrate to the person concerned.

(*2*) In any case in which the Commanding Officer has not stated his reasons for making an order of expulsion, he shall not be bound to disclose those reasons except—

(*a*) to the Cantonment Magistrate, and

(*b*) on a requisition from any officer to whom the Commanding Officer is subordinate, to that officer.

(*3*) When a Commanding Officer discloses his reasons to any officer referred to in sub-section (*2*), he shall do so in official confidence, either in writing or verbally, as he may think fit.

[*Clause (23).*] (836.)

Method of proving convictions had outside cantonment.

562. In order to prove that any person has been convicted beyond the cantonment of any offence specified in clause (*3*), clause (*4*), clause (*5*), clause (*6*), clause (*9*) or clause (*12*) of Schedule III, or has been ordered beyond the cantonment to execute a bond for his good behaviour, it shall be necessary to prove his identity with the person who was so convicted or ordered, and to produce an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction was had or such order was made to be a copy of the sentence or order:

(See Act X of 1882, s. 511.)

Provided that in the case of a conviction of an offence, either a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted, or the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered, may be produced instead of such extract as aforesaid.

[*Clause (23).*]

Penalty for remaining in or returning to cantonment after expulsion.

563. If any person who has under section 558 or section 559 been ordered to remove from and prohibited from re-entering a cantonment remains in or re-enters that cantonment without such written permission as is mentioned in the section, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Clause (23).*] (843.)

Penalty for harbouring person who has been expelled from cantonment.

564. Whoever harbours or conceals in a cantonment any person who has under section 558 or section 559 been ordered to remove from and prohibited from re-entering that cantonment, and who has not obtained the written permission mentioned in the section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days:

Provided that no wife shall be punished for harbouring her husband.

Powers of Entry, Inspection and Search.

[*Clause (28).*] (873.)

Power to search for person expelled from cantonment.

565. Whenever the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that any person who has been ordered to remove from and prohibited from re-entering the cantonment is in or on any building or land within the cantonment, he may, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, at all reasonable times enter into and inspect such building or land and search for such person.

(a) The Cantonments Act, 1889, authorises the expulsion from cantonments of persons who may be generally classed as bad characters and disorderly. The subject has been dealt with in some detail in this chapter and Schedule III for administrative convenience.

Cantonment Code.

(Part V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Chapter XXXV.—Cognizable Offences.—Section 566.—Chapter XXXVI.—Appeals.—Sections 567-572.)—Chapter XXXVII.—Notices and other Documents.—Sections 573-576.)

PART V.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XXXV. (a)

COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

[*Clause* (28).] (905.)

566. The breach of any of the sections or parts of sections which are specified in the first column of Schedule IV shall be a cognizable offence.

Offences for which police-officer may arrest without warrant.

CHAPTER XXXVI. (b)

APPEALS.

[*Clause* (30).] (896, 901.)

567. (*1*) Any person aggrieved by an order, notice or decision described in the second column of Schedule V may appeal to the authority specified in that behalf in the third column of the same schedule:

Appeals when allowed and to whom to lie.

(*2*) Provided that no appeal shall lie from a decision of a Committee of Arbitration unless a dissent from the decision has been recorded by one of the members of the Committee on the president's report in the manner provided in section 126, sub-section (*2*).

[*Clause* (30).] (902.)

568. Where an appeal lies to the Commander-in-Chief, it shall be submitted to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, to be by him forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief with any remarks which he may think fit to make thereon.

Procedure in submitting appeal to Commander-in-Chief.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 91, and Clause* (30).] (896—898.)

569. (*1*) Every appeal must be made within the period specified in that behalf in the fourth column of Schedule V:

Time for appeal.

(*2*) Provided that the appellate authority may for sufficient cause extend any such period.

(*3*) The period specified in the fourth column of Schedule V as the time allowed for making an appeal shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, with respect to computing the period of limitation.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 91, and Clause* (30).] (899.)

570. (*1*) Except as provided in section 571, the order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying an order, notice or decision appealed against shall be final:

Order in appeal final except in certain cases.

(*2*) Provided that no order, notice or decision shall be confirmed, set aside or modified in appeal until the appellant and the authority or person making, issuing or giving the order, notice or decision have had an opportunity of being heard.

[*Clause* (30) (900.)

571. (*1*) When an appeal from an order made or notice given by the Cantonment Authority has been decided by the District Magistrate, the Cantonment Authority, if it is dissatisfied with the decision, may within thirty days from the date of the decision apply, through the Commander-in-Chief, to the Local Government, or to such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, for a review of such decision.

Cantonment Authority's power to apply for revision in certain cases.

(*2*) The provisions of this chapter with respect to appeals shall apply, so far as may be, to every application made and every decision given under sub-section (*1*).

[*Clause* (31).] (903, 904.)

572. Whenever an appeal has been instituted within the period specified in that behalf in the fourth column of Schedule V from any order, notice or decision, the Cantonment Magistrate shall suspend all action on such order, notice or decision pending the decision of the appeal; and, if the order, notice or decision is set aside on appeal, no further action shall be taken thereon.

Suspension of action pending appeal.

CHAPTER XXXVII. (a)

NOTICES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

Authentication and validation.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 131* (1).] (881.)

573. Every notice, order, requisition, license, written permission or other such document issued under the Cantonments Act, 1889, XIII of 1889, or under this Code, or under any rule made under this Code, shall be sufficiently authenticated by the signature of the authority or person required or authorised by the Act, Code or rule, as the case may be, to issue the same:

Authentication of notices and other documents.

Provided that every document issued by a Cantonment Authority shall be signed either by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or by the Cantonment Magistrate.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s.* 487.] (882.)

574. (*1*) Every notice, order, requisition, license, written permission or other such document required by this Code to bear the signature of any authority or person shall be deemed to be properly signed if it bears a facsimile of the signature of such authority or person stamped thereon.

Validation of facsimiles of signatures on notices and other documents.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall apply to a cheque drawn upon the Cantonment Fund.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 131* (5).] (883.)

575. No notice, order, requisition, license, written permission or other such document issued under this Code or under any rule made thereunder shall be invalid for defect of form.

Validation of notices and other documents.

Service.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 131, and Clause* (29).] (884.)

576. (*1*) Unless it is in this Code in any case otherwise expressly provided, any notice, order, requisition or other such document issued under this Code or any rule made thereunder may be served by being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, or by being left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be posted on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode or business.

Service of notices and other documents.

(*2*) If the usual place of abode or business of the person to whom the notice, order, requisition or document is addressed is not within the cantonment, it may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode or business.

(*3*) If the usual place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, any such notice, order, requisition or document addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(*4*) If the usual place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, any such notice, order, requisition or document addressed to him as such occupier may be served by posting it on some conspicuous part of the property.

(a) The offences here declared to be cognizable offences are those which are usually made so in Police and Municipal Acts.

(b) The right of appeal is granted as widely as is consistent with the effectual execution of orders, with a view to creating a feeling of protection against arbitrary acts on the part of individuals.

(a) The method adopted of enforcing executive orders issued under this Code is usually to empower certain authorities and persons to issue such orders by means of notices to do or not to do certain things, and to punish those who disobey the notices. The sections in this chapter aim, therefore, at making the authentication and service of notices complete, and at ensuring enforcement on the above lines of every order issued.

Procedure as to making and disposing of objections to notices is also laid down.

Cantonment Code.

(Part V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Chapter XXXVII.—Notices and other Documents.—Sections 577-582.)

[*Clause* (29). (885.)

577. The service of a notice, order, requisition or other such document on any agent of an absentee owner appointed or registered in accordance with Chapter XI shall be deemed to be service on the owner.

Service on agent of absentee owner.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 132.*] (886.)

578. When any notice is under the provisions of this Code to be given to or served on the owner or occupier of any property, and he is unknown, it may, unless it is in this Code otherwise expressly provided, be given or served—

Service of notice where owner or occupier is unknown.

(*a*) by delivering a written notice to some person on the property or, if there is no person on the property, to whom the notice can be delivered, by fixing it on some conspicuous part of the property, or

(*b*) by putting into the post a prepaid registered letter containing a written notice, and addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the property (naming it) in respect of which the notice is given without further name or description.

Publication.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 133.*] (887.)

579. (*1*) Unless it is in this Code in any case otherwise expressly provided, every public notice issued under this Code or under any rule made thereunder shall be published by proclamation or in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

Publication of public notices.

(*2*) Proclamation shall be by such method as the authority issuing the notice or the Cantonment Magistrate may deem to be the customary method; and if the proclamation, relates to land, it shall be further made by affixing a copy of the notice to some conspicuous spot in or near the land.

Enforcement.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 88.*] (888.)

580. (*1*) When any notice under this Code requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Code, the notice shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

Execution on failure to comply with notice.

(*2*) If the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land fails to comply with the terms of any notice issued under this Code requiring him to do any act upon or in respect to that building or land, the Cantonment Authority may, after six hours' notice, cause the act to be done by the Cantonment Magistrate or by any servant of the Cantonment Authority.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s.* 89.] (889.)

581. (*1*) When the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land is required under this Code by the Cantonment Authority to execute any work or do any thing, and makes default in complying with the requisition, and the Cantonment Authority executes the work or does the thing, the Cantonment Authority may recover the cost thereof from the person in default.

Recovery of costs of execution.

(*2*) If the person in default is the owner or grantee, the Cantonment Authority may, by way of additional remedy, recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-section from the rent due, or from time to time accruing due, from him to the owner or grantee of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or may otherwise recover such sum from the owner or grantee.

(*3*) An occupier shall not be required to pay under sub-section (*2*) any greater sum than the amount of rent—

(*a*) which is for the time being due from him to the owner or grantee, or

(*b*) which, after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the Cantonment Authority and notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner or grantee,

unless he refuses, on application to him by the Cantonment Authority, truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable;

but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the Cantonment Authority from the occupier exceeds the rent which was due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(*4*) All money recoverable by a Cantonment Authority under this section may be recovered either by suit or, on application to the Cantonment Magistrate in his judicial capacity, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and, if payable by the owner or grantee of immoveable property, shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(*5*) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner or grantee and an occupier.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s.* 234.] (368.)

582. If any building or part of a building be taken down, or if any building-materials be removed, by the Cantonment Authority under this Code, it may sell the materials taken down or removed and apply the proceeds of the sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall on demand restore to the owner any surplus arising from the sale.

Sale of building-materials taken down or removed by Cantonment Authority.

Objections.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, ss. 176 and 177.*] (892, 893.)

583. Any person who is required by any notice issued under this Code to execute any work or do any thing may, instead of executing the work or doing the thing required, prefer an objection in writing to the Cantonment Authority against such requisition within five days from the service or publication of the notice, or, if the time within which he is required to comply with the requisition is less than five days, then within such time.

Power to prefer objection to requisition.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, ss. 176 and 177.*] (892, 893.)

584. (*1*) Except as provided in sub-section (*2*), every such objection shall be heard and disposed of by the Cantonment Magistrate.

Hearing of objections.

(*2*) If it is alleged in the objection that the cost of executing the work or doing the thing required will exceed three hundred rupees, the objection shall be heard and disposed of—

(*a*) where there is a Cantonment Committee, by the Committee at a meeting, or,

(*b*) where a Cantonment Committee does not exist or cannot be convened, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment,

unless the Cantonment Magistrate certifies that such cost will not exceed three hundred rupees, in which case the objection shall be heard and disposed of by the Cantonment Magistrate:

(*3*) Provided that in any case in which the Cantonment Magistrate has certified as aforesaid, and the objection has in consequence been heard and disposed of by the Cantonment Magistrate, the person making the objection may, if the requisition made upon him is not withdrawn on the hearing of his objection, pay in the said sum of three hundred rupees to the Cantonment Authority as the cost of executing the work or doing the thing required; whereupon such person shall be relieved of all further liability and obligation in respect of executing the work or doing the thing required, and in respect of paying the expenses thereof; and

the Cantonment Authority shall cause the work to be executed or the thing required to be done, and may exercise all powers necessary therefor.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 178.*] (894.)

585. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate, the Cantonment Committee or the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, as the case may be, shall, after hearing any objection and making any inquiry which he or it may deem necessary, record an order withdrawing, modifying or making absolute the requisition against which the objection was preferred; and,

Order on objection.

if such order does not withdraw the requisition, it shall specify the time within which the requisition shall be carried out, which shall be not less than the shortest time stated in the original requisition.

(*2*) No order made as aforesaid shall operate as a bar to any appeal allowed by Chapter XXXVI from any notice.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 179.*] (895.)

586. Notice of any order made under section 585 shall be served, in the manner provided in this chapter, on the person making the objection, and such notice shall be deemed to be a requisition duly made under this Code to execute the work or do the thing required.

Notice of such order.

Penalties.

587. (*1*) Whoever—

Penalty for disobedience to orders where not punishable under any other section.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 1.12.*] (891.)

(*a*) disobeys any lawful direction or requisition given or made by notice under any of the powers conferred by this Code, or

(*b*) fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given to him under any of those powers,

shall, if the disobedience or failure is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues:

(*2*) Provided that, when the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done, and no time is specified in this Code, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Code:

(359, 406.)

(*3*) Provided also that no person shall be punished for disobeying any notice issued under section 129 requiring him to act as agent of an absentee owner or show cause why he should not be required so to act, or for failing to comply with any requisition made by notice under section 144.

588. Whoever unlawfully removes, destroys, defaces or otherwise obliterates any notice or other document put up or exhibited under this Code shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalty for destroying or defacing public notice.

[*Madras Act 1 of 1884, s. 432.*] (556, 652, 654, 683, 694, 711, 749, 826.)

CHAPTER XXXVIII. (a)

MISCELLANEOUS.

589. The Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, make compensation out of the Cantonment Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any power vested in the Cantonment Authority, the Cantonment Magistrate or the servants of the Cantonment Authority by or under this Code.

General power to pay compensation out of Cantonment Fund.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 90 (1).*] (910, 1000.)

590. If any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the Cantonment Authority is required by any provision of this Code to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or, in default of agreement, in the manner provided by the Land-acquisition Act, 1870, sections 3, 8 to 42 (both inclusive), 51 to 53 (both inclusive) and 56 to 59 (both inclusive), so far as they can be made applicable.

Settlement of amount where dispute arises in certain cases in which compensation is compulsory.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 90 (2).*] (911.)

X of 1870.

(a) The matters provided for by this chapter are dealt with in the manner usual in municipalities.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 420.*] (913.)

591. If, through any act, neglect or default on account of which any person has been fined under this Code, any damage to the property of the Government has been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage as well as to pay such fine; and

Damage to Government property to be made good.

the amount of such damage shall be determined by the Magistrate by whom such person has been fined; and,

in default of payment of the amount of such damage on demand, the same may be levied in the same manner as a fine.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, ss. 181 and 182.*] (912.)

592. Whenever any expenses are required by or under this Code to be paid by the owners, grantees or occupiers of any buildings or land, and there is more than one owner, grantee or occupier, the Cantonment Magistrate may, in any case in which apportionment is not expressly authorised by this Code, apportion such expenses among such of the owners, grantees or occupiers as are known in such manner as to him may seem fit.

Power to apportion expenses payable by owners, grantees or occupiers.

[*Clause (31).*] 914, 953, 992.)

593. (*1*) Whenever any person is punished with fine under any section specified in the first column of Schedule VI, the Magistrate may award any portion, not exceeding one-half of the amount realised, of the fine to the person on whose information the conviction was had.

Rewards to informers.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any other section under which the whole or any portion of a fine may be awarded to any person.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 488, and Clause (28)*] (844.)

594. The Cantonment Magistrate by himself, or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner or grantee of any building or land, enter into or upon such building or land at all reasonable times, with or without assistants or workmen,

General power of entry and inspection.

in order to make any inspection or survey, or execute any work, or do any act which is authorised by or is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Code or any rule made thereunder

in any case in which such entry is not expressly authorised by this Code.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 67.*] (847.)

595. When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Code, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and

Precautions to be observed in entering dwelling.

before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman who, according to custom, does not appear in public, is entered under this Code, verbal notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

596. Whoever obstructs or molests

Penalty for obstructing person employed by Cantonment Authority or Cantonment Magistrate.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 396.*] (848.)

any person employed by the Cantonment Authority or the Cantonment Magistrate (not being a person declared by section 46 of this Code to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code), or XLV of 1860.

any person with whom the Cantonment Authority or the Cantonment Magistrate may have contracted under the provisions of this Code,

in the performance of any duty or the exercise of any power under or by virtue of this Code,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

597. Any power conferred by this Code on a Local Government, Commander-in-Chief, Officer Commanding a district, Cantonment Authority, Sanitary Officer or Cantonment Magistrate may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Powers to be exercisable from time to time.

[*Clause (31).*]

598. When a notification under the Cantonments Act, 1889, or this Code has been published at length in an official Gazette or in Army Orders, it shall be sufficient in any subsequent notification to the same effect in such Gazette or Orders to refer to the number, date and subject of the previous notification.

Method of framing notifications.

[*Clause (31).*] (9.) XIII of 1889.

599. The forms numbered 6 to—* respectively in Schedule I, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

Use of forms numbered 6 to—* in Schedule I.

[*Clause (31).*]

600. No proceeding taken or thing done under this Code shall be questioned on account of any casual vacancy in a Cantonment Committee, Sub-Committee or Joint Committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 147.*] (118—120, 423.)

SCHEDULE I.

FORMS.

(1) BOND TO BE EXECUTED BY SURETIES. (186.)

(See section 38.)

Whereas A. B., the Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment, has agreed to appoint C. D. to be (*or* agreed to retain C. D. in the appointment of) on our becoming sureties for the true and faithful performance of his duties as , and for his accounting to the said A. B. and his successors in office for all moneys or securities for money whatsoever which he, the said C. D., shall receive or be entrusted with by virtue of his office as so long as he continues in such office;

* These forms will be prepared hereafter.

Cantonment Code.

(Schedule I.—Form 2.—Invitation to Tender. Form 3.—Notice of Auction.)

Be it known that we, E. F. and G. H., are held and firmly bound to the said A. B. in the sum of rupees to be paid to the said A. B. or his successors in office, for which payment to be well and truly made we each of us bind ourselves and each of our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents, and to further secure which payment we hereby deposit with the said A. B. and his successors in office *(here specify the sum deposited, or, as the case may be, the nature of the security deposited, with a description thereof sufficient to identify the same)* :

The condition of the above-written obligation being such that if the said C. D. shall truly and faithfully perform his duties as , and shall from time to time and at all times account for, render and deliver in such manner and to such person as he may by the said A. B., or his successors in office, be required all moneys and securities for money whatsoever which he, the said C. D., may receive or be entrusted with by virtue of his office as ,

and shall not embezzle, withhold, destroy or anywise injure any such moneys or securities for money as aforesaid, then the above-written obligation shall be utterly void, otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

E. F.

G. H.

(178, 179(1).) (2) INVITATION TO TENDER.

(See section 74.)

1. Tenders are hereby invited for

2. Documents showing the conditions to be complied with by the person whose tender is accepted may be seen at (*place*) at (*time*) on (*day*).

*3. Blank forms of tender can be obtained at (*place*)* at (*price*) each.

4. Tenders must be sent to (*place*) on or before (*time*) on (*day*)..

*5. The sum of Rupees in cash must accompany each tender as earnest-money.

*6. The sum of Rupees in (*nature of security*) must be deposited on or before the (*date*) as security for the fulfilment of the contract in the event of the tender being accepted.

*7. The earnest-money will be forfeited to the Government and the provisional acceptance of a tender *ipso facto* revoked if the security hereby required is not deposited on or before the date mentioned above.

*8. The Cantonment Magistrate will refuse to receive any tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover bearing such superscription as shall enable him to clearly understand what contract the tender is for.

* The clauses marked with asterisks should be struck out where blank forms of tender are not supplied or are issued free of charge, or where earnest money or security is not required, as the case may be (see section 75), or where sealed superscribed covers are not required.

9. The Cantonment Magistrate will refuse to accept any tender which is not accompanied by a declaration that the person making it does not belong to, and is not directly or indirectly connected with, the service of the Cantonment Authority or of the Government. If any such declaration is found to be untrue, any contract based on the tender will be liable to rescission by the Cantonment Magistrate, and the contractor will have no claim to compensation in respect of such rescission.

10. All tenders will be opened by (*name*) at (*place*) at (*time*) on (*day*).

11. The authority to accept a tender vests in the Cantonment Magistrate, who will at his discretion accept the highest (*or* lowest, *as the case may be*) or any other tender, or reject any or all tenders submitted.

(*Signed*) A. B.,
Cantonment Magistrate.

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(3) NOTICE OF AUCTION. (161, 168, 186.)

(See section 74.)

1. An auction will be held by (*name*) at (*place*) at (*time*) on (*day*).

2. The following will be put up for sale, namely :

(*here specify the property for sale, or the right or privilege for which it is proposed to grant a lease or license*).

3. Particulars as to the property (*or* right *or* privilege, *as the case may be*) offered for sale may be ascertained on application to (*name*) at (*place*) at (*time*) on (*day*).

4. The authority to conclude the sale vests in the Cantonment Magistrate, who will at his discretion accept the highest (*or* lowest, *as the case may be*) or any other bid, or reject all the bids, or postpone the auction to such day, hour and place as he may think fit.

5. If any bid is made directly or indirectly by any person who belongs to, or is directly or indirectly connected with, the service of the Cantonment Authority or of the Government, any contract based on that bid will be liable to rescission by the Cantonment Magistrate, and the contractor will have no claim to compensation in respect of such rescission.

*6. Payment for property (*or* rights *or* privileges, *as the case may be*) bought at the auction must be made (*time or times*).

*7. The sum of Rupees in (*nature of security*) must be deposited on or before the (*date*) as security for such payment.

*8. The sum of Rupees must be paid as compensation if the purchaser fails to carry out the contract.

(*Signed*) A. B.,
Cantonment Magistrate.

* The clauses marked with asterisks should be struck out where no time for payment, or no security, or no compensation money, as the case may be, is fixed (see section 77).

Cantonment Code.

(Schedule I.—Form 4.—Registration of Births. Form 5.—Registration of Deaths.)

(4) REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

(See section 513).

189 . Births in the Cantonment.

Number.	When born.	Nationality or caste.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of father.	Profession of father.	Signature, description and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Cantonment Magistrate.

(5) REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

(See section 513).

189 . Deaths in the Cantonment.

Number.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of death.	Residence at time of death.	Residence previous to last illness.	Signature, description and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Cantonment Magistrate.

Cantonment Code.

(Schedule II.—Instructions for the guidance of the public in case of fire. Schedule III.—Persons who may be expelled from cantonments.)

SCHEDULE II.

(808.) INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE PUBLIC IN CASE OF FIRE.

(*See section 416.*)

1. The first thing to do at a fire is to rescue any person in danger.

2. The next thing to do is to prevent the fire from spreading, and, if there is danger of its doing so, the buildings adjoining those on fire should be pulled down or soaked with water before those actually on fire are touched.

3. While a fire is still small, it can be easily put out by throwing earth or dust or a blanket or heavy cloth on it. It is a good thing to keep a box of earth in every room in a house liable to catch fire.

4. When a person is on fire, wrap him up in the nearest blanket, rug, carpet, curtain or heavy cloth available, and, if possible, roll him round in it.

5. When a house is on fire, if possible shut all the doors and windows before leaving it.

6. If smoke is choking or the heat is very great, when entering or leaving a burning house crawl on the hands and knees, because breathing is then easiest in this position.

7. When entering, and if possible when leaving, a burning house, draw a wet rag or piece of flannel over the mouth, and the breathing will be easy.

8. No crowd should gather close to a fire, because this prevents the firemen from working.

9. When buildings are thatched with grass or roofed with bamboo shingles, fire always catches in small patches at first; but, if there are people on the roof, these patches are easily beaten out with sticks or branches of trees, or put out with small quantities of water.

10. In saving property, watch the wind, and take the property either towards the wind or to one side of the direction in which it blows. Never take property in the direction of the wind.

11. Look out for thieves and help the police to catch them.

12. People who are helping at a fire should do exactly what the person in command tells them. Help is only obstruction if every person does as he may think best.

SCHEDULE III.

PERSONS WHO MAY BE EXPELLED FROM CANTONMENTS.

(*See sections 558 and 559.*)

PART A.—PERSONS WHO MAY BE EXPELLED BY THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE WITH THE PREVIOUS SANCTION OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE CANTONMENT.

1. Disorderly persons.

(828 (2), 829 (2), 830 (2).) (1) Any person who is convicted in the cantonment of an offence against section 544, section 545 or section 546.

(2) Any person, being the keeper or the agent or servant of the keeper of a shop or place where spirituous or fermented liquor is sold by retail, or a private sarai, or a place of public entertainment, or any other building or place to which the public resorts, who is convicted in the cantonment of permitting drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour, or of suffering gaming, or of permitting prostitutes, disorderly persons or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein. (*See Act XIII of 1856, s. 53, and Act XLVIII of 1860, s. 11.*) (831 (1).)

(3) Any person who is convicted in the cantonment, or who is proved to have been convicted beyond the cantonment, under this Code or under any other law for the time being in force,— (832 (1).)

(*a*) of opening, keeping, using, or permitting to be used, a common gaming-house, or conducting, or assisting in conducting, the business of a common gaming-house, or

(*b*) of advancing or furnishing money for gaming in a common gaming-house, or

(*c*) on more than one occasion of gaming, or being present for the purpose of gaming, in a common gaming-house, or

(*d*) on more than one occasion of winning from any other person, for himself or for any other or others, any sum of money or valuable thing by any fraud or unlawful device or malpractice in playing with any instrument of gaming, or in bearing a part in the stakes, wagers or adventures, or in betting on the sides or hands of the players, or in wagering on the event, of any game, sport, pastime or exercise.

2. Persons who have been convicted of offences against Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(833.) (4) Any person who is convicted in the cantonment, or who is proved to have been convicted beyond the cantonment, of any offence against any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely:

(*a*) section 381 or 382 (theft), or

(*b*) section 386, 387, 388 or 389 (extortion), or

(*c*) section 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401 or 402 (robbery and dacoity), or

(*d*) section 408 (criminal breach of trust), or

(*e*) section 411, 412, 413 or 414 (receiving stolen property), or

(*f*) section 429, 436 or 440 (mischief), or

(*g*) section 449, 450, 451, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460 or 462 (criminal trespass).

Cantonment Code.

(Schedule III.—Persons who may be expelled from Cantonments.)

(833.) (5) Any person who is convicted on more than one occasion in the cantonment, or who is proved to have been convicted on more than one occasion beyond the cantonment, of any offence against any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely:

(*a*) section 379 or 380 (theft), or

(*b*) section 384 or 385 (extortion), or

(*c*) section 403 or 404 (criminal misappropriation of property), or

(*e*) section 406, 407 or 409 (criminal breach of trust), or

(*g*) section 417, 418, 419 or 420 (cheating), or

(*h*) section 427, 428, 430, 431, 432 or 435 (mischief).

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58. *3. Persons who have been convicted of offences against section 156 of the Army Act.*

(834.) (6) Any person who is convicted in the cantonment, or who is proved to have been convicted beyond the cantonment, of any of the following offences against section 156 of the Army Act, that is to say, of—

(*a*) buying, exchanging, taking in pawn, detaining or receiving from a soldier or any person acting on his behalf, on any pretence whatsoever, or

(*b*) soliciting or enticing any soldier to sell, exchange, pawn or give away, or

(*c*) assisting or acting for a soldier in selling, exchanging, pawning or making away with, or

(*d*) being in possession of or keeping when stolen, bought, exchanged, taken in pawn, obtained or received as aforesaid,

any of the following property, namely, any arms, ammunition, equipments, instruments, regimental necessaries or clothing, any military decorations of an officer or soldier, any furniture, bedding, blankets, sheets, utensils or stores in regimental charge, or any provisions or forage issued for the use of an officer or soldier or his horse, or of any horse employed in Her Majesty's service, or

(*e*) of receiving, detaining or having in his possession the identity certificate or life certificate of a person entitled to a military pension or to reserve pay, as a pledge or security for a debt, or with a view to obtain payment from the pensioner or person entitled to the pay of a debt due either to himself or to any other person.

X of 1882. *4. Persons who have been ordered under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to execute a bond for their good behaviour.*

(835.) (7) Any person who has been ordered in the cantonment, or who is proved to have been ordered beyond the cantonment, under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to execute a bond for his good behaviour.

Explanation.—In addition to the cases specified in section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, a person may, under the provisions of the Burma Gaming Act, 1884, be ordered to execute a bond for his good behaviour if he earns his livelihood, wholly or in part, by carrying on, or assisting in carrying on, the game of *ti* or any game or pretended game of a like nature. XVI of 1884.

PART B.—PERSONS WHO MAY BE EXPELLED BY THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, WITH THE PREVIOUS SANCTION OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE CANTONMENT, ON THE APPLICATION OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE OF A HOSPITAL FOR DANGEROUS DISORDERS.

(839.) (8) Any person in respect of whom the medical officer in charge of a hospital maintained under Chapter XIX for the treatment of infectious or contagious disorders certifies in writing to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment that he is suffering, or is supposed by such medical officer to be suffering, from an infectious disorder, and who either refuses to go to the hospital, or, having gone to the hospital, leaves it before such medical officer has pronounced him to be free from the disorder.

PART C.—CERTAIN PERSONS WHO MAY BE EXPELLED BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE CANTONMENT.

(831 (3).) (9) Any person who is convicted in the cantonment, or who is proved to have been convicted beyond the cantonment, under section 136 of the Indian Penal Code, of harbouring an officer, soldier or sailor, knowing or having reason to believe that he has deserted. XLV of 1860.

(831 (3).) (10) Any person who is convicted in the cantonment, under section 564 of this Code, of harbouring or concealing any person who has been ordered to remove from and prohibited from re-entering the cantonment.

(831 (4) & (5).) (11) Any person, not being subject to military law and not being a soldier's wife, who is convicted in the cantonment of an offence against section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, or who has been so convicted on more than one occasion of an offence against section 14 of that Act. XIII of 1889.

(831 (6).) (12) Any person who has been convicted, under section 48 of Act XIII of 1856 (*an Act for regulating the Police in the town of Bombay*) or section 33 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, or section 67 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, or under any other similar enactment for the time being in force, of introducing, or attempting to introduce, into any fort, military barrack, guard-room or encampment, or on board any vessel of war belonging to Her Majesty, any spirituous or fermented liquor or intoxicating drug or preparation without the license in writing of the Commanding Officer. Ben. IV of 1866. Mad. III of 1888.

Cantonment Code.

(Schedule IV.—Cognizable Offences.)

SCHEDULE IV.

COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

(See section 566.)

1	2
Section or part.	Subject.
160	Allowing offensive matter to flow or be put upon street or public place.
165, sub-section (3).	Depositing, or causing or permitting to be deposited, offensive matter or rubbish in a place not prescribed by a notice issued under section 165, sub-section (1).
192, clause (c).	Doing an act within a catchment area whereby injury may arise to any source of public water-supply, or whereby the water thereof may be fouled or rendered less wholesome.
195	Bathing or washing at public well or spring so as to foul the water.
196	Fouling source of public water-supply used for drinking purposes.
206	Obstructing or diverting water belonging to water-works.
209	Trespassing on water-works.
210	Damaging water-works.
255	Using private slaughter-house after notice of closure.
271	Carrying on an offensive or dangerous trade, or selling medicines, &c., or keeping an animal for profit, without a license.
273	Feeding an animal on filth, or dealing with filth for that purpose, or permitting an animal to graze in prohibited place.
278	Buying or taking pledge from child.
299	Introducing liquor or drug into hospital.
302	Inoculating with small-pox.
303	Entering cantonment after inoculation.
319	Obstructing vaccinator in his duties.
334	Use of public conveyance by infected person.
335	Using public conveyance for carriage of infected corpse.
349	Making or selling food, &c., by person suffering from contagious leprosy or an infectious disorder.
368	Disposing of corpse at unauthorised place or exhuming corpse.
375	Improperly carrying corpse along street or public place.
376	Depositing corpse in street or public place.
389	Using an unauthorised building as a sarai.
419	Letting off fireworks, sending up fire-balloon or lighting bonfire without permission.
427	Altering, obstructing or encroaching upon street or public place.
428, sub-section (3).	Contravening order, &c., regarding conduct of procession or public assembly.
429, sub-section (1).	Injuring or disturbing direction-post, lamp or lamp-post.
432	Rash driving or riding.
433	Disregarding the rule of the road.
434	Driving or riding contrary to public notice.
435	Causing mischief or obstruction in driving animal.
436	Not removing elephant or camel on approach of horse or bullock cart.
437	Driving without a sufficient light.
438	Driving vehicle without proper means of control.
439	Permitting child to control animal or vehicle.
440	Leaving vehicle or animal unattended.
441	Obstructing thoroughfare.
442	Obstructing footway.
443	Making or repairing vehicle, cleaning or exposing for show, hire or sale an animal or vehicle, or training or exercising an animal, at unauthorized place or time.
444	Carrying article projecting beyond vehicle.
457, sub-section (2).	Destroying, &c., distinguishing number on estate.
473	Injuring public land or water.
474	Making excavation without permission.
477, sub-section (2).	Felling tree without permission.
539	Allowing infected animal in street, &c.
541	Bringing infected animal into cantonment.
542	Grazing animal without control or unauthorizedly on cantonment land.
494	Gaming in street or public place.
501	Drunkenness or riotous or indecent behaviour.
511	Using threatening or abusive language, &c.

Cantonment Code.

(Schedule V.—Appeals.)

1	2	1	2
Section or part.	Subject.	Section or part.	Subject.
543	Indecent exposure of person, &c.	551	Bill-sticking or defacing building or other property.
544	Begging.	552	Allowing animal to be at large.
546	Feloniously lurking about cantonment.	554	Storing or using night-soil or other offensive matter.
547	Dangerous quarrying, blasting, cutting of timber or building.	563	Remaining in or returning to cantonment after expulsion.
548	Playing music without permission.	564	Harbouring person who has been expelled from cantonment.
549	Creating noise in street or public place so as to cause a nuisance.	588	Destroying or defacing public notice.
550	Discharging fire-arm, &c., or propelling vehicle, so as to frighten animals or cause annoyance.		

SCHEDULE V.

APPEALS.

(See sections 567 and 569.)

1	2	3	4
Section.	Order, notice or decision.	Appellate Authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
14, sub-section (3).	President's refusal to permit a motion, or amendment of a motion, to be discussed at a meeting of a Cantonment Committee.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from date of meeting.
36, clause (a).	Cantonment Authority's order dismissing a servant not in employment at the commencement of this Code for having a share or interest in a contract made by or on behalf of the Cantonment Authority.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from date of order.
36, clause (c).	Cantonment Authority's order dismissing a servant not in employment at the commencement of this Code on the ground that he is related to another servant of the Cantonment Authority.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from date of order.
72	Cantonment Magistrate's order rescinding a contract.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from date of order.
93	Cantonment Authority's notice requiring a grantee to let a house not already occupied by a military officer to a military officer.	Commander-in-Chief	Thirty days from service of notice.
94	Cantonment Authority's notice requiring a departmental military officer to vacate a house in favour of a regimental officer, or requiring a regimental officer to vacate a house in favour of a departmental military officer.	Commander-in-Chief	Thirty days from service of notice.
95, sub-section (3).	Cantonment Authority's notice requiring a grantee to let a house to a civil officer.	Commander-in-Chief	Thirty days from service of notice.

Cantonment Code.

(*Schedule V.—Appeals.*)

1	2	3	4
Section.	Order, notice or decision.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
120	Commanding Officer's order refusing to convene a Committee of Arbitration.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from date of order.
122	Commanding Officer's order rejecting a person nominated a member of a Committee of Arbitration on the ground of such person being interested in the matter under reference.	Commander-in-Chief .	Fifteen days from date of order.
125	Committee of Arbitration's decision ...	Commander-in-Chief .	Fifteen days from date of decision.
127, sub-section (*1*).	Cantonment Magistrate's notice requiring a grantee to make repairs in accordance with the decision of a Committee of Arbitration.	Commander-in-Chief .	Fifteen days from service of notice.
129, sub-section (*1*).	Cantonment Magistrate's notice requiring a person to act as agent of an absentee owner or show cause why he should not be required so to act.	District Magistrate .	Thirty days from service of notice.
155, sub-section (*1*).	Cantonment Authority's notice to provide a privy or urinal, or additional privies or urinals.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from service of notice.
155, sub-section (*2*).	Cantonment Authority's notice to provide latrines and urinals, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from service of notice.
158, sub-section (*1*).	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove an insanitary private latrine or urinal.	Officer Commanding the district.	Seven days from service of notice.
159	Cantonment Authority's notice to cleanse, purify, repair, alter or put in good order a private privy, latrine or urinal.	Officer Commanding the district.	Seven days from service of notice.
173, sub-section (*1*).	Cantonment Authority's order for discontinuing or destroying a drain.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from date of order.
174	Cantonment Authority's notice to construct or lay a drain.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from service of notice.
175	Cantonment Authority's notice requiring a group or block of buildings to be drained by a combined operation.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
175	Cantonment Authority's notice apportioning the expenses of a combined drainage operation.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
176	Cantonment Authority's notice requiring a person to permit an owner or grantee to carry a drain into, through or under land belonging to or occupied by such person.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
199	Cantonment Authority's notice to stop the use of a source of private water-supply for drinking purposes, or to close, enclose or fence the same.	Officer Commanding the district.	Seven days from service of notice.
227	Cantonment Authority's notice to close a private market for failure to comply with requisition.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from service of notice.
228, sub-section (*1*).	Cantonment Authority's notice to close a private market, or any portion thereof, which is unfit for the purposes of a market or is a nuisance.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from service of notice.

Cantonment Code.

(*Schedule V.—Appeals.*)

1	2	3	4
Section.	Order, notice or decision.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
231	Cantonment Magistrate's order expelling a person from a market.	Officer Commanding the district.	Seven days from date of order.
247	Cantonment Authority's notice to close a private slaughter-house for failure to comply with requisition.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from service of notice.
248, sub-section (*1*).	Cantonment Authority's notice to close a private slaughter-house, or any portion thereof, which is unfit for the purposes of a slaughter-house or is a nuisance.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from service of notice.
251	Cantonment Magistrate's order expelling a person from a slaughter-house.	Officer Commanding the district.	Seven days from date of order.
268	Cantonment Authority's notice to discontinue the use of a place for carrying on an offensive or dangerous trade, or to use any such place in a specified manner.	Officer Commanding the district.	Seven days from service of notice.
312	Cantonment Magistrate's order directing compliance with a notice issued by a superintendent of vaccination.	District Magistrate .	Seven days from date of order.
383	Cantonment Magistrate's order refusing to register a sarai.	District Magistrate .	Thirty days from date of order.
386	Cantonment Authority's notice to discontinue the use of a building as a private sarai.	District Magistrate .	Thirty days from service of notice.
447	Cantonment Authority's notice to alter or demolish a building and remove materials.	District Magistrate .	Fifteen days from service of notice.
449	Cantonment Authority's notice to pull down or otherwise deal with a building erected or re-built without permission over a main, or over a public watercourse, water-pipe, drain or culvert.	District Magistrate .	Fifteen days from service of notice.
453	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove or alter a projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against or in front of a building.	District Magistrate .	Fifteen days from service of notice.
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460, sub-section (*1*).	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove, alter or otherwise deal with an insanitary hut or shed.	Officer Commanding the district.	Seven days from service of notice.
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470	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove or repair a ruinous or dangerous building, wall or structure, or anything affixed thereto.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from service of notice.
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559	Cantonment Magistrate's order expelling a person from a cantonment by direction of the Commanding Officer.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from date of order.
591	Cantonment Magistrate's order assessing damage done to Government property.	District Magistrate .	Thirty days from date of order.
592	Cantonment Magistrate's order apportioning expenses payable by owners, grantees or occupiers.	District Magistrate .	Thirty days from date of order.

SCHEDULE VI.

REWARDS TO INFORMERS.

(*See section 593.*)

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192, clause (*c*).	Doing an act within a catchment area whereby injury may arise to any source of public water-supply, or whereby the water thereof may be fouled or rendered less wholesome.	338	Neglecting to disinfect public conveyance after carrying infected person or corpse.
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209	Trespassing on water-works.	457, sub-section (*2*).	Destroying, &c., distinguishing number on estate.
210	Damaging water-works.		
253	Opening private slaughter-house without permission.	473	Injuring public land or water.
254	Using unauthorized slaughter-house.	474	Making excavation without permission.
255	Using private slaughter-house after notice of closure.	540	Sharping.
258, sub-section (*1*).	Slaughtering elsewhere than at a lawful slaughter-house, or selling the meat of an animal so slaughtered.	551	Bill-sticking, or defacing building or other property.
273	Feeding an animal on filth, or dealing with filth for that purpose, or permitting an animal to graze in prohibited place.	563	Remaining in or returning to cantonment after expulsion.
278	Buying or taking pledge from child.	564	Harbouring person who has been expelled from cantonment.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 25th June 1892.

It will be remembered that at the close of last week the favourable conditions which had resulted in general rain throughout the Indian region were disappearing. The monsoon currents were withdrawing and becoming weaker on each side of India, and rainfall was lighter and less general. This change has continued during the week under review and increased in intensity as the week has progressed, so that by the close of the week the greater parts of Northern and Central India were without rain. This result was in part due to the abnormal weakness of the monsoon currents on either side of India, and in part to the fact that the arm of low pressure which ordinarily exists over the southern side of the Gangetic plain was pushed during the week under review close alongside the hills, so that no easterly current could pass from the Bay into North-Western India.

The chart of the 19th showed low pressure areas—one over Sind, and a second over Oudh and Bengal, while the highest readings were in the extreme south. Pressure differences were smaller than usual over the Peninsula, and the winds on the West Coast, instead of being strong from the westward, were light and variable. Southerly winds prevailed over the head of the Bay and easterly winds at a few places in Bengal, but all over the Gangetic plain and the central parts of the country the direction was westerly. Rain was reported generally over the Peninsula, Burma, and East Bengal, while showers were reported from the Central Provinces and the north of the Punjab. The amounts were moderate or small. Elsewhere there was no rain. On the 20th the chart showed very little alteration as regards the general direction of the wind or the distribution of pressure, but there was some little change in the extent and area of the rainfall. Thus rain had ceased over the centre and part of the east of the Peninsula and had decreased in the central parts of the country and in Bengal. In Burma, Assam, and the west of the Peninsula the fall continued general. All over the Gangetic plain, North-West India, and the east and centre of the Peninsula there was no rain. On the 21st there was again very little change in the distribution of pressure, but readings had become even more uniform over the Peninsula than on the preceding day. The wind was north-easterly and light on the West Coast, and north-westerly to westerly all down the Gangetic plain. Rain had fallen along the West Coast, over the central parts of the Peninsula, over Burma, over Assam, and over North Bengal, while there were one or two showers reported from the central regions. The rainfall was locally heavy at Ahmednagar, but was light elsewhere. On the morning of the 22nd the lowest pressures were shown over the Punjab, and moderately steep gradients existed over the central parts of the country; but over the Peninsula the readings remained very uniform. Southerly or variable light winds prevailed over the Peninsula, and westerly winds over the central parts of the country and the Gangetic plain. Elsewhere there was no change. The force was abnormally light on both sides of India and the rainfall very light generally. Showers had occurred on both sides of the Peninsula, at a few central stations, and at several places in North-East India. At Dhubri and Bombay the fall

was locally heavy, but elsewhere the amounts were generally small. On the 24th pressure was slightly less uniform over the Peninsula, and this change appears to have been accompanied with a greater flow of monsoon air, as the rainfall over the Peninsula was much more general and rather more heavy than on the preceding day. Elsewhere there was no important alteration, and scattered showers were reported from Burma, Assam, and North Bengal. The chart of the 24th showed that the tendency towards the production of the normal pressure gradient over the Peninsula had disappeared, and very uniform pressures and light winds were reported. In other parts of India conditions were generally unchanged. Showers of rain, generally of small amount, were reported from Bombay, the Central Provinces, the Carnatic, Lower Burma, and parts of Bengal. During the 24 hours up to 8 A.M. on the 25th there was again no general change. Light or moderate, fairly general rain was reported from the Peninsula, a few showers in the Central Provinces, but more general and heavier rain in Burma and Bengal.

Temperature:—Owing to the much less general incidence of rainfall, the depression of temperature which prevailed during the preceding week did not last through the week under review. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·5	+0·6	—0·2	—1·1	—1·5	—1·0	—0·4	—0·4
Bengal and Assam	+0·8	+1·8	+1·8	+2·0	+2·3	+2·9	+1·0	+1·8
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—1·9	+0·1	+2·2	+3·9	+7·6	+6·0	+6·8	+3·5
Punjab	—9·3	—4·7	—1·6	+2·0	+5·9	+4·3	+2·9	—0·1
Bombay	—0·3	+0·7	+1·3	+1·2	+0·1	—1·2	+0·7	+0·4
Berar and Central Provinces	+0·6	+2·0	+5·3	+5·3	+4·5	+2·4	+3·4	+3·4
Guzerat and Central India	—2·5	—0·8	+2·0	+3·5	+4·1	+3·2	+3·8	+1·9
Sind and Rajputana	—3·3	+0·2	+1·3	+3·4	+3·0	+2·2	+2·2	+1·3
Madras	—0·8	+0·6	+1·2	+1·1	+0·2	+0·2	+0·4	+0·4
Mean for whole India	—1·8	+0·1	+1·5	+2·4	+2·9	+2·1	+2·3	+1·4

From the above it will be seen that the mean temperature for the week was 1·4° above the average, showing a rise of 3·6° as compared with the mean temperature of last week. The first day was the only day on which the mean temperature of India was deficient; on all the other days it was excessive, the greatest excess being on the 23rd. The provincial variations show that only in Burma and the Punjab was the mean temperature below the normal, and in these two instances the amount of the deficiency was very small. In the Punjab the range of temperature during the week was very large; for whereas on the 19th the mean temperature was 9·3° below the normal, on the 23rd it was 5·9° above, showing a range in the mean temperature of 15°.

Rain:—The rainfall of the week under review has been less heavy and less general than during the preceding week. During last week effective rain

was received in every division in India, while, on the contrary, during the present week ten divisions have received actually no rain, and seven more divisions have received average amounts for the division of less than one-tenth of an inch for the whole week. The regions which received absolutely or practically no rain include the following divisions, *viz.*, Chota Nagpur, Behar (South), all the North-Western Provinces and Oudh divisions, all the Punjab divisions except the North-Western, Kathiawar, Sind, Rajputana, and Central India (West). In all other parts of India the rainfall for the week was effective, though over by far the larger portion of the country the amount received was considerably less than that normally recorded during this week. The divisions which received excessive rain were Lower and Central Burma, Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra), the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, the East Coast (North (*a*), Central, and South), and Madras (Central). In all the other divisions there was a deficiency. The greatest actual defect was 7·58 inches in Coorg, followed by 5·44 inches in Malabar, by 4 inches in Tenasserim and Arakan, and by 3·30 inches in the Konkan. The greatest actual excess was 3 inches in Assam (Surma), followed by 2¼ inches in Central Bengal.

The relative distribution of rainfall was not very dissimilar to the normal except in one important particular, *viz.*, the very large failure of the rains on the west, and particularly on the South-West Coasts.

The three final columns of the table show the state of the monsoon rains up to date—the 1st column giving the average actual divisional rainfall for the period May 29th to June 1892; the second, the normal average rainfall for the same division and period; and the third showing the variation. The rains so far then have been heavy in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Oudh (South), the North-West Provinces (Central), the Punjab (West), the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, the Central Provinces (East), Guzerat, and nearly all the Madras divisions. In Lower Burma, Central Burma, Behar (North), the North-West Provinces (East and West), the Konkan, and the Jaipur division of the East Coast the rainfall has been about equal to the normal, and in all the other divisions the fall has been deficient.

The record of heavy falls during the week shows no very heavy amounts, except in parts of the North-East of India, and even there the amounts received were by no means exceptional. The following were the more important:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	10·05 inches.
	Arakan	Akyab	15·58 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	45·37 ,,
Bengal	Mymensingh	Netrakona	11·16 ,,
	Cooch Behar	Matabhanga	12·39 ,,
Behar	Purneah	Arraria	3·35 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Coondapur	5·76 ,,
Mysore	Kolar	Srinivaspur	3·68 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	6·28 ,,
Khandeish	Ahmednagar	Parner	7·01 ,,
Berar	Amraoti	Murtazapur	4·95 ,,
Guzerat	Surat	Pardi	5·26 ,,
Madras	Godavari	Alamur	4·25 ,,
	Cuddapah	Piler	7·05 ,,
	North Arcot	Punganur	4·65 ,,

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 25th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 29th to June 25th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to June 25th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	4·82	9·00	— 4·18	22·74	36·35	— 37
	Lower Burma	4·58	4·17	+ 0·41	16·02	17·12	— 6
	Central Burma	6·08	3·78	+ 2·30	16·86	16·31	+ 3
	Upper Burma	1·66	?	?	6·89	?	?
	Arakan	9·66	13·69	— 4·03	38·61	48·99	— 21
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·17	5·01	— 1·84	10·01	17·61	— 43
	Assam (Surma)	13·45	10·29	+ 3·16	27·04	33·83	— 20
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·99	3·56	+ 0·43	10·04	13·88	— 28
	Deltaic Bengal	1·07	2·89	— 1·82	6·61	9·57	— 31
	Central Bengal	0·81	2·97	— 2·16	7·05	9·22	— 24
	North Bengal	5·47	6·75	— 1·28	14·09	21·40	— 34
	Orissa	0·85	2·36	— 1·51	10·52	6·18	+ 70
	Chota Nagpur	0·03	2·56	— 2·53	8·87	6·28	+ 41
	Behar (South)	0·03	1·77	— 1·74	3·76	4·33	— 13
	Do. (North)	0·37	2·78	— 2·41	6·39	6·96	— 8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	1·18	— 1·18	2·81	2·58	+ 9
	Oudh (South)	0	1·19	— 1·19	2·76	2·38	+ 16
	Do. (North)	0	1·40	— 1·40	2·22	3·01	— 26
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·98	— 0·98	3·44	2·02	+ 70
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·85	— 0·85	1·59	1·72	— 8
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	1·37	— 1·37	2·45	3·22	— 24
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·03	0·52	— 0·49	0·36	1·02	— 65
	Do. (Central)	0	0·71	— 0·71	0·86	1·37	— 37
	Do. (Submontane)	0·01	0·84	— 0·83	0·78	1·66	— 83
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	2·26	— 2·26	2·28	5·01	— 54
	Do. (North-West)	0·14	0·42	— 0·28	0·91	1·09	— 17
	Do. (West)	0·07	0·19	— 0·12	0·95	0·49	+ 94
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·35	7·79	— 5·44	14·93	31·68	— 53
	Madras (South Central)	0·89	1·92	— 1·03	3·08	4·77	— 35
	Coorg	0·76	8·34	— 7·58	14·64	26·65	— 45
	Mysore	0·50	0·97	— 0·47	3·65	4·30	— 15
	Konkan	2·85	6·15	— 3·30	20·74	20·16	+ 3
	Bombay Deccan	1·89	0·78	+ 1·11	7·54	4·65	+ 63
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	2·32	0·82	+ 1·50	6·51	4·34	+ 50
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·13	1·81	— 0·68	4·78	6·37	— 25
	Central Provinces (West)	0·82	2·19	— 1·37	3·71	5·39	— 32
	Ditto (Central)	0·41	2·69	— 2·28	3·25	5·37	— 39
	Ditto (East)	1·70	2·70	— 1·00	7·01	5·96	+ 18
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·25	1·72	— 1·47	4·27	3·25	+ 31
	Kathiawar	0·01	0·95	— 0·94	1·50	1·76	— 15
	Sind	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·11	0·20	— 45
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·30	1·79	— 1·49	4·12	5·45	— 24
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·03	0·92	— 0·89	0·99	2·88	— 66
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·50	— 0·50	0·22	1·40	— 84
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·94	1·30	— 0·36	5·30	3·77	+ 41
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	2·70	1·76	+ 0·94	7·50	7·44	+ 1
	Hyderabad (South)	1·07	1·19	— 0·12	5·69	4·02	+ 42
	Madras (Central)	2·12	0·46	+ 1·66	4·14	2·43	+ 70
	East Coast (Central)	1·24	0·69	+ 0·55	3·44	2·38	+ 45
	Ditto (South)	0·85	0·38	+ 0·47	3·17	1·91	+ 66
	Madras (South)	0·13	0·18	— 0·05	1·31	1·16	+ 13

SIMLA, *30th June, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th June.*—Rainfall good in the Deccan; moderate in the Circars, Karnatic, and parts of the Central districts; light in the South and on the West Coast. Cultivation and sowing are proceeding actively in most parts, but retarded on the West Coast. Anxiety regarding water-supply is removed generally. Pasture is becoming available after rain, but fodder is very scarce in parts of Nellore, Bellary, and Anantapur. General prospects have much improved in the affected portion of the Deccan, and somewhat in Nellore. Prices are practically stationary, but very high everywhere; sharp rise in Nilgiris; slightly easier in the Deccan. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 50,677, Karnatic 26,961, and Central 9,030: *Total* 86,668 against 92,353, the corrected number for last week; decrease in the Deccan general, except in the Cumbum taluk of Kurnool and the Bellary taluk of Bellary, owing to recent rainfall. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 756, Karnatic 210, and Central 215: *Total* 1,181 against 1,055 last week; increase in Nellore. Loans for wells:—Deccan Rs. 7,34,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,11,000, and Central Rs. 10,21,000: *Total* Rs. 21,66,000 disbursed. Wells completed—583, 1,887, and 1,232: wells under construction—5,912, 1,897, and 7,070 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 68,000, Rs. 69,000, and Rs. 66,000: *Total* Rs. 2,03,000 disbursed in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper, except in three districts; generally good or moderate. Total fall insufficient for sowing purposes or young seedlings throughout Konkan, and in parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar, Khandesh, Nasik, and Dharwar. Slight rain in three districts of Sind, but river low, and want of water for crops greatly felt. Fodder is scarce in parts of seven and water in parts of two districts. Cattle are poor in parts of three districts. Prices are generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bijapur 115, Belgaum 2,185, Dharwar 675, and Kolhapur 8,508: *Total* 11,483 against 12,330 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th June.*—There was a break in the rains at the beginning of the week, and a slight check to cultivation is reported from some districts; but fairly general rain fell towards its close over the greater part of the Province. More rain is wanted in South Behar and Chota Nagpur. Standing crops are doing well. Rice and autumn crops are still being sown, while in some places transplanting of seedlings has begun. Reports from the affected districts continue to be satisfactory. In Darbhanga much land still remains to be sown, for which necessary advances are being given. In spite of the large decrease in the number on relief works reported last week, no retrograde movement has taken place in Darbhanga, and numbers have further decreased. A small increase is reported from Monghyr and Dinajpur and a

decrease from Bhagalpur. In Muzaffarpur the decrease has been large. Prices continue stationary, but in Dinajpur, Gaya, and Shahabad they show an upward tendency. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is now abundant, and there is no lack of water-supply in any part of the Province. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Muzaffarpur 4,020, Darbhanga 24,144, Monghyr 1,109, Bhagalpur 6,516, and Dinajpur 485: *Total* 36,274, showing a decrease of 3,753 since last week. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Darbhanga 827, Monghyr 283, Bhagalpur 1,527: *Total* 2,637, showing a decrease of 376 since last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Weather very hot and oppressive. There have been but a few local showers in the plains, and no rain in the hill districts of Kumaon, where scarcity prevails. The early autumn sowings which had germinated are suffering from drought, and further sowings are stopped. Early and good rain is urgently required throughout the Provinces. Prices are rising in several districts. Fodder continues scarce in Almora

Punjab.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of seven districts. Prices are rising in six districts; stationary elsewhere. Sowings of autumn crops on irrigated lands are going on in Lahore, and have commenced, though badly, in Mooltan, but discontinued in Rawal Pindi owing to insufficient rainfall. Rice and maize are being sown in parts of Kangra. Cotton sowing is delayed for want of rain in Umballa. Water is getting scarce in Kangra and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Wells are drying up in Jullunder. The Sidhnai Canal, Mooltan, is dry; others flowing feebly. Rain urgently wanted throughout the Province. Prospects of crops continue bad in Kangra; also on irrigated lands in Lahore, and poor in Shahpur. Extra spring crops are reported below average in Dera Ismail Khan. General outlook gloomy in Mooltan. Condition of cattle is bad in four districts. Cattle lean in Hissar and suffering from scarcity of fodder in Simla and three plain districts. Fodder is reported insufficient in all but two districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Rain has continued to fall in light showers, but more is required for autumn sowings, especially in four districts, where sowings have been stopped from want of rain. Fodder insufficient in parts. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th June.*—Good rainfall everywhere, except in five districts of Upper Burma and the Northern Shan States, where showers are light, and in Shwebo and Yeu, where no rain fell. Ploughing and sowing of paddy are progressing throughout Lower Burma. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet-weather paddy continue in progress in most districts of Upper Burma. Sowing of sessamum in Lower Chindwin and Myingyan, of cotton in Myingyan, and of Indian-corn in Pakokku is progressing. The price of paddy has risen considerably in one district and slightly in seven others, while it has fallen considerably in one and slightly in four districts. The price of rice has fallen in two districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 3,031, Yeu 101, Lower Chindwin 380, Myingyan 572, Meiktila 2,691, and Yamethin 3,576: *Total* 10,351 against 13,853 last week. Relief works closed in Magwe.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Weather seasonable. Rain is wanted in Sibsagar. Transplanting of winter paddy continues. Tea doing well. Condition of cattle is fair. Fodder plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th June.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general, but more rain is wanted in parts of three districts. *Ragi* sown in parts, and crops are generally in fair condition. Prices have slightly risen in one district. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 276, Kolar 1,070, Shimoga 89, and Chitaldroog 252: *Total* 1,687 against 2,878 last week.

COORG: Rainfall slight. Ploughing of rice fields and forming of nurseries, also planting of coffee, delayed for want of sufficient rain. *Ragi* and cardamom crops are thriving. Slight rise in prices. Forage and water for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th June.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather cloudy and sultry. Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress. Cotton sowing has commenced. Water scarce in one district and fodder locally insufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are almost stationary.

HYDERABAD.—Rain moderate during week. Sowing of autumn crops has commenced in some places and fields are being prepared in others. Prices continue high.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Slight rain in four Agencies; everywhere insufficient. Agricultural operations started in two Agencies; in progress in three others. Sowings discontinued in parts of Bhopawar for want of rain. Condition of standing crops in Bhopal is indifferent, and reported to be withering from want of rain in Western Malwa. Rain is urgently required to save young crops. No change in the condition of pasturage. Prices of food grains are high in two Agencies and Neemuch; steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Rainfall good at Abu and three Agencies; slight in four other Agencies. Ploughing for the autumn crop has commenced in seven Agencies and Ajmere, where rain has fallen. Standing crops fair in Meywar. Agricultural stock is generally good and sufficient, except in Marwar and parts of Meywar and Bikanir, where cattle are suffering from want of fodder and water. Cattle very emaciated in Kherwara, and reported dying from starvation in Merwara. Pasturage and fodder sufficient in eight Agencies; scarce elsewhere. Prices have risen in four Agencies; fluctuating in three others; steady elsewhere. In Kotah 447 emigrants returning and 3,256 cattle. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 30,929, Marwar (for week ending 22nd June) 1,774, Kishengarh 1,514, and Bikanir 3,085: *Total* 37,302 against 35,098 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 11,650 including 3,625 in receipt of home relief, Marwar (for week ending 22nd June) 2,496, Kishengarh 170, and Bikanir 1,429: *Total* 15,745 against 15,220 last week.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—Weather dry and warm. Rice is being transplanted.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS IN INDIA FOR THE MONTH OF MAY (PUBLISHED IN CONTINUATION OF THE SUMMARIES FOR MARCH AND APRIL CONTAINED IN THE DESPATCHES TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE WHICH APPEARED IN THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" OF THE 25TH JUNE).

1. The position is very much what was predicted in the summary for April. In districts which have received the earlier showers of the monsoon in sufficient quantity agricultural operations have been more or less resumed. In those which have received little or no rain the numbers on relief-works have continued slowly to increase. During May the monsoon did not give so much rain as was hoped to the Madras Presidency, but the exceptional cyclone which travelled from the West Coast to the North-West Himalayas in two days produced unexpected rainfall in the tracts through which it passed, and had considerable influence in attracting labour from the relief-works to the fields. Briefly reviewing the agricultural condition in the various Provinces at the end of May, it may be said that the position in Bombay had materially improved; that in Madras some of the affected tracts had been relieved by rain, while in the rest no serious change for the worse had occurred. In Burma the area officially reported as affected by scarcity had contracted. In Bengal, although the number on relief-works had increased, many of the affected tracts had been considerably benefited by rain. In Ajmir and Rajputana the position remained much as before. In no other part of India was there any real cause for anxiety.

2. The following is a brief abstract province by province of the more important facts noticed in the provincial reports for May or brought to knowledge during June:

In *Madras*, although the rainfall of May was much below the average expected, there has since the close of the month been heavy and general rain in three of the affected districts, and useful showers have fallen elsewhere. During the period under report prices were slightly easier, trade was active, and there was no evidence of any diminution in the food-stocks. No unsatisfactory reports as to the condition of the people either in their villages or on the relief-works have been received, except from Bellary and Salem. It is now reported that the increased mortality in February last was wholly due to small-pox, while that of March and April is mostly ascribed to the same cause and to fever.

In *Bombay* the affected area has been reduced by the exclusion of the districts of Sholapur, Poona, and Satara, where it is reported that no further cause for anxiety remains. In the other three affected districts the general condition and prospects are not unsatisfactory. Good and sufficient rain has fallen throughout them, and agricultural operations are in progress. The Bombay Government has abolished the special appointment of Famine Under-Secretary which was created in February last to deal with the work due to the scarcity.

In *Bengal* the prospects of the country have been generally improved by the rain which fell in May, and field work has been resumed in several of the affected districts. Further improvement has occurred during the current month, and there has been a material decrease in the numbers on relief-works. The mortality in April was abnormal in three districts, but is ascribed to fever and small-pox, and not in any way to the scarcity or to want of relief.

In the Himalayan tracts of the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* the physical condition of the people remains generally good. There was an increase in the death-rate in April, but it was due to fever and bowel-complaints and not to the distress. There was no change in the prospects of the affected districts during May.

There is very little cause for apprehension in the *Punjab*. The scarcity in the hills is not giving rise to any pronounced distress, and the only district

(Rawalpindi) in which the possibility of a demand for relief-works was anticipated has received good rain in the current month.

In *Burma* the condition of the affected districts continues to improve, and a further considerable decrease in the area officially shown as affected took place in May. The public health is satisfactory, and in no district has the death-rate been affected by the scarcity. Prices fell during the month. Large stocks of rice are believed to be held in the upper division of the Province, to which the distress is confined, while importations from Lower Burma continue to be brisk.

In *Ajmere-Merwara* there was again no important change during May. An epidemic of cholera has unfortunately visited the district, causing a large number of deaths; but, apart from this, the health and condition of the people were fairly good. The Chief Commissioner has recently submitted a revised programme of relief-works sufficient to provide for all emergencies for the next three months. The numbers on relief-works continue large.

As regards the Native States where scarcity exists, it is reported that in *Mysore* the condition continues to improve, and the numbers on relief-works are steadily decreasing. In the *Rajputana States* there was no material change during May. In the *Southern Mahratta States* the monsoon has set in favourably, and a considerable decrease in the number on relief-works is anticipated.

The large number relieved in *Kolhapur* is due to exceptional action adopted by the Darbar. This circumstance is mentioned in order to explain the exceptional character of the statistics from Kolhapur, where the position is in reality no worse than in the adjacent country. Some distress is also reported to exist in the Tehri State (Garhwal), but the situation does not give any cause for anxiety.

3. The following is a conspectus of the relief operations in each Province:

Province.	Number of affected districts.	Area, square miles.	Population.	Affected area, square miles.	Population of affected area.	Number on relief works on last day of May 1892.	Number on gratuitous relief on same date.
Madras	9	67,613	13,167,000	22,893	3,565,000	80,492	1,138
Bombay	3	12,343	2,199,000	8,169	1,240,000	4,995	...
Bengal	7	28,352	15,156,000	5,710	2,531,000	57,480	3,170
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3	12,077	875,000	(a) 842½	422,000	...	...
Burma	7	25,158	1,391,000	4,963	250,000	(c) 16,000	757
Ajmere-Merwara ...	2	2,711	542,000	2,702	494,000	29,471	10,161
Rajputana ...	4	76,650	3,598,000	46,825	1,798,000	14,191	5,496
Mysore	5	18,102	3,492,000	...	...	2,474	...
Hyderabad ...	6	34,039	3,934,000	...	1,141,000	(b) 3,664	...
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.	9	6,740	1,600,000	2,519	471,000	12,289	...
Tehri (Garhwal) ...	1	4,180	241,000	400	30,000	...	...
	56	287,965	46,195,000	95,023½	1,19,42,000	221,056	20,722

(a) Affected area of two districts (Almora and Dehra Dun) only.
(b) Number on 30th April.
(c) Including numbers on certain Government irrigation works not now classed as relief-works.

4. The following table shows the programme of works available for relief purposes; the expenditure on relief-works, gratuitous relief, and advances to cultivators; and the amount of revenue suspended:

Province.	Number of districts.	Maximum number for whom relief is expected to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in gazetted programme of relief works for 3 months.	Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.	Expenditure on relief works and gratuitous relief since 1st April 1891 to end of month under report.	Advances since 1st April 1891 to end of month under report.	Revenue suspended since commencement of scarcity.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	8	1,131,100	1,710,300	1,580,600	1,125,000	2,162,000	3,098,600
Bombay	3	180,000	69,928	79,874	52,471	458,436	4,000
Bengal	7	398,431	2,976,069	2,519,948	221,165	132,150	...
Burma	9	679,096	200,874	153,369	1,131,027	(a) 71,135	(b)784,000
Ajmere-Merwara ...	2	85,000	48,645	41,690	725,000	456,000	40,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3	60,000	...	...	...	55,000	54,000
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 400,000

(a) Advances in 1892-93 only. Complete figures for 1891-92 not yet available.
(b) Thathameda or house-tax actually remitted.
(c) Rough estimate.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT., *Simla, the 28th June, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{23}{4}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, (Museums and Exhibition),—dated Simla, the 21st June, 1892.

Read—

The following Official Circular of information for Foreign Exhibitors, received from the Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, United States, America.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN EXHIBITORS.

1. The Exhibition will be held on the shore of Lake Michigan, in the City of Chicago, and will be opened on the first day of May 1893, and closed on the 30th day of October following.

2. All Governments have been invited to appoint commissions for the purpose of organizing their departments of the Exhibition. The Director-General should be notified of the appointment of such foreign commissions as soon as the appointment is made.

Diagrams of the buildings and grounds will be furnished to the foreign commissions on or before January 1, 1892, indicating the localities to be occupied by each nation, subject, however, to revision and readjustment.

3. Applications for space and negotiations relative thereto must be conducted with the commission of the country where the article is produced.

4. Foreign commissions are requested to notify the Director-General not later than June 1, 1892, where they desire any increase or diminution of the space offered them, and the amount.

5. Before November 1, 1892, the foreign commissions must furnish the Director-General with approximate plans showing the manner of allotting the space assigned to them, and also with lists of their exhibitors and other information necessary for the preparation of the official catalogue.

Products brought into the United States at the ports of Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Norfolk, Va.; Newport News, Va.; Key West, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Galveston, Texas.; San Francisco, Cal.; Port Townsend, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Port Huron, Mich.; Detroit, Mich.; and Chicago, Ill., or at any other port of entry, intended for display at the International Exhibition, will be allowed to go forward to the Exhibition buildings, under proper supervision of customs officers, without examination at such ports of original entry, and at the close of the Exhibition will be allowed to go forward to the port from which they are to be exported. No duties will be levied upon such goods unless entered for consumption in the United States.

6. The transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging of the products for exhibition will be at the expense of the exhibitor.

7. The installation of heavy articles requiring special foundations or adjustment should, by special arrangement, begin as soon as the progress of the work upon the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exhibition buildings will commence on November 1, 1892, and no articles will be admitted after April 10, 1893.

NOTE.—Weight of single article limited to 30,000 pounds.

8. Space assigned to foreign commissions, and not occupied on the 10th day of April 1893, will revert to the Director-General for reassignment.

9. If products are indented for competition, it must be so stated by the exhibitor; if not, they will be excluded from the examination by the International juries.

10. An Official Catalogue will be published in English, French, German, and Spanish. The sale of catalogues is reserved to the World's Columbian Exposition.

The twelve departments of the classification which will determine the relative location of articles in the Exhibition—except in such collective exhibits as may receive special sanction—also the arrangement of names in the catalogue, are so follows:

A. Agriculture, Forest Products, Forestry, Machinery, and Appliances.
B. Viticulture, Horticulture, Floriculture.
C. Live Stock: Domestic and Wild Animals.
D. Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus for Fishing.
E. Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.
F. Machinery.
G. Transportation: Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.
H. Manufactures.
J. Electricity.
K. Fine Arts: Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Decoration.
L. Liberal Arts: Education, Literature, Engineering, Public Works; Music, and the Drama.
M. Ethnology, Archæology, Progress of Labour and Invention, Isolated and Collective Exhibits.

11. Foreign commissions may publish catalogues of their respective sections.

12. Exhibitors will not be charged for space.

A limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitely at the time of the allotment of space. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the World's Columbian Exposition at a fixed price. Demands for such excess of power must also be settled at the time of the allotment of space.

13. Exhibitors must provide at their own cost all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require, and all countershafts, with their pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in the building where the exhibit is located. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the general plan adopted by the Director-General.

NOTE.—The general plan requires all decorations, signs, etc., to be in harmony with the dignity and magnitude of a magnificent exhibition, and the Director-General is empowered to secure this result.

The World's Columbian Exposition will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition; but it will in no way be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire, or otherwise, however originating.

NOTE.—A thoroughly equipped fire department will protect the buildings and exhibits, and a large police force will maintain order. The entire exposition grounds will be under the immediate supervision of the City of Chicago and of the State of Illinois. A guard equal to any possible contingency is thus provided; the municipal authority being upheld, if necessary, by the State troops, and the State by the army of the United States, so that no apprehension need arise as to losses resulting from lawlessness.

14. Favourable facilities will be arranged by which exhibitors or foreign commissions may insure their own goods.

NOTE.—Special care has been taken to render everything about the Exposition as nearly fireproof as possible, and it is reasonably certain that the rates of insurance will not be excessive, but, on the contrary, very reasonable. Exhibitors may insure in any company, foreign or domestic. Arrangements will be made with English, French, German, and American companies to fix uniform or special rates on exhibits and buildings, so that no advantage will be taken of any exhibitor who wishes to insure his goods.

Foreign commissions may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public, subject to the rules and regulations of the Exposition.

15. Foreign commissions, or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking, and arrangement of objects, as well as for the removal at the close of the Exposition; but no person shall be permitted to act as such agent until he can give to the Director-General written evidence of his having been approved by the proper commission.

16. Each package must be addressed, "To the Commission (name of country) at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, United States of America," and should have at least two labels affixed to different, but not opposite, sides of each case, and give the following information:

17. (1) The country from which it comes; (2) name of firm of the exhibitor; (3) residence of the exhibitor; (4) department to which objects belong; (5) total number of packages sent by that exhibitor; (6) serial number of that particular package.

18. Within each package should be a list of all objects.

19. If no authorized person is at hand to receive goods on their arrival at the Exposition buildings, they will be removed without delay and stored at the risk and cost of whomsoever it may concern.

20. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent nostrums and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted.

21. The removal of goods on exhibition will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition.

NOTE.—Articles not on exhibition in competition may be sold under special permit.

22. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director-General; but views of portions of the building may be made upon the Director-General's sanction.

23. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, exhibitors shall remove their effects, and complete such removal before January 1, 1894. Goods then remaining will be removed and sold for expenses, or otherwise disposed of under the direction of the World's Columbian Exposition.

24. Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges and agrees to be governed by the rules and regulations established for the Government of the Exhibition.

Special regulations will be issued concerning the exhibition of fine arts, awards, the organization of the international juries, and sales of special articles within the buildings, and on other points not touched upon in these preliminary instructions.

25. All communications concerning the exhibition will be addressed to the Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America.

The Management reserves the right to explain or amend these regulations, whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interest of the Exhibition.

WALKER FEARN, *Chief, Department of Foreign Affairs.*

GEORGE R. DAVIS, *Director-General.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE FREE IMPORTATION OF ARTICLES FOR EXHIBITION AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO IN THE YEAR 1893.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1891.

On April 25, 1890, the President of the United States approved an Act passed by the Congress providing for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, which Act contains the following preamble:

"WHEREAS it is fit and appropriate that the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America be commemorated by an exhibition of the resources of the United States of America, their development, and of the progress of civilization in the new world; and

"WHEREAS such an exhibition should be of a national and international character, so that not only the people of our Union and this Continent, but those of all nations as well, can participate, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States."

And Section 11 of said Act is as follows:

"That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose "of exhibition at said Exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall "be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges under such regulation as "the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during "the exhibition to sell, for delivery at the close of the Exposition, any goods or property "imported for and actually on exhibition in the Exposition buildings or on its grounds, "subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of the "import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *provided*, that all such "articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject "to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date "of importation, and all penalties prescribed by the law shall be applied and enforced

"against such articles, and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or "withdrawal."

Under the authority conferred upon him by the above section and by previous statutes of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury prescribes the following regulations, *viz.*:

1. It is the purpose of this Department to secure expedition and security to all articles imported for exhibition at the Chicago Exposition without the exaction of customs duties, fees, or charges, and to arrange the proceedings on entry so as to afford the utmost convenience and despatch.

2. In order to obtain the benefits of this arrangement, every package destined for the Exposition should have affixed to it by the foreign shipper one or more labels representing the flag of the country to which it belongs. This label should be about eight by twelve inches in size, and should bear across the face, in plain black letters, the inscription "Exposition at Chicago." All packages should be plainly marked as follows: (1) "Collector of Customs, Chicago"; (2) "Exhibits for Columbian Exposition"; (3) Name of consignee or agent at the port of first arrival in the United States; (4) The shipping marks and numbers of the exhibitor; (5) Name and address of the exhibitor.

3. Every foreign exhibitor will prepare, in duplicate, a statement in the form of an invoice, which shall show the name of the exhibitor, the marks and numbers of the packages, with a description of their contents and a declaration of the quantity and the market value of each separate kind thereof in the country of production. This statement must be signed by the exhibitor, but will require no further verification. One of the invoices will be transmitted by mail to the Collector of Customs at Chicago, and the other to the consignee of the goods at the port of first arrival.

4. As a matter of convenience, it is recommended that all packages intended for the Exposition shall be consigned to an agent, or forwarder, or commissioner, at the port of first arrival, who will attend to customs business incident to the transfer of packages from the importing vessel to a bonded route for transportation to Chicago. All of the bonded transportation lines will discharge their freight at stations in Chicago to be arranged within the Exposition grounds, and packages marked as suggested in Article 2 may be taken to their respective divisions as soon as they have been identified by the customs officers.

5. The following list of companies, bonded for the transportation of merchandise to Chicago, without appraisement, is furnished for the information of parties whom it may concern:

From Portland Me.—Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada; American Express Company.

From Boston, Mass.—Central Vermont Railroad Company; American Express Company; New York and New England Railroad Company; The Fitchburg Railroad Company; Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company; Boston and Maine Railroad Company.

From New York, N. Y.—Pennsylvania Company; American Express Company; Pennsylvania Railroad Company; New York, West Shore, and Buffalo Railway Company; Michigan Central Railroad Company; Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company; New York, Lake, Erie and Western Railroad Company; Central Vermont Railroad Company; Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Wells, Fargo & Co.; Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; West Shore Railroad Company; Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company; United States Express Company.

From Philadelphia, Pa.—Pennsylvania Company; Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company; Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

From Baltimore, Md.—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Northern Central Railway Company.

From Norfolk, Va.—Norfolk and Western Railroad Company.

From Newport News, Va.—Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

From Key West, Fla.—Plant Investment Company.

From Mobile, Ala.—Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

From New Orleans, La.—Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company; Illinois Central Railroad Company; Luisville, New Orleans, and Texas Railway Company; Texas and Pacific Railway Company; Southern Pacific Company; Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

From Galveston, Tex.—St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company; Southern Pacific Company.

From San Francisco, Cal.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company; Southern Pacific Company; Wells, Fargo & Co.

From Port Townsend, Wash.—Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

From Portland, Oregon.—Northern Pacific Railroad Company; Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company.

From Port Huron, Mich.—Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company.

From Detroit, Mich.—Michigan Central Railroad Company; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company; Wabash Railroad Company.

6. The consignee of the merchandise at the first port of arrival must present at the custom-house the invoice above described, with a bill of lading and an entry in duplicate made out upon the special form to be provided for this purpose by the Treasury Department, which shall show the name of the foreign shipper or owner, the name of the importing vessel, the marks and numbers of the packages, with a statement of the nature of their contents and of their foreign value as declared in the invoice. The entry must also indicate the bonded route by which the goods are to be transported to Chicago, and must be signed by the consignee. No other declaration will be required. The goods will be consigned, on the customs entry, to "Collector of Customs, Chicago," and there need be no computation of duties upon this entry, but the amount charged against the bond of the transportation company shall be double the invoice value.

7. The Collector will thereupon issue a special permit bearing the words "Chicago Exposition," authorizing the transfer of the goods from the ship to the bonded railroad for transportation to Chicago, and will record and file one of the entries in his office and send the other by mail, with the invoice, to the Collector at Chicago.

8. The permit will be taken by the agent or consignee to the inspector on board the importing vessel, who will thereupon send the goods, by a cartman duly licensed, to be delivered under the supervision of a customs officer to the transportation company.

9. The consignee will also prepare a manifest of the goods, which, after being duly certified, will be handed to the conductor of the car carrying the same, and a duplicate copy must be sent by mail to the Collector of Customs at Chicago. Upon arrival at Chicago of any car containing such articles, the conductor or agent of the railroad company will report such arrival by the presentation of the manifest to the customs officer designated to receive it, who shall compare the same with the copy received by mail, and superintend the opening of the car, taking care to identify the packages by marks and numbers as described in the manifests. In case of the non-receipt of the manifests, the unlading of cars need not for that reason be delayed, but the invoice may be used to identify the packages.

10. Articles sent by foreign Governments to the Exposition, which are used solely for Government purposes and are not intended for sale, will be admitted to entry at the exterior port of arrival on certificates of the proper foreign commissioner without the production of invoice. But it is desired that the estimated value of each package shall be stated on the certificate or the bill of lading in order that the pecuniary responsibility of the transportation company may be fixed.

11. These regulations will also apply to goods sent to the Exposition from foreign contiguous territory. All articles destined for the Exposition arriving from Canada on through cars under consular seal, and articles which are sent direct by vessel from any foreign port to Chicago, must be consigned by the foreign shipper to the "Collector of Customs" at that port, and on entry being made, as in the case of goods arriving at the seaboard, a permit will be issued for the transfer of the goods directly to the Exposition grounds.

12. The buildings and spaces set apart for the purposes of the Exposition are constituted "constructive bonded warehouses and yards," and all foreign articles placed therein under the supervision of the custom officers, and which have been specially imported for exhibition therein, will be treated the same as merchandise in bond. No warehouse entry will be required at Chicago in order to obtain entrance for such goods, but the latter will be kept under customs supervision in accordance with the general regulations governing merchandise in bonded warehouses, except as herein otherwise provided for. The Collector at Chicago will keep a special record, in the form of a warehouse ledger, of every invoice, assigning serial numbers to the same in order of their reception, and the transportation entry received from the Collector at the port of arrival will be considered the warehouse entry.

13. After the packages have been placed in the respective positions assigned to them by the officers of the Exposition, they will be opened by an officer of the customs, who shall primarily identify the contents with the invoice only as to quantity and character. Due examination of the contents and appraisement of values will be subsequently made by the appraiser, who shall be furnished with the invoice of the articles to be appraised, and

shall indorse his report of appraisement upon such invoice in like manner as if such articles were regularly entered for consumption or warehouse. The entry will then be liquidated, the full amount of duties ascertained, and the whole transaction entered upon the prescribed record. All the proceedings relating to the examination, appraisement, and liquidation shall be the same as on ordinary importations.

14. As, under the United States tariff, the cost of packages is made a part of the dutiable value of imported goods, the empty boxes, barrels, and casks from which imported articles have been taken in order to be displayed should be carefully preserved so as to be repacked for exportation at the close of the Exposition. Dutiable packing-cases not exported will be subject to the payment of duty. It is expected that a place will be provided for the storage of such empty packages, and the latter should be recorded and numbered for identification.

15. Packages containing articles imported for gratuitous distribution, or for actual use and consumption in restaurants, refreshment rooms, etc., must be regularly entered for consumption and duty paid thereon before being delivered by the customs officers.

16. The articles after having been received in the Exposition will remain under the custody of the customs officers, and must not be removed from the place assigned without a permit from the Collector of Customs or the officer who may be designated by him to grant such permit. In no case shall such articles be released from the custody of the customs officers, unless the same shall have been regularly withdrawn for consumption, for warehouse, or for export. The requisite number of customs inspectors will be stationed at every place containing foreign exhibits, each of whom will be placed in charge of a section, which shall be numbered and designated as a customs division. A list of the articles entered for exhibit in his section will be furnished to each of such inspectors, who shall retain a copy thereof, certify the original, and transmit it to the Collector.

17. Sales may be made during the exposition of articles imported for exhibition, but deliveries of the same will be allowed only at the close of the Exposition. For this purpose a regular withdrawal as from bond will be required, and duty must be paid according to law. In case the articles are sold for delivery at some port other than Chicago, a withdrawal may be made for transportation and re-warehouse, duty to be paid at the place of destination. Any exhibitor of articles which shall be sold may authorize withdrawal of the same by the purchaser, such authority to be contained in a written notice to the Collector at Chicago. After the filing of such notice, the person specified in the same shall be recognised as entitled to all the rights and subject to all the liabilities of the original importer.

18. Withdrawal from bond cannot be made for less than one entire package, but in case of accidental damage or destruction, it is not intended to assess duties upon such articles as shall not have entered into actual consumption in this country. On articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handing and necessary exposure, the duty, if paid, will be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal for consumption.

19. At the close of the Exhibition all goods intended for exportation will be transported in bond to the seaboard or exterior port, and exported therefrom under the general regulations for immediate export in bond, as modified by special regulations to be in due time provided.

20. Any exhibitor who may import merchandise in excess of that which he desires to place on view in the Exposition may make regular warehouse entry of the same on its arrival at Chicago, whereupon it shall be taken to a United States bonded warehouse and stored without payment of duty, subject to the regulations provided for bonded goods. Withdrawals of merchandise stored under these conditions, if made for the purpose of placing the same within the Exposition, will be treated under the provisions for entry on arrival at first port of entry, and no duty will be required to be paid. Such merchandise must be delivered at the Exposition in charge of a customs officer. Should any merchandise be abandoned by the owner at the close of the Exposition, it will be placed in a general order warehouse for twelve months, and, if then unclaimed, will be sold for account of owner.

21. The privileges granted by virtue of these regulations are intended solely for the benefit of exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition, and with the view of relieving them, so far as practicable, of delays and vexations in connection with the customs business pertaining to their importations. Any attempt to take advantage of these regulations in order to evade the tariff laws of the United States will subject the offender to all the penalties prescribed by those laws, including confiscation of goods and fine and imprisonment.

22. The regulations issued by this Department on January 7, 1891, are hereby revoked, and the foregoing adopted in lieu thereof.

CHARLES FOSTER,

Secretary.

Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Coorg.
" " Ajmere.
Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Circular be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and publication in the local Gazette; to the Publisher, "Gazette of India," for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and to the Foreign Department for such circulation to Political officers in Native States as may be considered necessary.

[True Extract.]

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XI OF 1892-93.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1891-92	Week ending 20th June 1891. Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 18th June 1892. Total mean mileage worked.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 20th June 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th June 1892.	Total increase in 1892-93.	Total decrease in 1892-93.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th June 1892	East Indian (*a*)	604	1,577	9,73,244	617	1,582	8,50,838	538	1,22,77,896	1,26,22,293	3,44,397	...
18th ditto	Patna-Gya	197	57	8,621	151	57	8,818	155	1,29,374	1,13,120	...	16,254
18th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	130	712	1,05,417	148	755	95,290	126	13,40,334	15,01,583	1,61,249	...
18th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	59	199	12,221	61	199	13,024	65	1,32,858	1,70,913	38,055	...
18th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,18,841	143	831	1,00,384	121	17,89,724	16,43,513	...	1,46,211
18th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	127	752	96,506	128	752	94,951	126	13,16,791	14,25,030	1,08,239	...
18th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,82,871	289	1,674	5,24,000	313	53,54,869	59,41,077	5,86,208	...
18th ditto	Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	92,332	88	1,044	86,111	82	12,33,990	10,36,785	...	1,97,205
18th ditto	South Indian	150	901	1,46,485	163	1,106	1,48,635	134	17,13,726	16,62,701	...	51,025
	TOTAL	250	7,745	20,36,538	263	8,000	19,22,051	240	2,52,89,562	2,61,17,015	8,27,453	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
18th June 1892	North Western (*d*)	264	2,395	7,71,078	322	2,450	5,90,531	241	68,98,497	60,68,456	...	8,30,041
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,64,907	238	692	1,52,389	220	24,60,800	24,34,382	...	26,418
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal	284	777	1,80,227	232	777	1,62,670	209	23,64,028	19,04,243	...	4,59,785
18th ditto	Bengal Central (*e*)	117	125	19,929	159	125	13,530	108	1,74,406	1,59,571	...	14,835
18th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	309	39	8	441	55	3,724	3,670	...	54
18th ditto	Jorhát	47	25	1,106	44	25	835	33	11,702	13,247	1,545	...
18th ditto	Burma (*f*)	203	556	97,736	176	715	1,07,680	151	12,71,496	15,99,968	3,28,472	...
	TOTAL	251	4,578	12,35,292	269	4,792	10,28,076	215	1,31,84,653	1,21,83,537	...	10,01,116
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
18th June 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,485	9,41,619	634	1,485	6,60,687	445	1,45,88,260	1,17,65,242	...	28,23,018
18th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	3,49,781	759	461	3,22,000	698	41,76,946	45,70,739	3,93,793	...
18th ditto	Madras	216	840	1,84,955	220	840	1,77,890	212	20,93,782	20,01,105	...	92,677
	TOTAL	468	2,786	14,76,355	530	2,786	11,60,577	417	2,08,58,988	1,83,37,086	...	25,21,902
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,109	47,48,185	314	15,578	41,10,704	264	5,93,33,203	5,66,37,638	...	26,95,565
	Assisted Companies.											
18th June 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	24,650	152	162	20,085	124	2,49,213	2,39,056	...	10,157
18th ditto	Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,290	286	22	4,689	213	77,523	72,013	...	5,510
18th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	8,206	122	67	8,236	123	1,04,034	1,16,069	12,035	...
18th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,162	143	78	10,063	129	1,16,812	1,17,954	1,142	...
	TOTAL	135	329	50,308	153	329	43,073	131	5,47,582	5,45,092	...	2,490
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
25th June 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*h*)	154	354	51,936	147	354	49,513	140	6,09,202	5,85,124	...	24,078
18th ditto	Mysore section, Southern Mahratta Railway	86	296	23,699	80	311	31,303	101	2,78,721	2,76,843	...	1,878
18th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,053	56	72	3,610	50	63,389	84,210	20,821	...
18th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	68	3,654	54	93	7,320	79	50,147	76,977	26,830	...
18th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,257	97	13	1,110	85	17,537	17,008	...	529
18th ditto	Kolhápur	55	29	1,910	66	29	1,570	54	(*i*) 15,958	19,522	3,564	...
	TOTAL	107	832	86,509	104	872	94,426	108	10,34,954	10,59,684	24,730	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
18th June 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	16,680	154	108	8,967	83	1,50,118	1,33,014	...	17,104
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
18th June 1892	Jodhpur-Bickanir	72	188	10,373	55	292	25,600	88	1,18,441	2,50,960	1,32,519	...
18th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	26,611	80	334	34,587	104	4,23,887	5,33,090	1,09,203	...
18th ditto	Morvi	63	94	7,876	84	94	7,456	79	90,020	86,984	...	3,036
	TOTAL	76	616	44,860	73	720	67,643	94	6,32,348	8,71,034	2,38,686	...
	GRAND TOTAL	269	16,994	49,46,542	291	17,607	43,24,813	246	6,16,98,205	5,92,46,462	...	24,51,743

(*a*) Includes the Nalháti State Railway, now amalgamated with the East Indian Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, the Company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April to 20th June 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 30th June, 1892.*

PP

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1892.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus.*)		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 8	12 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 3	17 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	9 2	9 11	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	‡	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	10 0	10 8	...	...	8 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	125 0	18 0	18 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 9	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 4	10 13	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	6 11	5 3	6 14	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	7 7	7 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 9	8 1	8 4	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	18 14	18 14
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 1	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	12 3	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	‡	‡	...	...	392 0	392 0	12 14	12 4
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 0	10 5	...	...	8 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 5	20 5	21 13	8 4	8 9	69 0	68 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	‡	...	...	7 9	7 11	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡	‡	6 0	5 10	218 0	218 0	7 3	7 3		
Pakôkku	15 12	‡	...	...	6 9	6 5	7 7	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	‡	‡	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	11 15	14 3
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	16 0	20 13	16 0	5 13	5 13	‡	285 0	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 11	11 10	14 6	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	11 9	16 12
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 11	11 4	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	27 0	27 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	160 0	14 0	20 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 6	14 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	107 0	116 0	10 9	10 9
Cachar	7 12	7 12	...	...	9 0	9 8	12 1[illegible]	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	80 0	40 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	7 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	7 4	9 12	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	12 0*	80 0	80 0	11 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong	10 8	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Tippera	12 4	14 0	...	...	9 0	8 8	12 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Dacca	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	...	9 12	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	8 0	...	8 4	...	11 0	10 12	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	17 8	...	...	10 8	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	...	13 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 4	15 0	16 0	...	18 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 3	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	10 10	12 4	100 0	100 0	10 10½	10 8
Calcutta	11 5	10 15	16 1	14 7	7 10	7 13	10 0	10 7	16 1	15 3	12 14	12 3	...	...	10 5	11 12	14 12	15 0	...	15 3	15 4	14 12	86 0	86 0	11 4	11 3
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	11 13½	11 13½	17 12½	17 12½	10 0	10 0	11 10	11 8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 9¾	...	...	17 8½	17 12½	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	13 0	10 0	12 0	...	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	130 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	14 0	14 0	...	40 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	11 10	12 4	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 12	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	19 0	18 4	14 0	320 0	220 0	11 0	11 4
Burdwan	11 4	11 4	...	‡	10 14	10 14	12 15	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 6	...	...	16 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 10	11 4
Birbhum	10 8	10 8	10 3	...	10 3	11 0	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 3	11 4	180 0	200 0	10 4	10 8
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	230 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	16 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 0	13 2	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	18 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	12 12	12 12	19 8	19 8	9 12	10 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	...	...	19 8	20 1	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 10	9 0	11 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	10 13	10 13	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13†	13 13†	...	...	13 8	13 13	80 0	80 0	11 0	12 0
Cuttack	10 8	10 13	...	...	8 3	9 3	10 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1†	16 6†	...	...	11 8	16 6	80 0	80 0	9 0	11 0
Balasore	10 12	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	10 12	...	160 0	140 0	11 0	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	14 0	14 0	...	20 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 0	11 0	...	20 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 12 0	8 8 to 12 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	14 8	13 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	...	11 0 to 12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0 to 15 0	11 0 to 13 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0
Palámau	13 8	12 6	16 14	18 9	13 8	12 6	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	20 4	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	20 14	16 14	20 4	18 9	200 0	200 0	7 14	8 1
Hazáribágh	12 4	12 8	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 4	17 0	17 8	15 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Khesari, husked. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 10 to 14 7	13 6 to 14 7	...	18 14	9 7	9 7	11 0 to 11 4	11 0	...	‡	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	17 13	18 ‖	15 12	16 12 to 17 1	16 12 to 17 13	16 12 to 18 6	178 8	178 8	10 8	10 12
Gaya	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	8 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	16 8	16 0	16 8	...	19 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 8 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	18 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	130 0	120 0	10 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	160 0	90 0	10 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 10	17 10	16 6	10 1	10 1	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	16 6	16 6	17 10	17 10	164 8	164 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	18 2	17 9	10 0	9 14	12 0	12 1	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 9	10 0	...	18 2	17 9	17 0	17 9	18 11	18 0	168 0	160 0	10 4	11 0
Muzaffarpur	13 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Saran	13 8	13 4	19 0	19 0	8 8	8 4	11 8	11 5	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	16 0	18 8	18 4	18 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8
Champaran	12 4	12 8	17 8	19 0	8 8	8 0 to 9 0	12 8	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 8	17 0	17 8	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	12 12	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	12 0	22 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 11	12 9	17 1	18 2½	9 7	10 0	10 2½	10 5	18 4½	20 14	16 15	17 11½	...	...	9 3½	11 2	17 9½	19 8	...	22 4	21 10½	21 8½	130 0	130 0	10 9½	10 4½
Ghazipur	13 8	14 13	17 6	18 10	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	20 10	20 10	17 6	17 6	25 12	25 12	10 5	10 5	20 0	20 0	20 10	20 10	21 14	22 8	154 8	154 10	9 0	9 0
Jaunpur	14 0	14 0	19 8	20 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Allahabad	12 12	13 4	16 12	20 8	8 12	8 12	14 0	14	22 0	22 0	19 8	20 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 8	20 12	...	...	22 8	22 8	97 8	97 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	17 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	26 0	...	...	16 0	16 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 12	15 0	20 0	21 8	10 0	10 4	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	...	...	22 0	25 12	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamírpur	17 6	18 6	20 8	23 8	9 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	21 14	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	23 8	...	...	25 13	27 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Jalaun	18 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	14 12	15 4	20 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	21 0	26 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	26 0	21 8	23 8	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 2	14 14	22 2	21 10	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 12	21 0	22 8	19 8	21 2	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	22 4	22 1	22 0	22 11	25 0	24 14	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 12	14 2	18 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	15 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	20 0	...	...	19 12	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	11 0
Mainpuri	16 0	16 8	21 4	22 4	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	20 12	21 8	17 0	17 0	25 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	16 2	16 12	22 4	23 4	6 8	7 4	9 4	9 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	20 8	19 8	10 0	10 4	23 8	20 8	...	...	16 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	17 5	19 0	25 4½	26 c½	7 9	8 2	12 0	12 3	22 7	24 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10½	23 14	...	...	25 15	24 12	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 0	14 0	21 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	21 8	22 12	...	...	14 8	15 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	12 0
Muttra	15 0	16 0	23 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	22 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	15 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	5 4	5 4	11 8	10 4	19 0	24 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	24 0	29 0	29 0	155 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 2	16 4	23 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 12	14 8	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 8	23 12	22 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
Submontane—																										
Ballia	15 0	15 4	19 4	19 4	9 12	9 12	11 8	11 12	...	20 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	19 4	20 0	...	20 8	20 0	20 8	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 8
Azamgarh	13 4	13 4	18 8	19 3	8 14	8 14	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 3	...	...	14 0	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 3
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	13 12	20 10	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	19 5	19 12	18 14	19 12	21 10	21 10	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 8	15 8	21 0	21 8	8 12	9 8	22 0½	22 0½	10 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	19 8	22 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 12	15 12	23 0	23 12	8 8	8 8	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 8	23 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	150 0	150 0	10 4	11 4
Budaun	16 [illegible]	[illegible]	23 4	23 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	21 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 8	21 8	22 0	25 8	28 0	192 0	192 0	10 0	11 0
[illegible]	14 6	15 10	25 0	25 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	...	23 12	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	20 10	23 2	...	...	25 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	10 10	10 15
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 8	15 8	22 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	15 4	15 0	24 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Rae-Bareli	15 10	15 8	21 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	28 8	27 0	19 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	25 12	25 8	17 0	16 0	27 8	27 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	14 4	15 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Lucknow	14 0	14 6	21 12	21 12	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 4	24 0	25 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 4	21 8	23 0	23 0	22 8	23 0	110 0	120 0	10 12	10 8
Hardoi	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 8	13 6	19 4	19 8	9 10	9 14	12 8	12 8	19 8	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 8	...	...	20 8	20 12½	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	10 8	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	22 8	23 0	15 0	15 0	23 14	24 10	23 8	23 0	21 8	21 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	15 2	15 4	24 0	24 0	10 12	11 0	12 8	12 12	22 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 4	23 6	23 0	24 0	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Bahraich	15 8	15 8	23 8	23 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 2	16 0	24 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	23 0	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 8	‡	‡	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 8	16 9	26 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	26 8	31 0	...	26 8	27 0	140 0	150 0	11 0	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 12	14 8	20 0	20 0	9 6	9 11	10 10	10 10	17 8	17 8	12 8	13 7	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 2	18 7	25 0	23 11	...	...	15 4	15 15
Bánswara	18 2	19 6	20 0	22 8	7 8	8 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	11 11½	10 15	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	27 8	28 12	22 8	20 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	11 5½	14 1	16 6½	8 3½	8 9½	9 6	15 10	17 3	11 11½	10 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	13 10½	13 4½	12 14½	14 13½	16 6½	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	10 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	17 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	11 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0
Erinpura	11 13½	11 0	15 12	16 1	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 4	16 4	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	220 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	12 0	12 7	16 15	17 8	5 0	9 10	9 10	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	17 10	18 0	17 5	17 5	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 1	9 15	13 12	13 12	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 12	13 12	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	*	*	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 13	13 0	16 4	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 12	17 0	14 4	14 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 12	17 4	16 4	17 4	‡	‡	*	*	12 13	13 0
Boondee	17 0	17 8	33 0	25 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	33 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	19 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	16 5	16 15	23 6	23 6	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	22 4	23 9	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	24 5	24 5	19 15½	19 6	25 7	25 7	14 2½	12 11	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 6
Tonk	14 10	15 10	19 4	20 10	8 4	8 0	9 8	9 8	22 10	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	105 0	11 12	11 12
Jeypore	13 12	14 0	18 4	19 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 12	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 12	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	18-4 to 20 8	18-4 to 22 0	20 12	21 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	135 0	12 0	12 8
Kerowlee	16 14	16 14	21 9	21 14	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	20 10	20 10	21 14	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 9	21 9	...	...	28 12	30 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	11 4
Dholpur	13 15½	16 14½	18 8½	25 5	8 11	8 2	10 4½	10 6½	16 12½	20 12½	16 9½	19 14	...	...	14 0½	12 6	18 0	25 3½	...	...	22 7	32 9½	90 0	90 0	11 7½	11 8½
Bhurtpore	16 14	17 2	24 7	24 12	6 2½	6 8	6 15	7 13½	24 14	26 12	21 0	22 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	24 7	24 12	15 0	15 0	20 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4
Ulwur	15 11	15 13	22 6	24 5	7 0	7 8	8 10	9 0	21 13	23 13	20 12	21 4	...	...	12 12	12 12	22 10	23 6	22 5	24 0	27 6	27 11	200 0	200 0	11 2	12 4
Deoli Cantonment	14 9½	15 4	17 7	18 14½	4 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	17 0	18 14	20 3	11 3	17 0	...	...	...	16 2½	17 13	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 8	12 8	17 1½	17 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	17 2½	17 8	16 5½	16 8	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 4	18 0	17 5	18 0	10 13½	10 8	110 0	110 0	12 3½	12 12
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 0	14 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	‖	¶	11 0	11 8
Bálmer	10 2	10 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	10 10	10 12	...	14 0	6 0	6 4	7 8	8 0	...	...	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	13 8	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	13 6	13 2	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	16 14	17 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 6½	15 4	16 3	16 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Western—																										
Jodhpore	10 0 and 11 9	10 0 and 11 9	13 12	14 6	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	12 8	14 1	12 3	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 4	14 1	15 0	11 4	10 0	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 0	7 12	7 10	10 10	10 10	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 12	10 13	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	15 15¼	15 15¼	...	...	9 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	13 8	13 14	19 6	20 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	18 8	19 0	15 0	15 6	...	...	...	...	16 10	17 3	19 0	19 8	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 9
Goona	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 15	15 4½	25 0	25 0	6 6	6 6	9 0½	6 12½	22 6	22 5	21 4	20 15½	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 0½	18 3½	25 8	27 10	17 0	17 15	170 0	159 4	11 11	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Seven and half pies per bundle. ¶ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	12 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	14 0	15 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	280 0	300 0	12 8	12 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	25 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	8 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	25 0	90 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	‡	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	13 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	16 0	17 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	13 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	16 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	†	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	16 0	17 0	24 00	25 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	15 0	15 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	†	†	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	8 8
Kángra	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	‡	‡	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	14 0	15 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	13 12	13 8
Gujrát	15 0	15 ●	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	●	●	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	16 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	†	†	●	●	19 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	●	●	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	13 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	●	●	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	75 0	75 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	12 0	13 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	†	†	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	90 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	41 0	42 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	25 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	90 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	12 0	12 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	19 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	80 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	16 0	17 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	13 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	14 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	115 0	115 0	36 0	36 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	9 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	7 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 ●	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 ●	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 12	11 12	19 4	20 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	16 12	17 2	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 10	12 4	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 4	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	15 0	14 8	...	‡	80 0	70 0	8 0	8 ●
Quetta	11 0	10 8	18 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	7 0	7 0										

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Kárwar	8 8	8 0	●	●	5 8	5 8	11 8	12 0	13 0	12 8	11 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	●	●	12 0	12 0	●	●	9 8	9 8	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	●	●	8 9	8 9	9 14	10 10	14 5	15 10	9 13	9 13	15 4	16 7	●	●	12 10	12 10	●	●	8 14	9 9	105 0	120 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 4	10 5	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	112 0	112 0	13 6	13 6
Bombay	8 13	8 14	14 1	14 6	7 6	7 3	10 5	10 12	14 7	13 9	12 7	12 7	15 10	16 8	15 12	15 6	13 12	13 8	15 11	16 4	8 6	8 4	63 2	64 11	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	●	●	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	●	●	12 0	12 0	18 10½	●	●	●	11 7	11 7	●	●	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 0
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 5	9 1	●	●	9 11	9 11	10 7	10 7	15 6	16 5	14 3	15 9	17 4	18 15	20 0	20 0	10 15	10 15	●	●	13 11	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 8	15 0	15 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 4	11 0	5 4	●	9 0	9 0	88 0	89 0	13 8	13 8
Sátara	8 11	8 0	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	12 5	12 10	11 15	12 4	14 0	●	14 9	14 9	9 12	9 12	15 2	15 2	8 15	8 15	120 0	120 0	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	12 1	12 4	●	●	9 12	9 12	10 5	10 5	17 13	20 1	16 14	17 3	●	●	12 3	12 3	10 10	10 10	85 5	85 5	11 4	11 4				
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	●	●	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	14 0	16 10	14 0	15 12	●	●	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	●	●	7 5	8 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	9 3	9 3	12 14	12 14	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 0	13 3	67 7	67 7	12 13	12 13
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	●	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 4	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 0	91 0	13 3	13 0
Násik	12 15	12 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	16 8	...	14 13	15 1	20 4	21 0	●	●	●	14 6	14 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 4	●	●	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	23 12	23 12	18 2	18 2	●	●	●	●	11 6	11 6	●	●	16 14	16 14	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	●	●	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	●	●	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 6	13 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	●	●	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	●	●	●	●	13 0	13 0	●	●	14 0	14 0	80 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	12 1	13 5	22 0	21 5	7 3	7 10	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	●	●	13 0	13 5	●	●	●	18 13	107 0	107 0	12 13	12 13
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9½	9 2	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 14	8 0	8 0	17 2	17 2	14 14	14 14	17 2	17 2	...	...	11 7	12 0	...	...	9 2	9 11½	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	10 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 4	17 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	18 8	19 8	21 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	12 0	12 0	15 5	15 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	15 3	15 8	14 5	14 13	●	●	●	●	14 0	14 0	●	●	11 2½	11 11½	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 12	13 0	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	8 0	16 0	16 12	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	...	...	7 8	8 0	80 0	80 0	55 0	55 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...●	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 2	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 6	10 6	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 10	...	...	11 5	13 15	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	11 11	11 11	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 14	10 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	...	...	10 10	11 4	115 0	95 0	10 11	10 11
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	12 6	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 13	9 13	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	14 13	14 13	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 0	17 2	...	...	11 7	12 0	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	17 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 8	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 8	19 0	28 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	24 0	26 0	122 0	140 0	9 14	10 8
Mandla	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 8
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	10 15	13 9	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	19 3	...	...	10 0	12 8	136 0	136 0	9 0	10 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 0
Chanda	12 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	11 12	13 9	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	10 8	10 1	320 0	320 0	11 0	10 11
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	14 7	14 7	...	...	12 5	14 10	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	20 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 6
Raipur	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 11	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 10	...	...	10 15	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	12 8	12 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	8 8
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 13	14 10	...	...	7 10	8 0	10 0	10 0	22 10	22 5	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 10	13 0	80 0	80 0	9 13	10 2
Akola	12 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	113 0	113 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	11 0	10 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	11 14	11 6	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	16 13	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	81 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 11	9 13	●	●	6 12	6 10	7 12	7 14	14 2	14 7	...	15 8	23 0	21 7	●	●	11 4	11 4	●	●	13 3	12 11	135 0	135 0	9 0	9 0
Boláram	10 8	9 13	●	●	7 0	7 4	7 9	7 14	16 2	15 13	●	●	●	●	●	●	12 3	12 3	●	●	●	●	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	9 0	●	●	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	●	●	●	●	12 8	12 8	●	●	●	●	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

● Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1892—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firkwood. Present fortnight.	Firkwood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 5	9 14	9 14	10 5	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 11	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	136 2	136 2	12 10	12 10
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 12	10 0	121 8	121 8	13 5	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	14 13	14 13	...	...	16 6	15 10	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 4	9 4	11 0	9 12	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	7 3	8 0	8 0	11 14	11 14	...	...	16 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 4	274 3	274 3	11 0	10 2
Salem	10 3	9 6	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 14	15 8	15 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	11 4	9 4	221 2	221 2	14 2	15 3
Central—																										
Bellary	7 11	7 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 10	14 6	15 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	11 14	11 14	133 11	133 11	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	7 8	7 3	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	97 3	97 3	12 3	12 3
Cuddapah	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	15 2	16 0	...	...	16 8	16 8*	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	12 3	12 3	140 0	140 0	11 11	11 11
Kurnool	8 5	7 10	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 5	15 2	16 0	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 7	10 0	9 7	11 11	11 11	142 14	142 14		
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	*	*	...	...	16 6	18 3	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 13	11 13	119 2	119 2	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 8	8 8	12 6	14 10	...	...	14 10	15 3	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 12	9 12	11 11	11 11	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	6 13	7 3	...	...	9 6	9 14	10 8	10 8	14 6	14 6	...	...	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	163 0	243 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 8	6 14	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 8	10 8	15 5	15 6	...	...	17 14	18 3	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	13 3	13 3	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 11	6 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	15 6	15 6	...	...	17 14	15 3	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	12 13	12 13	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 5	8 11	9 0	9 3	13 14	13 11	...	...	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	12 11	12 11	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 5
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 11	8 11	*	*	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	12 6	12 6	136 2	136 2	12 6	11 5
N. Arcot	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 13	9 11	9 6	10 6	*	*	...	...	13 11	14 6	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 5	11 5	163 3	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	7 0	6 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 6	11 6	*	*	...	...	15 11	15 6	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 5	11 5	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	6 5	6 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 6	10 6	*	*	...	...	18 2	15 14	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	12 14	12 14	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 5	6 5	...	...	9 11	9 14	10 0	10 6	13 5	14 0	...	...	15 2	15 11	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 7	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	143 6	143 6	13 0	12 14
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	5 11	7 5	...	...	9 8	9 14	10 0	10 6	*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 7	10 0	10 0	14 6	14 6	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	7 13	7 6	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	10 10	14 10	14 10	...	...	14 11	15 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 7	10 0	10 0	11 5	11 5	116 10	116 10	12 10	12 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 4	8 12	8 8	21 0	20 0	18 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 4	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	7 3	6 10	7 6	7 6	7 0	6 8	7 4	7 4	14 4	14 1	...	...	17 1	16 9	...	...	...	...	9 10	8 10	9 10	9 10	10 5	10 5	96 0	96 0	10 5	10 5
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	130 0	130 0	9 12	9 12
Tumkur	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	7 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	8 8
Hassan	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	72 0	72 0	9 0	10 0
Kadur	6 0	6 13	7 0	7 0	8 6	8 6	9 0	10 0	18 14	18 14	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 7	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	240 0	480 0	10 8	11 0
Shimoga	7 6	6 13	8 6	8 6	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 4	23 0	23 0	...	...	21 8	22 9	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 7	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Chitaldroog	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 4	23 0	23 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	5 9	5 9	5 9	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	...	9 0	110 0	32 0	32 0		

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 28.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 2nd July 1892.

The week under review has been most marked by the absence of monsoon conditions on the West Coast, and consequently during a large part of the week of any rain of importance on the Bombay Coast and over Central and North-West India. Over the Bay and surrounding coasts the monsoon has blown comparatively steadily, and rain has been general, though not on the whole heavy, over Burma and Bengal. At first the monsoon current from the Bay ceased in Behar, and there was no rain beyond that Province; but on the 29th there was a feeble extension north-westward, and rain in small amounts extended as far as Rawal Pindi. On the 30th rain, still in small amounts, prevailed over the greater part of the Gangetic plain and the Punjab, but on July 1st the current retreated again, and only scattered showers were reported; and similar conditions prevailed on the 2nd. Over the central parts of the Peninsula and in the Carnatic showers have been very frequent, so that, though the amounts were generally small, the total for the week was large.

On the 26th June pressure was highest in Tenasserim and lowest over the Punjab, moderate gradients interfering between those Provinces. Over the Peninsula, on the contrary, pressure was exceedingly uniform. Over the Peninsula the winds were light and very irregular in direction, while over the Bay area a moderate monsoon was blowing. In North Bengal the direction turned round into south-east and east, and with this direction penetrated north-westward as far as Bahraich. All over the central parts of the country a fresh westerly wind was blowing. A few light showers were reported over the Peninsula and general moderate rain over North-East India; but elsewhere there was no rain. On the 27th the barometer was rising everywhere, and a slight high pressure area had appeared over the Peninsula. With this exception, conditions were but little changed. The winds were almost unaltered. Rain was heavier on the Malabar Coast, and was more general and heavier throughout the Peninsula, while, on the contrary, it was less general and less heavy in North-East India. Heavy rain

had fallen at Jeypore, and light showers at Saugor, Jubbulpore, and Amraoti ; but, as on the 26th, Central and North-West India were generally without rain. The chart of the 28th showed that the barometer had fallen rather briskly over the west of the Punjab, and the low pressure area over that Province was more strongly marked, but otherwise the distribution was little changed. The wind remained very variable over the Peninsula, and the only change of importance was the extension north-westward of the easterly current from Bengal. This current now reached as far as Roorkee, and rain was falling as far west as Lucknow. General rain was reported over the Peninsula, over North-East India, and over the Central Provinces; but there was none in North-West India. On the morning of the 29th the distribution of pressure was practically unchanged, and the only alteration of importance in the circulation of the winds was the further extension of the easterly current which had spread up to Lahore and Sialkot. Rain had fallen on and near the North-West Himalayas, but, with this exception, there was no rain over North-West India. There was also no rain over the head of the Peninsula or in Behar, but in all other parts of India scattered showers had fallen. The chart of the 30th showed that the barometer had risen briskly over the Punjab. A large area of uniform and relatively low pressure overlay the Punjab and Gangetic plain, while readings were about equally high in Tenasserim and Malabar. The winds were unaltered generally, and were abnormally light in force. Scattered rainfall had occurred in almost all parts of India, the amounts in some places being large. On the 1st the chart showed that a low pressure area had appeared over the west of the Bay, but in other respects there was no change. The extent of rainfall had decreased considerably; and, while the amounts were much larger on the West Coast, they were generally smaller elsewhere. North-West India and the head of the Peninsula were again practically without rain. The chart of the 2nd still exhibited no general change in either the distribution of pressure or circulation of the winds. Scattered rainfall was reported, except from the greater part of North-West India and of the Gangetic plain; but the amounts, except in a few cases, were small.

Temperature.—The scattered light rainfall described above has not had much effect on the temperature, which, except in Bengal, has been excessive.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	June.					July.		Mean variation of week.
	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	1st.	2nd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·4	+0·3	—0·6	+0·3	—0·3	+0·6	+0·5	+0·2
Bengal and Assam . .	—0·7	—0·6	—1·1	—0·2	—1·7	—0·4	—0·1	—0·7
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	+7·4	+7·3	+6·7	+1·7	+1·3	+3·3	+4·7	+4·6
Punjab	+4·9	+6·5	+7·2	+4·8	—2·9	—0·8	+1·2	+3·0
Bombay	+1·9	+2·6	+2·1	+3·1	+2·5	+3·5	+3·6	+2·8
Berar and Central Provinces	+5·3	+5·2	+3·3	+2·3	+1·9	+5·1	+5·3	+4·1
Guzerat and Central India .	+4·5	+4·9	+4·6	+3·8	+3·4	+5·5	+6·7	+4·8
Sind and Rajputana . .	+2·8	+1·5	+0·7	+1·1	+0·9	+0·7	+1·0	+1·2
Madras	+1·3	+0·4	+0·4	+0·7	+0·7	—0·1	—0·2	+0·5
Mean for whole India . .	+3·1	+3·1	+2·6	+2·0	+0·6	+1·9	+2·5	+2·3

The warmest days were the 26th and 27th, when the mean temperature of the whole of India was 3·1° above the normal average; the coolest day was the 30th, when the mean was only 0·6° above the normal. As stated above, all the Provinces, except Bengal-Assam, had a higher temperature than usual, the excess

being about 4½° in the Punjab, Guzerat, Central India, and the Central Provinces, and only 0·2° in Burma. In Bengal-Assam all the days and in Burma and Madras two of the days were cooler than usual, while in all the other Provinces there was a steady excess.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that very general rain has fallen throughout India during the week, the only divisions which received actually no rain being Kathiawar and Sind. In the Punjab (South) the average fall for the division for the week was only 0·03 inches, and Central India (East) and Madras (South) received less than one quarter of an inch. With these exceptions, fair to good rain was received. The heaviest rainfall was received in Assam (Surma), where the average fall for the division was 15·18 inches: this was followed by 10 inches in Arakan, by over 7 inches in East and North Bengal, and by over 6 inches in Tenasserim and Malabar. In most of the rainfall divisions of Upper and North-West India the average fall for each division for the week was between ¼ and ½ an inch. The third column of the table shows the variations of the actual from the normal rainfall of the week. In twenty-nine divisions the actual fall was less and in eighteen was more than the normal. The region of deficient rainfall included the greater part of Burma, West Bengal, the Gangetic plain, North-West India, the central parts of the country, and the west of the Peninsula; and the region of excessive rain included Arakan, Bengal Proper, the south of the Peninsula, and Madras. The greatest actual deficiency is reported from the Konkan, where only 1 inch was received instead of the normal 9 inches, but all over the divisions ordinarily served by the monsoon current crossing the Konkan Coast, *viz.*, Guzerat, the Central Provinces, Central India, the East of Rajputana, &c., the fall was throughout very deficient. On the contrary, the Bombay Deccan and almost the whole of the centre, south, and east of the Peninsula had an average or rather excessive fall. The Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon appears to have advanced up the centre of the Bay, and travelled northward or north-eastward after passing the coast line; for whereas, while in Arakan, Assam, and Bengal Proper all the divisions had excessive rain, all the Burma divisions to the east of Arakan, and practically all the divisions in the Gangetic plain and North-West India, had deficient rain. In a large part of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the deficiency when compared with the normal was very considerable.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall. From these it will be seen that over the greater part of the Peninsula, except the West Coast, *viz.*, in Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, the East Coast (North, Central, and South), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central and South), the rainfall between May 29th and July 2nd has been heavier than usual, but that in North-Eastern, Northern, North-Western, and Central India and the West Coast, with the exception of Chota Nagpur, the North-West Provinces (Central), and the Punjab (West), the rainfall for the same period has been deficient or just normal. The greatest relative deficiency is in parts of the Punjab and of Rajputana.

Most of the heavy totals received during the week were registered over North-East India.

The following are the more important falls in the different Provinces:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Central Burma . .	Shwegyin . .	Sudder . .	8·66 inches.
Arakan	Akyab . .	Ditto . .	16·20 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills .	Cherra . .	43·35 ,,
Bengal	Noakhali . .	Sudder . .	14·34 ,,
	Darjeeling . .	Siliguri . .	17·14 ,,
Behar	Champaran. .	Sudder . .	10·54 ,,
Oudh	Bahraich . .	Ditto . .	5·76 ,,
North-West Provinces .	Hamirpur . .	Maskara . .	5·18 ,,
Punjab	Sialkot . .	Raya . .	2·41 ,,
	Shahpur . .	Mitha-Tiwana .	2·50 ,,
Malabar	Calicut . .	Cochin . .	14·40 ,,
Mysore	Bangalore . .	Kankanhalli .	7·33 ,,
Konkan	North Kanara .	Honavar . .	5·48 ,,
Deccan	Sholapur . .	Barsi . .	4·28 ,,
Berar	Basim . .	Pusad . .	4·51 ,,
Central Provinces . .	Raipur . .	Drug . .	5·46 ,,
Madras	Ganjam . .	Udayagiri . .	6·28 ,,
	Anantapur . .	Urava-Kanda .	8·c8 ,,
	Cuddapah . .	Rayachoti .	6·11 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 2nd, 1892.			Rainfall data from May 29th to July 2nd.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to July 2nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	6·39	8·88	— 2·49	38·39	43·86	— 12
	Lower Burma	4·32	5·08	— 0·76	18·63	22·20	— 16
	Central Burma	3·84	3·88	— 0·04	20·69	20·19	+ 2
	Upper Burma	1·26	?	?	8·09	?	?
	Arakan	9·97	9·53	+ 0·44	38·29	58·52	— 35
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	7·02	3·74	+ 3·28	17·79	20·18	— 12
	Assam (Surma)	15·18	8·12	+ 7·06	42·21	41·95	+ 1
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·66	3·62	+ 1·04	14·70	17·51	— 16
	Deltaic Bengal	3·20	2·18	+ 1·02	9·81	11·75	— 17
	Central Bengal	4·02	2·51	+ 1·51	11·08	11·73	— 6
	North Bengal	7·58	6·00	+ 1·58	21·67	27·40	— 21
	Orissa	1·44	3·28	— 1·84	11·95	9·46	— 26
	Chota Nagpur	1·44	2·46	— 1·02	10·30	8·74	+ 18
	Behar (South)	1·48	2·15	— 0·67	5·24	6·47	— 19
	Do. (North)	3·51	2·49	+ 1·02	9·90	9·45	+ 5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·65	1·78	— 1·13	4·16	4·39	— 5
	Oudh (South)	0·53	2·13	— 1·60	3·29	4·51	— 27
	Do. (North)	2·18	2·22	— 0·04	4·40	5·23	— 16
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·56	1·41	— 0·85	4·01	3·44	+ 17
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·43	1·21	— 0·78	2·49	2·73	— 9
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	1·13	2·17	— 1·04	3·87	5·33	— 27
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·03	0·53	— 0·50	0·39	1·55	— 75
	Do. (Central)	0·54	1·23	— 0·69	1·50	2·73	— 45
	Do. (Submontane)	0·35	1·18	— 0·83	1·13	2·84	— 60
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·56	3·55	— 2·99	2·84	8·56	— 67
	Do. (North-West)	0·50	0·53	— 0·03	1·41	1·63	— 13
	Do. (West)	0·51	0·19	+ 0·32	1·46	0·68	+ 115
						38·55	
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	6·42	6·86	— 0·44	21·36	5·59	— 45
	Madras (South Central)	1·93	0·83	+ 1·10	5·02	27·71	— 10
	Coorg	1·25	1·06	+ 0·19	15·89		— 43
	Mysore	2·29	1·17	+ 1·12	5·95	5·34	+ 11
	Konkan	1·03	9·12	— 8·09	21·77	29·28	— 26
	Bombay Deccan	1·08	1·08	0	8·62	5·74	+ 50
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·47	1·12	— 0·65	6·98	5·46	+ 29
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	2·24	2·10	+ 0·14	7·02	8·47	— 17
	Central Provinces (West)	1·38	2·18	— 0·80	5·09	7·58	— 33
	Ditto (Central)	1·91	3·21	— 1·30	5·16	8·58	— 40
	Ditto (East)	2·61	3·16	— 0·55	9·63	9·12	+ 6
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·42	3·05	— 2·63	5·30	6·45	— 18
	Kathiawar	0	1·15	— 1·15	1·50	2·91	— 48
	Sind	0	0·21	— 0·21	0·11	0·36	— 69
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·17	2·61	— 2·44	4·62	8·46	— 45
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·74	1·48	— 0·74	1·63	3·64	— 55
	Rajputana (West)	0·28	0·53	— 0·25	0·50	1·93	— 74
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·70	1·42	+ 0·28	7·00	5·19	+ 35
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	1·90	3·81	— 1·91	9·40	11·39	— 16
	Hyderabad (South)	1·61	1·00	+ 0·61	7·30	5·02	+ 45
	Madras (Central)	1·88	0·58	+ 1·30	6·02	3·02	+ 99
	East Coast (Central)	0·63	0·63	0	4·07	3·01	+ 35
	Ditto (South)	1·32	0·63	+ 0·69	4·48	2·54	+ 76
	Madras (South)	0·24	0·22	+ 0·02	1·55	1·38	+ 12

SIMLA, *7th July, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd July.*—Rainfall heavy in the Deccan and on the West Coast; good elsewhere, except in Nellore. June rainfall has generally been up to or in excess of average, except in the Vizagapatam littoral and the West Coast. Heavy rain since the 2nd in the affected parts of the Deccan and Central districts. Prospects have much improved, except in the affected portion of Nellore. Cultivation and sowing are proceeding actively. Water-supply is generally ample. Pasture is springing up, but fodder is still scarce in Bellary, Anantapur, and Nellore. Condition of cattle is improving. Prices of principal food-grains are easier in the Circars and Deccan; easier or stationary on the West Coast, Karnatic, North Arcot, and Salem; rather dearer in the Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Southern districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 43,254, Karnatic 27,431, and Central 7,950: *Total* 78,635 against 87,143 last week. Decrease in the Deccan general; in the Central districts chiefly in North Arcot. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 651, Karnatic 238, and Central 151: *Total* 1,0.0 against 1,150 last week; decrease in Kurnool and Salem. Loans for wells:—Deccan Rs. 7,73,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,14,000, and Central Rs. 10,4?,000: *Total* Rs. 22,34,000 disbursed. Wells completed—583, 2,054, and 1,252: wells under construction —6,067, 1,914, and 7,229 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 79,000, Rs. 79,000, and Rs. 66,000: *Total* Rs. 2,24,000 disbursed in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Rain moderate and sufficient throughout the Deccan and Karnatak, except in Khandesh, Dharwar, parts of Nasik, and Belgaum; generally slight and deficient in Sind, Konkan, Guzerat, and Kathiawar. Agricultural operations retarded or young seedlings withering in parts of eleven districts. Fodder and water-supply in the Deccan and in the Karnatic have generally improved. Fodder is still scarce in parts of five districts. Cattle are poor in parts of three districts. Prices are generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bijapur 118, Belgaum 2,517, Dharwar 703, and Kolhapur 6,867: *Total* 10,205 against 11,483 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th July.*—General rain during the week; especially heavy in the Northern and Eastern districts. More rain is wanted in parts of Western Bengal and in South Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur generally. Winter rice and autumn sowings are nearly complete, and transplanting of seedlings is in progress. Prospects of early crops are generally favourable, especially in the Rajshahi division. The early rice harvest has begun, and new jute is coming into the market. Indigo manufacture has begun in Behar. No material change in prices of food-grains. Fodder and water-supplies are sufficient and cattle are well off. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Muzaffarpur 1,433, Darbhanga 12,899, Monghyr 1,755, Bhagalpur 4,516, and

Dinajpur 816: *Total* 21,419, showing a decrease of 14,855 since last week. Decrease of nearly half in Darbhanga is very satisfactory; considerable decrease also in Bhagalpur. There was some increase in Monghyr. In Dinajpur the numbers rose until rain fell on the 1st, since when labourers have been getting employment in the fields, and relief works now closed. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Darbhanga 149 (exclusive of two circles, for which figures have not been received), Monghyr 280, Bhagalpur 1,407: *Total* 1,836, showing a decrease of 801 since last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Fair rain has fallen in the Eastern districts. In the Western districts there have been only light local showers. There has been good rain in Almora, but insufficient in Garhwal and Tehri. More rain is urgently needed for the autumn ploughing and sowings which are in progress. Damage to sugarcane by locusts is reported from Benares and injury from drought in Moradabad. Supplies are sufficient, but fodder is getting scarce in Jhansi. Prices are generally steady, but show a tendency to rise in eight districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Prices are tending to rise in hilly tracts, and also in Kohat; stationary in seven districts, and rising in others. Sowings of autumn crops are in progress in most districts. Rain badly wanted throughout the Province. Wells are drying up in Jullundur, and water is scarce in five other districts. The Sidhnai Canal in Multan is dry; others flowing feebly. In the Simla hills crops show a decided improvement, but in Kangra and Bannu they are suffering from drought and heat. There is cause for anxiety also in the Delhi, Multan, and North-Western districts. Rain has improved the condition of crops in the neighbourhood of Simla, but has not assured prospects. Prospects excellent in western submontane parts of Simla. Cattle are suffering from scarcity of fodder in most districts. Fodder is sufficient in two districts only.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Weather cloudy and close. Good rain has fallen in the Chhattisgarh and Nagpur country. Autumn sowing is resumed in Bilaspur, but is seriously retarded in two other districts for want of rain. Sowings are progressing generally. Prospects of rice not good in Bhandara.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd July.*—Good rain in Lower Burma, but showers light in three districts. Rain fell in all the districts of Upper Burma except Pakokku. Ploughing and sowing of paddy are progressing throughout Lower Burma. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet-weather paddy in active progress in Upper Burma. Prospects of crop are favourable, but slightly damaged by insects in Pakokku, and from want of rain in Northern Shan States. Planting of hill paddy is progressing in Bhamo. Sowing of maize in Yeu and Magwe, of cotton and sesamum in Sagaing and Myingyan, and of sesamum in Magwe and peas in Myingyan are progressing well. Price of paddy has fallen largely in Tharrawaddy and the Southern Shan States, considerably in Mandalay, and slightly in four other districts. The price of rice has risen slightly in Rangoon. In Upper Burma it has also risen in two districts, but has fallen in one. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 4,565, Yeu 89, Lower Chindwin 192, Myingyan 436, Meiktila 3,614, and Yamethin 2,128: *Total* 11,024 against 13,853 last week.

Assam.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Weather seasonable. Rain is wanted in Sibsagar. Transplanting of late rice continues. Condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th July.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in three districts. Agricultural operations are in active progress, except in parts of three districts, where more rain is wanted. No material change in prices. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Kolar 748, Tumkar 427, Shimoga 49, and Chitaldrug 192: *Total* 1,416 against 1,687 last week.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields is in progress. More rain is required for the rice nurseries which are drying up; also for the planting out of coffee. *Ragi* good. Fodder and water-supply for cattle are sufficient. Slight rise in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th July.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather warm and cloudy. Sowing of cotton is in progress. *Jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) sowing has commenced. Water is scarce in one district and fodder locally insufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are almost steady.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall good. Sowing for the autumn crop is now in full swing. Prices continue high.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Slight rain in three Agencies and Neemuch, but insufficient for agricultural purposes. Heavy rain in Baghelkhand. No rain in the northern and eastern portions of Gwalior and parts of Bhopawar, where first sowings have been damaged. Condition of agricultural stock is generally fair, except in parts of Bhopawar and the Neemuch district. Prices of food-grains are rising in Goona; steady elsewhere. Drinking water is scanty in parts of Bhopawar. Fodder is sufficient, except in Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Rainfall heavy in Jeypore and moderate elsewhere, except in five Agencies. Average fall half an inch in the Ajmere district. Agricultural operations are going on, except in four Agencies. Standing crops have withered in Meywar. Condition of opium is fair in Meywar. In Ajmere cotton seed twigs are withering for want of rain, and may have to be resown. Fodder crops under wells are being reaped in parts. The autumn crop is germinating in the south-east of Ajmere. Agricultural stock is poor generally. Fodder scarce and dear generally, except in four Agencies. Prices are generally steady, but show a tendency to rise in Ajmere, and have risen in three Agencies. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 40,226, Marwar 4,122, Kishengarh 1,705, and Bikanir 3,048: *Total* 49,101 against 37,302 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 9,430, Marwar 2,819, Kishengarh 180, and Bikanir 1,429: *Total* 13,858 against 15,745 last week. The figures for Ajmere-Merwara are subject to correction, but the increase in numbers on relief is reported to be due to increased local distress and foreign immigration.

Nepal.—*For week ending 30th June.*—Weather cloudy and close. Transplanting of paddy has commenced.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	405	...	9	...	...	...	405	...	
Bombay ...	...	2	...	7,49,319	5,24,673	10,18,072	...	...	...	7,49,319	5,24,675	10,10,728
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,508	41,666*	33,183	45,508	41,666	33,183
Bengal	9,685	6,860	8,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,685	6,860	8,060
N.-W. P. and O. ...	49,207	18,653	27,793	12,330	21,734	14,090	...	1	...	61,537	40,388	42,783
Punjab	10,326	3,558	...	6,079	7,555	349	15,200	8,871*	850	31,605	19,984	1,199
Cent. Provs. ...	...	3,495	3,547	5,072	9,200	11,787	...	...	...	5,072	12,755	15,334
Berar	...	53	2,401	2,74,502	2,07,035	3,63,380	...	...	...	2,74,502	2,07,088	3,65,831
Assam	3,873	257	1,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,873	257	1,676
Raj. & C. I. ...	23,105	4,210	6,145	1,19,043	1,30,979	1,13,089	...	...	...	1,42,148	1,35,189	1,19,234
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	14	2	1,490	...	...	...	14	2	1,490
Mysore ...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...
TOTAL ...	98,212	37,088	49,672	11,66,787	9,01,038	15,23,166	60,708	50,538	34,033	13,25,707	9,88,664	16,06,871
WHEAT—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	2,17,478	5,91,982	4,75,982	...	...	...	2,17,478	5,91,982	4,25,982
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,55	53,113*	1,41,656	35,550	53,113	1,41,656
Bengal	2,54,983	3,65,785	2,36,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,54,983	3,65,785	2,36,919
N.-W. P. & O. ...	1,69,526	3,05,768	6,17,198	111	14,767	3,03,180	...	...	...	1,69,637	3,19,935	9,20,378
Punjab	492	10,218	4,257	1,680	1,042	56,350	99,713*	87,789*	3,79,616	1,01,885	99,049	4,40,232
Cent. Provs. ...	7,336	25,398	909	7,10,421	14,10,793	12,24,480	...	...	...	7,17,757	14,36,091	12,25,449
Berar	...	...	...	48,273	1,73,083	1,73,968	...	...	...	48,273	1,73,083	1,03,968
Assam	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	1,266	84,741	1,72,549	2,26,371	...	...	...	84,741	1,72,549	2,27,637
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	607	2	...	...	...	...	607	2
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,32,337	7,07,314	8,60,609	10,62,644	23,64,183	24,10,342	1,35,263	1,40,872	5,21,272	16,30,244	32,12,369	37,92,223
LINSEED—												
Madras	...	...	...	574	...	...	...	...	...	574	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1,10,097	1,86,651	2,59,584	...	...	...	1,10,097	1,86,651	2,59,584
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	5,37,930	4,68,596	3,03,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,37,930	4,68,596	3,03,868
N.-W. P. & O. ...	1,24,427	2,21,641	4,25,237	7,917	64,617	55,177	80	...	...	1,32,424	2,86,338	4,80,414
Punjab	...	...	1,477	...	...	...	134*	...	...	134	...	1,477
Cent. Provs. ...	9,713	17,351	90,779	2,58,989	4,37,824	3,57,238	...	...	...	2,68,702	4,55,175	4,48,017
Berar	...	...	...	73,333	1,78,273	2,04,301	...	...	...	73,333	1,78,273	2,04,301
Assam	4,203	3,171	9,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,203	3,174	9,403
Raj. & C. I. ...	21,101	60,455	69,030	1,46,314	2,80,167	4,11,205	...	...	...	1,67,415	3,40,622	4,80,235
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	56,588	94,681	88,799	...	...	...	56,588	94,681	88,799
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	6,97,374	7,77,217	9,89,504	6,53,812	12,42,293	14,36,301	214	...	...	13,51,400	20,19,510	24,25,895
INDIGO—												
Madras	...	...	...		31	8	...	...	...	...	31	8
Bombay	...	...	...		117	50	...	...	...	...	117	50
Sind	...	...	...		...	...	520*	480	...	...	520	480
Bengal	24	55	1,993		...	...	...	...	24	24	55	1,993
N.-W. P. & O. ...	...	29	37		6	...	...	...	...	...	29	37
Punjab	...	...	...		...	...	275*	291	...	...	281	291
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...		13	9	...	...	...	...	13	9
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore. ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	24	84	2,030	Not available.	167	67	Not available.	795	771	24	1,046	2,868

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT;

Simla, the 1st July 1892.

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of April 1892, and from 1st January 1892 to 30th April 1892, periods of the years 1890 and 1891.

Total from January 1st, including total of month.													Articles, and whence exported.
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.				
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
...	...	...	544	772	27	...	...	...	544	772	27		COTTON, RAW—
6	4	...	24,93,401	22,40,511	22,63,183	...	...	...	24,93,407	22,40,515	22,63,183		Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,616*	1,68,006*	1,30,341	1,87,610	1,68,006	1,30,341		Bombay.
40,676	16,905	37,260	...	8	...	...	...	...	40,676	16,913	37,260		Sind.
3,97,509	1,87,178	1,29,679	3,22,781	3,67,671	1,16,880	123	1	...	7,20,413	5,54,850	2,46,559		Bengal.
00,440	11,787	1	86,129	59,041	927	95,030*	44,356*	9,646	2,41,599	1,15,184	10,574		N.-W. P. & O.
1	4,656	5,601	66,841	85,879	47,538	...	...	...	66,842	90,535	53,139		Punjab.
...	940	9,345	12,79,988	11,88,086	12,05,694	...	...	...	12,79,988	11,89,026	12,15,039		Cent. Provs.
16,656	2,106	12,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,656	2,106	12,977		Berar.
75,479	27,221	8,385	5,97,440	7,65,408	3,79,024	...	...	...	6,72,919	7,92,629	3,87,409		Assam.
...	...	...	66	1,969	1,844	...	...	...	66	1,969	1,844		Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...		Nizam's Terry.
													Mysore.
5,90,767	2,50,797	2,03,248	48,47,213	47,09,345	40,15,117	2,82,763	2,12,363	1,39,987	57,20,743	51,72,505	43,58,352		TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		WHEAT—
...	...	...	4,41,743	12,20,185	7,16,659	4,58,239*	5,83,454*	5,01,121	4,41,743	12,20,185	7,16,659		Madras.
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4,58,239	5,83,454	5,01,121		Bombay.
4,05,872	4,34,834	4,39,359	5,416	14,864	8,78,208	...	...	1,353	4,05,893	4,34,835	4,39,360		Sind.
4,01,514	5,91,982	11,99,899	44,095	12,380	2,57,375	9,74,259*	9,63,520*	16,05,376	4,06,930	6,06,846	20,79,460		Bengal.
16,982	79,807	8,093	23,30,460	2,36,513	22,24,312	...	...	...	10,35,336	10,55,707	18,70,744		N.-W. P. & O.
17,511	35,432	3,285	13,84,418	2,95,191	2,95,191	...	...	...	14,01,929	23,05,892	22,27,597		Punjab.
...	...	...	90,834	...	...	...	...	...	90,834	2,36,513	2,95,191		Cent. Provs.
...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...		Berar.
...	...	1,578	2,98,036	2,43,637	5,26,526	...	...	...	2,98,036	2,43,637	5,28,104		Assam.
...	...	...	...	713	2	...	...	...	...	713	2		Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Mysore.
8,41,879	11,42,200	16,52,214	22,64,563	40,58,753	48,98,174	14,32,498	15,46,974	21,07,850	45,38,940	67,47,927	86,58,238		TOTAL.
...	...	...	5,137	1,454	...	...	...	...	5,137	1,454	...		LINSEED—
...	...	...	3,17,438	6,72,002	6,79,961	...	...	...	3,17,438	6,72,002	6,79,961		Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Bombay.
11,86,546	12,14,740	8,06,264	...	302	18	...	...	7	11,86,546	12,15,042	8,06,289		Sind.
2,11,042	8,93,685	6,70,821	13,265	89,663	62,545	80	...	...	2,24,387	9,83,348	7,33,366		Bengal.
...	...	1,477	...	...	...	402*	...	...	402	...	1,477		N.-W. P. & O.
14,164	36,747	1,42,949	5,29,732	9,79,898	7,60,111	...	...	60	5,43,896	10,07,645	9,03,120		Punjab.
...	...	...	2,47,936	6,96,074	8,60,638	...	...	...	2,47,936	6,96,074	8,60,638		Cent. Provs.
5,713	3,953	10,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,713	3,953	10,857		Berar.
47,892	1,13,446	1,15,728	2,24,026	4,53,010	5,00,937	...	...	...	2,71,918	5,66,456	6,16,665		Assam.
...	...	...	2,32,859	4,20,782	3,24,739	...	...	...	2,32,859	4,20,782	3,24,739		Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nizam's Terry.
													Mysore.
14,65,357	22,62,571	17,48,096	15,70,393	33,04,185	31,88,949	482	...	67	30,36,232	55,66,756	49,37,112		TOTAL.
...	...	...		31	263	...	...	...	31	263			INDIGO—
...	...	...		117	374	...	...	...	117	374			Madras.
...	...	...		...	...	520*	1,852	...	520	1,852			Bombay.
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	7,131	1,881	7,450			Sind.
7,131	1,881	7,450		...	39	...	...	1,240	1,689	3,903			Bengal.
1,240	1,689	3,864		6	5	275*	1,842	...	1,332	1,847			N.-W. P. & O.
...	1,051	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Punjab.
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Cent. Provs.
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Berar.
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Assam.
...	...	...		13	549	...	...	...	13	549			Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...		...	1	...	...	...	...	1			Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Mysore.
8,371	4,621	11,314	...	167	1,231	...	795	3,694	8,371	5,583	16,239		TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

N. B.—The Indigo figures entered in columns 18 & 21 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports during April 1891 only, the figures from January to March 1891 not being available.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 29.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE.												TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.							
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	2,46	16,87	5,35	24,68	2,37	7,46	1,11	10,94	27	24	32	83	94	2,99	3,89	17,36	52,42	1871-72
1872-73	3,19	15,58	5,68	24,45	1,52	10,34	1,09	12,95	26	22	79	127	1,03	3,37	3,16	22,57	60,26	1872-73
1873-74	2,24	15,12	3,85	21,21	1,69	8,65	1,12	11,46	30	15	29	74	1,05	3,42	3,86	20,16	54,87	1873-74
1874-75	3,06	16,42	3,38	22,86	1,70	8,74	1,01	11,45	30	11	26	67	91	3,70	3,21	15,95	53,79	1874-75
1875-76	3,08	19,81	4,36	27,25	1,88	10,38	2,88	15,14	28	28	66	1,22	1,13	3,60	3,92	26,42	69,04	1875-76
1876-77	3,38	15,70	2,66	21,74	2,08	9,12	44	11,64	34	14	7	55	1,47	3,30	2,26	15,35	53,58	1876-77
1877-78	3,80	19,07	3,06	25,93	2,61	10,90	47	13,98	55	22	13	90	1,35	1,85	48	12,63	55,92	1877-78
1878-79	3,39	16,13	3,24	22,76	2,27	10,62	58	13,47	48	11	9	68	1,51	2,60	1,14	15,01	56,08	1878-79
1879-80	2,89	15,23	1,93	20,05	2,40	8,32	63	11,35	71	21	7	99	1,30	1,91	1,30	16,33	52,60	1879-80
1880-81	3,33	12,99	1,85	18,17	2,29	10,75	53	13,57	1,21	25	8	1,54	1,41	2,49	2,44	17,54	55,45	1880-81
1881-82	3,59	13,46	3,15	20,20	2,85	10,85	58	14,28	1,14	36	11	1,61	1,24	2,51	2,14	19,80	59,61	1881-82
1882-83	3,85	1	3,42	7,28	3,02	—68*	50	2,84	92	2	18	1,12	1,42	...	1,11	24,20	35,09	1882-83
1883-84	3,63	2	4,81	8,46	2,82	15	34	3,31	97	1	16	1,14	1,27	1	1,55	22,50	33,68	1883-84
1884-85	3,08	10	2,51	5,69	2,75	13	54	3,42	1,17	2	15	1,34	1,22	3	1,93	16,02	26,69	1884-85
1885-86	3,47	3	3,08	6,58	3,00	14	27	3,41	1,08	1	24	1,33	1,24	2	64	18,38	29,00	1885-86
1886-87	3,32	5	2,69	6,06	3,08	16	41	3,65	1,16	3	27	1,46	1,49	1	1,31	18,75	30,44	1886-87
1887-88	2,82	10	2,96	5,88	3,53	14	52	4,19	1,37	3	21	1,61	2,24	...	1,25	18,79	31,74	1887-88
1888-89	3,63	1,08	4,66	9,37	3,70	1,17	47	5,34	1,19	21	17	1,57	2,49	19	1,24	15,41	31,84	1888-89
1889-90	3,50	1,85	3,57	8,92	4,06	90	72	5,68	1,39	26	21	1,86	2,40	3	1,61	21,32	38,60	1889-90
1890-91	3,93	1,61	4,13	9,67	4,29	1,92	54	6,75	1,64	13	28	2,05	2,97	33	1,12	19,18	43,31	1890-91
1891-92	3,86	2,06	3,63	9,55	4,48	1,96	36	6,80	1,37	34	22	1,93	2,43	38	99	24,13	41,84	1891-92
1892-93	4,03	2,77	3,21	10,01	4,40	1,76	50	6,66	1,33	27	23	1,83	2,60	8	99	22,50	35,91	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 14th July 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 9th July 1892.

A very important change of weather has occurred during the past week over India. The area of low pressure which has existed for so long off the West Coast, and to which was attributed the feebleness and interruption of the monsoon current, underwent a sudden alteration about the middle of the week. On the 5th the area began to develop and grow deeper; on the 6th this change was maintained; and on the 7th a well-defined depression apparently existed to the south of the Kathiawar Coast and in about the latitude of Bombay. On the 8th and 9th the disturbance was moving away north-westward. In the rear of the depression the barometer rose, so that steep gradients were developed and a strong rush of monsoon winds occurred, which gave very heavy rain to the West Coast and moderate rain to several other parts of the country. While this was in progress on the West Coast, a slight disturbance was formed over the Bay, and advanced north-westward towards the Orissa and Northern Circars Coasts. In the rear of this disturbance also pressure rose, and, as was the case on the opposite side of the Peninsula, steep gradients were developed and a strong rush of monsoon winds up the Bay followed.

On the 3rd pressure was highest in Tenasserim and lowest over the Punjab. In the intervening region the distribution of pressure was irregular. The winds were southerly over Lower Burma and the head of the Bay and easterly in North Bengal and up the north side of the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions were abnormal and irregular, while the force was generally lighter than usual. Scattered showers of rain were reported from most parts of the country, though less so from North-West India and Madras than elsewhere. The largest falls were reported from parts of North-East India. On the 4th conditions were practically unchanged. Readings were highest in Burma and lowest in the Punjab, and the distribution continued generally irregular. The winds continued abnormal, except at the head of the Bay, and the force was generally very light for the time of year. Rain was less general in North-West India than on the preceding day, but was more general in the east of the Peninsula. Elsewhere, as on the preceding day, scattered showers were reported. North-East India and the south of the Peninsula reported the largest amounts. The chart of the 5th showed that the barometer was falling almost everywhere. Readings remained highest in Burma and lowest in the Punjab, but an important change was commencing on the West Coast. Gradients for westerly winds were appearing in Malabar, while off the Konkan Coasts the low pressure area which had hung about that region for so long had commenced to develop into a cyclonic storm. The winds were still very abnormal in direction, except at the head of the Bay and in parts of Northern India, but there was some tendency to increase in force observable in Malabar. There was still no rain over North-West India, but scattered showers continued elsewhere. In the south of the Peninsula and North Bengal the amounts were fairly heavy. On the 6th the barometer was still falling everywhere. The storm off the Konkan and Kathiawar Coasts was still developing, and a fresh storm was appearing over the east of the Bay in lat. 15°. Readings remained highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Punjab. The gradients for monsoon winds which had previously been confined to Malabar had spread up the West Coast as far as Bombay. The winds were cyclonic on the Bombay Coast and over the Central districts of the Bay, southerly in Lower Bengal, and easterly up the north side of the Gangetic plain. Elsewhere the directions were variable. Rain was general in Lower Burma, in Bengal Proper, and on the West Coast, and scattered showers were reported from other parts of India,

except the north-west. The largest amounts were recorded in North Bengal. The chart of the 7th showed that the depression off the West Coast had become deep, and steep gradients prevailed on its southern and south-eastern sides. Elsewhere there was not much change. A heavy burst of monsoon winds had occurred along the West Coast, and heavy rain was reported there. Heavy rain was also reported from North Bengal. Elsewhere scattered showers had fallen, except in parts of North-West and Central India, where there had been no rain. The depression over the Bay had largely filled up. On the 8th the depression off the West Coast had become still deeper, while pressure had increased over the Peninsula. Hence very steep gradients prevailed along the West Coast, and the burst of strong monsoon winds and heavy rain continued on that Coast. Monsoon conditions were being rapidly established throughout the country, but a large part of North-West and Central India continued without rain. On the 9th the barometer was rising briskly over North-West India, and the depression which had been affecting the weather on the West Coast had moved away. Over the Bay the depression which had been in abeyance during the period of activity of the disturbance on the West Coast had re-developed, and was advancing over Orissa. Monsoon conditions existed generally, but the presence of the depression over the Bay prevented the proper extension of the Bay branch of the monsoon, and comparatively little rain was falling over Northern India, though over the Peninsula and Burma rain was general.

Temperature has been considerably above the normal of the time of year. This excess has been particularly noticeable in North-West and Central India, to which regions the rain had not fairly extended even by the close of the week.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India :

Province.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·1	−0·4	+2·5	+3·1	+2·8	+1·5	+0·8	+1·5
Bengal and Assam	0	+1·3	+0·5	+0·2	+1·1	+0·8	−0·4	+0·5
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	+4·4	+4·6	+4·3	+5·1	+7·0	+7·8	+0·6	+4·8
Punjab	+1·9	+5·0	+7·7	+8·3	+8·2	+10·2	+9·1	+7·2
Bombay	+3·3	+3·2	+3·0	+2·0	+2·1	+1·1	+0·1	+2·1
Berar and Central Provinces	+5·9	+4·5	+2·5	+4·5	+6·8	+6·9	+4·3	+5·1
Guzerat and Central India	+6·9	+6·9	+4·4	+5·7	+6·6	+7·3	+4·0	+6·0
Sind and Rajputana	+2·5	+5·4	+6·6	+8·3	+6·2	+8·8	+6·4	+6·3
Madras	−1·0	−1·9	−1·3	−2·3	−1·4	−1·4	−3·0	−1·8
Mean for whole India	+2·6	+3·2	+3·4	+3·9	+4·4	+4·8	+2·4	+3·5

The mean excess for the whole of India was 3·5°, which was 1° more than last week. The warmest day was the 8th, when the general excess was nearly 5°.

In the Punjab, Central India, Sind, Rajputana, and Guzerat the heat was very excessive towards the close of the week, and the maxima reported were most exceptionally high.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review rain has been received in all the rainfall divisions into which India is divided. In Orissa, in all the Punjab divisions except the Hill districts, in Sind, in Rajputana, in the west of Central India, and in the south of Madras the total average fall for the week was less than half an inch, but in all the other divisions of India effective rainfall has been received. The heaviest average for the week was 18·48 inches in North Bengal: this was followed by 15·24 inches in Assam (Surma), by 15 inches in Malabar, by 10·73 inches in the Konkan, and by 10·45 inches in Coorg. Ordinarily the heaviest rainfall during the week under review is about 11½ inches in Tenasserim, Arakan, and the Konkan, so that the excessive rain in North Bengal, Assam (Surma), Malabar, and Coorg is abnormal. Equally abnormal is the relatively heavy rainfall in Madras and the light rainfall in the Gangetic plain. The third column of the table shows that in nineteen of the rainfall divisions the rainfall of the week was excessive, and that in thirty-one it was deficient. The region of excessive rainfall included the following divisions: both the Assam divisions, North Bengal, North Behar, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, the East Coast divisions, Madras (Central and South Central), and Hyderabad. In all the other divisions the fall was deficient. The greatest actual excess was 12 inches in North Madras, followed by 9·39 inches in Coorg and 7·52 inches in Malabar, but in some of the Madras divisions the excess relatively to the average was equally great. The greatest actual deficiency was in Arakan.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the rainfall for the period from May 29th to July 9th. They show a considerable deficiency of rain over a large part of North-West India, a considerable excess in Madras, and only small variations elsewhere. The divisions reporting a greater or less excess are the Assam divisions, North Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Behar, the West Punjab, Mysore, the Deccan, Khandeish, the East Coast (North, Central, and South), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central), while the divisions which have practically received their normal supply are Central Burma, Central Bengal, South-Central Madras, Coorg, and South Madras. In the remaining divisions there has been greater or less deficiency for the period under review.

Very heavy totals for the week are reported from Northern Bengal and from the West Coast divisions. The following are the more important falls in the different Provinces:—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Amherst	Thaton	13·68 inches.
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	54·33 „
	Sylhet	Sunamganj	29·20 „
Bengal	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Godda	12·25 „
	Jalpaiguri	Sudder	37·01 „
	Rungpur	Nilphamari	32·65 „
Behar	Champaran	Bettiah	11·58 „
Oudh	Sitapur	Sudder	7·81 „
North-West Provinces	Gorakhpur	Parauna	5·91 „
Punjab	Kangra	Sudder	3·25 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Karkal	27·17 „
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	19·90 „
Konkan	North Kanara	Bhatkal	24·99 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	20·98 „
Central Provinces	Balaghat	Sudder	8·58 „
Guzerat	Broach	Jambusar	6·77 „
Madras	Godavari	Chodavaram	7·30 „
	North Arcot	Wandiwash	12·10 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 9th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 29th to July 9th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to July 9th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	9·68	11·21	— 1·53	48·07	55·07	— 13
	Lower Burma	2·99	4·92	— 1·93	23·20	27·11	— 14
	Central Burma	3·32	4·24	— 0·92	24·01	24·42	— 2
	Upper Burma	0·72	?	?	8·13	?	?
	Arakan	6·71	11·11	— 4·40	55·38	69·63	— 20
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·58	4·08	— 2·50	17·60	25·82	— 32
	Assam (Surma)	15·24	9·61	+ 5·63	57·45	51·56	+ 11
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	7·53	4·26	+ 3·27	22·23	21·77	+ 2
	Deltaic Bengal	1·14	2·55	— 1·41	10·95	14·31	— 23
	Central Bengal	3·25	2·98	+ 0·27	14·34	14·72	— 3
	North Bengal	18·48	6·40	+12·08	40·48	33·80	+ 20
	Orissa	0·50	2·41	— 1·91	12·45	11·87	+ 5
	Chota Nagpur	2·63	2·58	+ 0·05	12·93	11·32	+ 14
	Behar (South)	2·26	2·86	— 0·60	7·50	9·33	— 19
	Do. (North)	4·86	3·70	+ 1·16	14·77	13·15	+ 12
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·48	2·21	— 0·73	5·64	6·60	— 15
	Oudh (South)	0·94	2·36	— 1·42	4·23	6·86	— 38
	Do. (North)	2·52	3·16	— 0·64	6·92	8·39	— 18
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·61	2·12	— 1·51	4·62	5·55	— 17
	North-Western Provinces (West)	1·08	1·87	— 0·79	3·30	4·54	— 27
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	2·11	3·12	— 1·01	5·80	8·50	— 32
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·14	0·85	— 0·71	0·53	2·41	— 78
	Do. (Central)	0·22	1·66	— 1·44	1·51	4·13	— 63
	Do. (Submontane)	0·10	1·93	— 1·83	1·24	4·78	— 74
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·54	5·00	— 3·46	4·38	13·56	— 68
	Do. (North-West)	0·14	0·84	— 0·70	1·55	2·47	— 37
	Do. (West)	0·04	0·33	— 0·29	1·50	1·01	— 48
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	15·00	7·48	+ 7·52	36·36	46·03	+ 48
	Madras (South Central)	1·67	1·18	+ 0·49	6·69	6·77	+ 21
	Coorg	10·45	1·00	+ 9·39	20·34	28·77	— 1
	Mysore	2·08	1·48	+ 0·60	8·03	6·82	+ 18
	Konkan	10·73	11·31	— 0·58	32·50	40·58	— 20
	Bombay Deccan	2·22	1·60	+ 0·62	10·84	7·35	+ 47
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	1·45	1·30	+ 0·15	8·43	6·76	+ 25
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	2·97	2·56	+ 0·41	9·99	11·03	— 10
	Central Provinces (West)	2·20	2·34	— 0·14	7·29	9·92	— 27
	Ditto (Central)	2·03	3·38	— 1·35	7·10	11·95	— 40
	Ditto (East)	1·66	3·49	— 1·83	11·28	12·61	— 11
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	2·01	4·03	— 2·02	6·56	10·10	— 35
	Kathiawar	0·51	1·98	— 1·47	2·01	4·89	— 59
	Sind	0·02	0·30	— 0·28	0·13	0·65	— 80
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	1·17	2·59	— 1·42	5·87	10·73	— 45
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·41	1·80	— 1·39	1·92	5·77	— 67
	Rajputana (West)	0·26	0·87	— 0·61	0·76	2·80	— 73
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·96	1·59	+ 0·37	8·96	6·78	+ 32
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	4·05	2·48	+ 1·57	13·45	13·73	— 2
	Hyderabad (South)	2·23	0·85	+ 1·38	11·14	5·70	+ 95
	Madras (Central)	2·74	0·71	+ 2·03	8·76	3·72	+ 135
	East Coast (Central)	2·55	0·88	+ 1·67	6·61	3·89	+ 70
	Ditto (South)	1·71	0·65	+ 0·66	6·20	3·19	+ 94
	Madras (South)	0·04	0·19	— 0·15	1·59	1·56	+ 2

SIMLA, *14th July, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 9th July.*—Rainfall heavy on the West Coast, the Karnatic, and the Deccan; good in the Circars and Central districts; light in the Southern districts. Rainfall to date is in excess of normal throughout, except in Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly. Ploughing and sowing are proceeding briskly throughout. Standing crops are generally flourishing. Heavy rainfall in North Nellore has greatly improved prospects there. Water-supply is sufficient throughout. Pasture is rapidly improving and stock recovering. General agricultural outlook is favourable. Prices are considerably easier in the Deccan and slightly in the Central districts; stationary elsewhere. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 37,415, Karnatic 21,704, and Central 5,644: *Total* 64,763 against 77,668 last week. Decrease large in Nellore, Bellary, and Salem. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 706, Karnatic 250, and Central 144: *Total* 1,100 against 1,050 last week; increase in Kurnool. Loans for wells:—Deccan Rs. 7,92,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,25,000, and Central Rs. 10,65,000: *Total* Rs. 22,82,000. Wells completed—591, 2,118, and 1,263: wells under construction—6,183, 1,977, and 7,334 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 80,000, Rs. 87,000, and Rs. 67,000: *Total* Rs. 2,34,000 in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Good and seasonable rain throughout the Presidency proper. Total fall is insufficient in parts of four districts. Agricultural operations are progressing and young crops thriving, except in parts of Khandesh. River low in Sind and transplantation retarded for want of water. Fodder is scarce in parts of four and water in parts of two districts. Cattle are poor in parts of three districts. Prices are generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bijapur 92, Belgaum 2,733, Dharwar 376, and Kolhapur 7,074: *Total* 10,275 against 10,205 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 12th July.*—There was a strong monsoon current with good general rain over the whole Province during the week. In North Bengal the rainfall was exceptionally heavy. Floods are reported from Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri, but the autumn and jute crops are now strong enough to escape harm. Part of the town of Dinajpur was flooded and some damage caused to property. No loss of life occurred. The winter rice and autumn crops are generally doing well, but more rain is required in some districts in the Burdwan and Presidency divisions for transplantation of seedlings. Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane continue promising. Early rice is being harvested in parts of North and East Bengal, and the new jute is coming into the market in small quantities. The price of rice is still stationary, and shows no signs of falling. In Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri there was a slight rise on account of the heavy rain. Fodder and water are now available in abundance. Cattle are generally in good condition. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers*

on works :—Muzaffarpur 145, Darbhanga 9,778, Monghyr 436, and Bhagalpur 3,646: *Total* 14,005, showing a decrease of 7,414 since last week. Considerable decrease is reported from all the districts. In Dinajpur the relief works were closed on the 2nd instant, and in Muzaffarpur they are about to be closed. *Numbers on gratuitous relief* :—Darbhanga 385 (exclusive of one circle, for which no figures have yet been received), Monghyr 287, and Bhagalpur 1,381 : *Total* 2,053, showing an increase of 217 over last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Good rain has fallen in the hill districts, and the autumn crop prospects have much improved. In the plains districts there have been showers more or less heavy, which have generally allowed ploughing and sowing to be recommenced; but more rain is urgently needed. Prospects have improved generally. Indigo and sugarcane are doing well. Prices are fairly steady, though they show a tendency to rise in a few places.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Rain has fallen in all but six districts, and the condition of the standing crops has generally been improved. Ploughings and sowings for the autumn crops have also been commenced in most districts. More rain is, however, urgently wanted in five districts, and especially in Multan, where the Sidhnai Canal is almost dry, and other canals are flowing feebly. Wells are still reported to be drying up in Jullundur. The crops in Hazara are suffering from want of rain. The stock of grain and fodder are insufficient in Rawal Pindi. Out of sixteen Simla Hill States, the condition of the people is reported bad in three only. Cattle are reported lean and suffering from want of fodder in six districts; their condition is fair elsewhere. Fodder generally insufficient, but the recent rain has improved prospects. Prices are fluctuating in seven districts, but are stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Good rain has fallen in five districts. Total rainfall is below average in all districts except Sambalpur. Sowing operations have been resumed in four districts; elsewhere in full progress. Fodder and water-supply have much improved in two districts. Prices are steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th July.*—Rain in Lower Burma is seasonable, but in Upper Burma it is wanted in four districts. Ploughing and sowing of wet-weather paddy are progressing favourably throughout Lower Burma. Reaping of dry-weather paddy is progressing in four districts of Upper Burma and the Southern Shan States. Ploughing for and sowing and transplanting of wet-weather paddy are in progress in several districts in Upper Burma. Sowing of cotton and sesamum in Sagaing and of *jowar* in Lower Chindwin are progressing. The price of paddy has risen largely in three districts and slightly in one, while it has fallen considerably in four and slightly in five other districts. The price of rice has risen slightly in Rangoon, while in Upper Burma fluctuations in the price of rice and other food-grains are very slight. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works* :—Shwebo 2,206 on six works (numbers for two works not reported), Lower Chindwin 330, Meiktila 860, and Yamethin 956 (excluding Yedan group of irrigation works): *Total* 4,352 against 11,024 last week. Relief works in both Yeu and Myingyan were closed on 9th July.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Weather rainy. Crop prospects in some districts are unfavourable. Condition of cattle is normal. Fodder and water are plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th July.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good throughout the State. Sowing operations are in progress. Standing crops have much benefited by recent rain. Prices have slightly risen in one and fallen in another district. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works* :—Bangalore 33, Kolar 427, Tumkar 468, Shimoga 12, and Chitaldrug 113: *Total* 1,053 against 1,416 last week.

COORG: Rainfall nearly 18 inches and continuous during the week. Operations for planting rice and coffee are in active progress. *Ragi* is thriving. Prices are stationary. Fodder and water-supply for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th July.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather warm and cloudy. Sowing of cotton is nearly completed. Sowing of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is in progress. Fodder is insufficient locally. Water is deficient in one district. Prices are almost steady. Cattle are in good condition.

HYDERABAD: Moderate rain during the week. Sowing of autumn crop is nearly finished and weeding has commenced. Prices continue high.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Prospects in Central India have greatly improved since last report. Rain has fallen everywhere; generally sufficient for agricultural purposes. Young crops have been slightly damaged in some parts. Fodder is scarce in parts of Bhopal and Bhopawar. Cattle continue to be in indifferent condition in two Agencies and Nimach. Prices continue steady, except in Bhopawar, where there is a slight rise.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Rainfall general; good in parts. Agricultural operations in progress where rain has fallen. More rain is wanted generally. Seed sown in Meywar has been lost for want of rain. In the south of Ajmere and in Merwara the autumn crops are above ground, but are in a precarious state. Agricultural stock is generally poor, and fodder is scarce and dear generally. Prices are generally steady, but are tending to rise in Ajmere, and have risen in four Agencies. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works* :—Ajmere-Merwara 44,604 (including 4,228 home labour), Marwar (not received), Kishengarh 1,679, and Bikanir 3,342: *Total* 49,625 against 49,101 last week, including Marwar. *On gratuitous relief* :—Ajmere-Merwara 9,000, Marwar (not received), Kishengarh 180, and Bikanir 1,218: *Total* 10,398 against 13,858 last week, including Marwar. The increase of about 4,000 on famine labour in Ajmere-Merwara is due to increased distress owing to postponement of field operations for want of rain, and also to return of immigrants.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th July.*—Weather cloudy with occasional heavy rain. Prospects are good. Prices are rising.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2863-S.R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
SALT.

SYSTEM OF INDENTING FOR SALT THROUGH THE AGENCY OF THE POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 11th July, 1892.

Read—

Notification in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 257, dated the 6th October 1876.

Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3883, dated the 26th July 1889.

Memorandum by Lala Salig Ram, Superintendent of Post Offices, dated the 7th February 1889.

Letter to the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 2034, dated the 24th April 1889.

Letter from the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 10426, dated the 13th February 1890, and enclosures.

Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1308, dated the 20th March 1890.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 2692, dated the 18th April 1891, and enclosures.

Letter from the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 7325, dated the 7th November 1891, and enclosures.

Letter to the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, No. 4778, dated the 27th November 1891.

Letter from the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, No. 4-C., dated the 19th January 1892.

RESOLUTION.

To facilitate the supply and cheapen the cost of Sambhar salt, a system was introduced in 1876, under which a trader residing in any town having direct railway communication with Sambhar was permitted, on payment of the duty and price at the nearest treasury, to indent for salt direct from the lake, the Salt Department undertaking to book the consignment to the station named in the indent. The system was subsequently extended to Pachbadra and the Khewra mines, and by the notification of 26th July, 1889 revised rules were laid down for regulating the receipt of indents and the transmission of salt.

2. In February 1889 it was represented to the Government of India that the system, convenient as it was to purchasers residing near district or tahsil treasuries, was in many cases of no benefit to such traders as are not always resident at district or tahsil head-quarters. To afford equal facilities to the latter, it was suggested that traders should be permitted to indent for salt direct from the salt sources on payment of the price and duty into the nearest post office.

3. The suggestion commended itself to the Government of India, the only objection being the payment of very large sums into certain small post offices. The Government of India, however, considered it desirable to try the plan as an experimental measure, and the Director General of the Post Office was instructed

to arrange for a trial of the system in such places as might be considered suitable, and to report the result.

4. The plan was brought into operation from the 1st April 1890, and rules to give it effect were prescribed by the Director General of the Post Office in communication with the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue. It was limited to the salt sources at Sambhar, Pachbadra, and Khewra, the receipt of indents and advance payments on account of salt being restricted to head offices and sub-offices situated at tahsil stations or on the railway or mail cart lines. In April 1891 the Government of Bombay recommended that the system might be extended to Kharaghora salt indented for from places beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency, but it was considered advisable to await the result of the experiment in respect of Sambhar, Pachbadra, and Khewra salt before sanctioning its extension.

5. The results of the trial of the system during the last two years show that it has been very popular and entirely successful. It has been largely used by traders in preference to the system of payments into treasuries, has created a class of small dealers dealing direct with the salt sources, stimulated greatly the through-traffic sales, and has also been effective in breaking up combinations of middlemen at the salt sources, and in keeping down the price of salt in places where it would have otherwise risen. On the other hand, it has had the effect of transferring to the post offices a considerable portion of the payments formerly made by traders at treasuries and sub-treasuries, the payments at some of the sub-offices being so large that their continuance can hardly be safely permitted.

6. The system having proved so popular and useful, it should be continued, but some of the arrangements in connection with it require modification to prevent the risk mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. It was never intended that at places where treasuries or sub-treasuries exist the post office should take the place of treasuries and sub-treasuries for the receipt of payments on account of salt revenue. The system was intended mainly for the benefit of traders residing in places inconveniently distant from treasuries and sub-treasuries, and it should in future be limited to post offices at places where these do not exist. Post offices where, owing to the proximity of a treasury or sub-treasury, the public already possesses facilities for payment should be excluded from the list of offices authorised to receive payments on account of purchases of salt.

7. For the additional work and responsibility which will devolve on the Post Office from the permanent adoption of the system now sanctioned, the Governor General in Council considers that a charge of eight annas per cent. of the money paid into the post office should be paid by the traders and credited to the Postal Department. The notification of this Department, No. 1308, dated the 20th March 1890, will be modified so as to authorise the levy of this charge.

8. The Director General of the Post Office will now, in communication with the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, make the arrangements required to give effect to these orders. He will also arrange for the extension of the system to Kharaghora salt as proposed by the Government of Bombay. The Governor General in Council desires to be informed in due course of the arrangements as finally settled.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, to the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, and to the Government of Bombay.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Comptroller General for information and to the publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the Gazette.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XII OF 1892-93.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1891-92.	Last 10 days of June 1891. Total mean mileage worked.	Last 10 days of June 1891. Receipts. Total.	Last 10 days of June 1891. Receipts. Per mile. open	Last 12 days of June 1892. Total mean mileage worked.	Last 12 days of June 1892. Receipts. Total.	Last 12 days of June 1892. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1892.	Total increase in 1892-93.	Total decrease in 1892-93.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
First 9 days of July 1892.	East Indian (*a*) . .	604	1,577	14,24,744	603	1,582	15,12,665	956	1,37,58,775	1,40,86,685	3,27,910	...
Ditto .	Patna-Gya . .	197	57	15,955	294	57	15,300	269	1,45,249	1,27,924	...	17,322
Last 12 days of June 1892.	Bengal and North-Western (*b*) .	130	742	2,16,859	391	755	1,69,760	225	15,00,026	16,79,809	1,19,783	...
First 9 days of July 1892.	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. .	59	101	22,150	111	109	24,530	123	1,60,777	1,94,650	33,873	...
Last 12 days of June 1892.	Bengal-Nágpur .	150	851	1,70,948	188	851	1,01,915	231	(*k*) 22,20,729	18,23,482	...	3,97,277
Ditto .	Indian Midland (*c*) .	127	752	1,43,715	148	752	1,50,323	212	13,58,285	15,79,803	1,81,580	...
Ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	353	1,072	9,58,374	400	1,074	7,91,000	473	60,66,827	67,14,323	6,47,496	...
Ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	80	1,044	1,21,042	117	1,044	1,45,714	140	13,02,481	11,88,091	...	1,73,790
First 2 days of July 1892.	South Indian . .	150	901	2,49,550	277	1,100	2,09,732	268	19,63,271	19,62,375	...	901
	TOTAL .	250	7,745	30,31,911	391	8,000	33,66,989	413	2,86,36,450	2,93,57,802	7,21,352	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
Last 12 days of June 1892.	North Western (*d*) .	264	2,395	11,27,361	471	2,450	9,00,200	392	80,14,249	70,22,574	...	10,21,675
Ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	2,45,055	355	692	2,81,902	407	27,31,272	27,06,424	...	24,848
Ditto .	Eastern Bengal . .	284	777	3,48,953	449	777	4,10,200	540	27,18,610	23,19,344	...	3,99,272
Ditto .	Bengal Central (*e*) .	117	125	19,824	180	125	27,230	218	1,95,000	1,86,744	...	8,316
Ditto .	Cherra-Companyganj.	44	8	330	40	8	535	67	4,054	4,205	151	...
Ditto .	Jorhát . . .	47	25	2,201	90	25	3,185	127	13,980	16,313	2,333	...
Ditto .	Burma (*f*) . .	203	556	1,47,241	265	715	1,98,573	278	14,22,425	18,03,960	3,81,535	...
	TOTAL .	251	4,578	18,91,825	413	4,792	18,90,915	395	1,51,29,636	1,40,59,564	...	10,70,092
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Last 12 days of June 1892.	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*) . .	572	1,485	10,01,912	675	1,485	10,09,130	680	1,55,80,680	1,27,72,874	..	28,07,812
Ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	500	461	4,79,231	1,040	461	4,64,000	1,007	46,57,740	50,61,256	4,03,516	...
Ditto .	Madras . . .	210	840	3,03,444	361	840	3,30,767	394	23,07,228	23,38,887	...	58,361
	TOTAL .	468	2,786	17,84,587	641	2,786	18,03,897	647	2,26,35,654	2,01,72,997	...	24,62,657
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) .	240	15,109	67,08,323	444	15,578	70,61,801	449	6,64,01,760	6,35,00,363	...	28,11,397
	Assisted Companies.											
First 9 days of July 1892.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	33,647	208	162	30,034	185	2,87,040	2,60,081	...	17,0 9
Ditto .	Tárakeshwar . .	258	22	8,196	373	22	8,143	370	85,737	79,465	...	6,272
Ditto .	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section).	114	67	13,333	199	67	14,701	219	1,18,503	1,34,142	15,549	...
First 2 days of July 1892.	Dibru-Sadiya . .	128	78	14,837	190	78	17,037	226	1,31,049	1,35,591	3,942	...
	TOTAL .	135	329	70,063	213	329	70,515	214	6,23,019	6,19,179	...	3,840
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
Last 12 days of June 1892.	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*h*) .	154	354	60,389	171	354	71,239	201	6,81,391	6,68,277	...	13,114
Ditto .	Mysore section, Southern Mahratta Railway	86	296	40,636	137	311	49,179	158	3,28,733	3,26,186	...	2,547
Ditto .	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	5,653	79	72	6,420	89	69,495	87,951	18,456	...
Ditto .	The Gaekwar's Mehsána . . .	50	68	4,666	69	93	10,230	110	55,597	87,324	31,727	...
Ditto .	The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,738	133	13	2,020	155	19,291	19,420	129	...
Ditto .	Kolhápur . . .	55	29	2,382	82	29	2,192	76	(*i*) 18,365	22,110	3,745	...
	TOTAL .	107	832	1,15,464	139	872	1,41,280	162	11,72,872	12,11,268	38,396	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
Last 12 days of June 1892.	Rájpura-Bhátinda .	118	108	23,830	221	108	15,372	142	1,83,912	1,48,380	...	35,526
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
Last 12 days of June 1892.	Jodhpur-Bickanir .	72	188	15,304	81	292	38,700	133	1,37,932	2,79,973	1,42,041	...
Ditto .	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	34,705	104	334	51,050	153	4,62,459	5,84,685	1,22,226	...
Ditto .	Morvi . . .	63	94	10,333	110	94	9,586	102	1,00,413	96,131	...	4,282
	TOTAL .	76	616	60,342	98	720	99,336	138	7,00,804	9,60,789	2,59,985	...
	GRAND TOTAL . .	260	16,094	69,75,022	411	17,007	73,28,304	416	6,90,82,367	6,65,29,985	...	25,52,382

(*a*) Includes the Nalhati State Railway, now amalgamated with the East Indian Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, the Company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April to 30th June 1891.
(*k*) Includes Rs. 2,74,587 in excess of the amount shown in the statement last published due to adjustments up to 30th June 1891 accounted for at the end of the quarter.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 14th July, 1892.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 30.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 16th July 1892.

The strongly marked monsoon conditions which had prevailed at the close of the previous week continued at the commencement of the week under review. The depression which had existed over the Bay for some days previously developed suddenly on the 10th, and during the following three days progressed slowly west-north-westward towards the Central and North-West Provinces. Conditions were thus during this period very favourable for rain, and considerable amounts fell in all parts of the country. On the 14th, however, the depression which was then near Allahabad collapsed, and with it disappeared the easterly current which had brought rain from the Bay into Upper India, so that on the 15th and 16th rain to a great extent ceased on the plains of the Punjab and on the west of the North-West Provinces. With the disappearance of the depression the force of the monsoon on the West Coast also decreased, and on Saturday, the 16th, though rain was falling generally in the west of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, the Gangetic plain, and North-East India, the amounts were not as a rule large, while, as stated above, the centre and east of the Peninsula and the plains of North-West India were without rain.

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The chart of the 10th showed that the depression over the Bay had increased considerably in intensity and had approached the coast close to Balasore. At the same time a large low pressure area was shown over the Western desert. The highest pressure was reported from Colombo, and the barometric differences between that station and Karachi and Balasore were respectively 0·485″ and 0·528″. The winds were cyclonic around the north-west angle of the Bay, and blew from their normal monsoon directions elsewhere. The force was strong at several western and central stations. The rainfall was very general, the Indus Valley, Western Rajputana, and parts of the Deccan and of South Madras being the only considerable regions reporting no rain. The amounts were heavy on the Bombay Coast, in the neighbourhood of the depression noted above, and at a few scattered stations in other parts of the country. On the 11th the depression from the Bay had reached the neighbourhood of Chaibassa, but otherwise there was little change in the distribution of pressure, and the winds were also unaltered. The extent and amount of rainfall were also similar, the Western desert and parts of South Madras being the only considerable areas without rain. By the 12th the depression from the Bay had reached the neighbourhood of Sambalpur. The barometer had fallen all over Northern India, while it has risen over the Peninsula. Consequently the barometric differences had increased, and a very strong monsoon was blowing into India. Rain was reported from practically all parts of India, the only exceptions being parts of the south and centre of the Peninsula and the extreme north-west of the Punjab. The amounts were large in Sind, the Central and North-West Provinces, Lower Bengal, and Lower Burma; and Murree reported 3½ inches. By the morning of the 13th the depression had reached the neighbourhood of Allahabad and was filling up, while the low pressure area over the Western desert was also collapsing, so that gradients were less steep. A strong monsoon was, however, still blowing, and rain was again falling generally, except in the west of the Punjab and of Rajputana, in Upper Sind, and in the centre and east of the Peninsula. The rainfall in Lower Sind was exceptionally heavy, and the amounts reported from the central stations ranged from half an inch to seven inches. In the east of the Punjab good rain was also received. On the 14th the two low pressure areas recently noticed had coalesced, and formed one large shallow depression extending in a curved line from Karachi as far as Allahabad. The barometer was rising everywhere, and gradients were somewhat slighter. The distribution of rain and the extent of the rainfall area were about the same as on the preceding day, but the amounts were smaller, more particularly in the central parts of the country and in Lower Sind. On the 15th the chart showed a large shallow low pressure area over the Western desert and moderately steep gradients on the West Coast, but relatively to previous days comparatively uniform pressures elsewhere. Monsoon winds were blowing everywhere, but the force was not high, and the easterly current up the north side of the Gangetic plain was very constricted. There was practically no rain over the centre and east of the Peninsula or on the plains of North-West India, but elsewhere the fall was general, though on the whole moderate. On the 16th there was very little change. There was practically no rain in North-West India or in Madras.

Temperature has been slightly below the normal, the mean deficiency for the whole of India being 0·6°.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·6	—0·2	—0·5	—0·6	+0·5	+0·3	—0·3	0
Bengal and Assam	—0·4	—0·8	—1·3	—2·3	—2·6	—1·0	—0·7	—1·3
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—1·4	+0·9	+2·2	+1·3	+0·1	—2·5	—1·5	—0·1
Punjab	—0·3	—1·6	—0·9	—4·0	—3·8	—2·0	+0·8	—1·7
Bombay	—0·1	—0·6	—1·0	+0·4	—0·3	+0·8	+1·4	+0·1
Berar and Central Provinces	+1·7	+0·4	+0·4	—2·9	—5·0	—1·7	+0·4	—1·0
Guzerat and Central India	+1·7	+1·4	+0·5	—2·4	—1·7	—3·6	—2·3	—0·9
Sind and Rajputana	+3·3	—0·6	—0·9	—1·4	—0·4	—0·4	—2·8	—0·5
Madras	—1·8	—1·5	—2·3	—1·8	+0·6	+1·9	+1·5	—0·5
Mean for whole India	+0·4	—0·3	—0·4	—1·5	—1·4	—0·9	—0·4	—0·6

From the above figures it will be seen that the departures from the normal have been small, but that there has been a slight general deficiency.

Rain.—The daily distribution of rain has been described in the earlier portions of the summary, and the concluding table shows the average totals for the week. The first column shows that rain fell in every one of the rainfall divisions during the week. The heaviest average actual was 16·30 inches in Arakan: this was followed by 15·74 inches in Tenasserim, by 11·33 inches in the Konkan, and by 10·01 inches in Coorg. The lightest rainfall was in Madras, the west of Rajputana, and the west of the Punjab. For the week under review the average normal rainfall is heaviest in Tenasserim, 11·41 inches, followed by 11·31 inches in the Konkan and by 10·88 inches in Arakan, while the lightest rainfall is reported normally from Sind, the west of the Punjab, and South Madras. The general distribution of the actual rainfall then differed from the normal distribution principally in the excess of rain in Arakan and Sind and in the deficiency in Rajputana (West) and the centre and east of the Peninsula. The third column of the table shows that in twenty-eight of the rainfall divisions the rainfall of the week was excessive; that in twenty it was deficient; and that in one no comparison is possible. The region of excessive rainfall included the following divisions: All the Burma divisions, East, Deltaic, and Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Behar, the Punjab (South, Central, Submontane, North-West, and West), Coorg, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Behar, all the Central Provinces divisions, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, Central India, and Rajputana (East). The region of deficient rain included the Assam divisions, North Bengal, South Behar, all the North-West Provinces divisions, the hill

districts of the Punjab, Malabar, Mysore, all the Madras divisions, and the west of Rajputana. The greatest actual excess was 5·69 inches in the east of the Central Provinces, followed by 5·42 inches in Arakan and 4·33 inches in Tenasserim, but relatively to the average the excess in the Punjab (Submontane and South) and in Sind was as great or greater than in the cases noted above. The greatest actual deficiency was 1·33 inches in Malabar.

The three concluding columns of the table show the actual and normal rainfall for the period May 29th to July 16th and the excess or defect of the actual fall. In the case of thirty divisions the seasonal rainfall has been in defect; in the case of nineteen divisions there has been an excess; and in one division there is no practical difference between the actual and the normal. The divisions with excessive rainfall are Central Burma, Assam (Surma), North Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Behar, the Punjab (Submontane, North-West, and West), Mysore, the Deccan, Khandeish, the Central Provinces (East), Sind, and the East Coast divisions. Elsewhere there has been a greater or less deficiency. In most cases, however, the variations from the normal are comparatively small, the most marked cases of deficiency being in East Bengal, South Behar, Oudh, the North-West Provinces, the Central Punjab, the hill districts of the Punjab, Kathiawar, Central India, and Rajputana.

The following are the principal large totals reported from the different Provinces :

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Sudder	16·66 inches.
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	12·12 ,,
Upper Burma	Magok	Sudder	3·96 ,,
Arakan	Akyab	Maungdaw	24·19 ,,
Assam	Sylhet	Sonamganj	12·98 ,,
Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	14·76 ,,
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour.	11·98 ,,
	Darjeeling	Sudder	13·92 ,,
Behar	Purneah	Arraria	9·49 ,,
Oudh	Pertabgarh	Kunda	0·60 ,,
North-West Provinces	Jhansi	Lalitpur	8·10 ,,
	Dehra Dun	Kalsi	13·84 ,,
Punjab	Amritsar	Buggeh	12·41 ,,
	Kangra	Sudder	10·34 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Beltangadi	16·38 ,,
Coorg	.....	Sudder	11·26 ,,
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	36·10 ,,
Konkan	Colaba	Panvel	25·59 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	39·62 ,,
Central Provinces	Bilaspur	Katgi	14·92 ,,
Guzerat	Surat	Jalalpur	21·30 ,,
Kathiawar	.....	Jetalsar	12·29 ,,
Sind	Karachi	Sudder	8·73 ,,
Central India	Bhopal	Ditto	9·33 ,,
Rajputana	Ajmere	Sawar	6·96 ,,
Madras	Godavari	Chodavaram	5·86 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 16th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 29th to July 16th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to July 16th.	Excess or defect (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	15·74	11·41	+ 4·33	63·81	66·48	— 4
	Lower Burma	7·51	5·30	+ 2·21	30·71	32·41	— 5
	Central Burma	5·94	4·39	+ 1·55	29·96	28·81	+ 4
	Upper Burma	1·02	?	?	9·23	?	?
	Arakan	16·30	10·88	+ 5·42	71·68	80·51	— 11
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	4·31	3·87	+ 0·44	21·91	29·70	— 26
	Assam (Surma)	6·09	6·46	— 0·37	63·54	58·01	+ 10
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·31	3·36	— 1·05	24·54	25·13	— 2
	Deltaic Bengal	3·56	2·52	+ 1·04	14·51	16·83	— 14
	Central Bengal	2·71	2·47	+ 0·24	17·05	17·18	— 1
	North Bengal	3·59	3·68	— 0·09	44·06	35·51	+ 24
	Orissa	3·76	2·92	+ 0·84	16·21	14·79	+ 10
	Chota Nagpur	3·59	2·86	+ 0·73	16·51	14·18	+ 16
	Behar (South)	1·65	2·27	— 0·62	9·15	11·60	— 21
	Do. (North)	3·10	2·48	+ 0·62	17·87	15·63	+ 14
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·99	2·72	— 0·73	7·63	9·32	— 18
	Oudh (South)	2·56	2·60	— 0·04	6·79	9·46	— 28
	Do. (North)	1·77	2·99	— 1·22	8·69	11·37	— 24
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	1·66	2·41	— 0·75	6·28	7·96	— 21
	North-Western Provinces (West)	1·90	1·94	— 0·04	5·20	6·47	— 20
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	2·27	3·23	— 0·96	8·07	11·73	— 31
Punjab	Punjab (South)	2·78	0·95	+ 1·83	3·31	3·36	— 1
	Do. (Central)	2·23	1·42	+ 0·81	3·74	5·56	— 33
	Do. (Submontane)	5·83	1·90	+ 3·93	7·06	6·68	+ 6
	Do. (Hill Districts)	4·21	4·79	— 0·58	8·58	18·34	— 53
	Do. (North-West)	2·49	1·15	+ 1·34	4·04	3·62	+ 1
	Do. (West)	0·62	0·49	+ 0·13	2·12	1·49	+ 42
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	6·70	8·03	— 1·33	43·06	54·06	— 20
	Madras (South Central)	1·20	1·79	— 0·59	7·89	8·56	— 8
	Coorg	10·01	8·40	+ 1·61	36·35	37·17	— 2
	Mysore	1·95	2·03	— 0·08	9·98	8·85	+ 13
	Konkan	11·33	11·31	+ 0·02	43·83	51·90	— 16
	Bombay Deccan	4·08	1·97	+ 2·11	14·92	9·32	+ 60
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·85	1·35	+ 0·50	10·28	8·11	+ 27
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·60	2·56	+ 1·04	13·60	13·59	0
	Central Provinces (West)	4·21	3·27	+ 0·94	11·50	13·19	— 13
	Ditto (Central)	7·73	4·07	+ 3·66	14·92	16·02	— 7
	Ditto (East)	8·64	2·95	+ 5·69	19·92	15·56	+ 28
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	6·88	4·92	+ 1·96	13·43	15·00	— 10
	Kathiawar	3·57	2·50	+ 1·07	5·58	7·39	— 25
	Sind	2·70	0·83	+ 1·87	2·97	1·51	+ 96
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	3·52	3·10	+ 0·42	9·39	13·83	— 32
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	4·09	2·34	+ 1·75	6·01	8·83	— 32
	Rajputana (West)	0·09	1·16	— 1·07	0·85	3·96	— 78
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·94	1·67	— 0·73	9·90	8·45	+ 17
	Ditto (Ditto) (a)	2·45	3·68	— 1·23	15·99	17·40	— 9
	Hyderabad (South)	0·14	0·85	— 0·71	11·28	6·55	+ 72
	Madras (Central)	0·21	1·17	— 0·96	8·97	4·88	+ 84
	East Coast (Central)	0·58	1·28	— 0·70	7·19	5·17	+ 39
	Ditto (South)	0·23	0·59	— 0·36	6·42	3·78	+ 70
	Madras (South)	0·07	0·23	— 0·16	1·65	1·79	— 8

SIMLA, *21st July, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 16th July.*—Rainfall heavy on the West Coast; good in the Circars; but only light and scattered showers elsewhere. Rainfall to date is everywhere sufficient. Cultivation and sowing are progressing satisfactorily, and young crops are doing well. Water-supply for drinking and for cultivation is generally sufficient. Pasture is improving everywhere, and cattle are picking up condition. Prices are considerably easier in Deccan, Nellore, and Salem; slightly in North Arcot and Chingleput; elsewhere almost stationary. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 31,911, Karnatic 17,126, and Central 4,471: *Total* 53,508 against 66,197 last week. Works closed in Anantapur and North Arcot and closure ordered in Coimbatore. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 600, Karnatic 148, and Central 117: *Total* 865 against 1,105 last week. Loans for wells:—Deccan Rs. 8,20,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,27,000, and Central Rs. 10,93,000: *Total* Rs. 23,40,000 disbursed. Wells completed—591, 2,134, and 1,299: wells under construction—6,483, 1,976, and 7,490 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 82,000, Rs. 94,000, and Rs. 68,000: *Total* Rs. 2,44,000 disbursed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th July.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and Sind; generally sufficient and well distributed. Total fall is insufficient in parts of Nasik and Dharwar; river rising in Sind, and agricultural prospects greatly improved. Sowing and transplantation are progressing generally, and young crops are thriving. Preparations for late crops have commenced in Khandesh and Sholapur. Cattle are poor in parts of two districts. Fodder is scarce in parts of three and water in parts of one district. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bijapur 87, Belgaum 2,055, Dharwar 692, and Kolhapur 5,432: *Total* 8,266 against 10,275 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th July.*—Moderate monsoon winds continued to blow throughout the week, and rain was general throughout the Province. Reports of early rice and jute crops continue to be favourable, but in North Bengal, where they are being harvested, some damage has been done by the recent floods. On the other hand, transplantation of seedlings has been much facilitated, and the prospects of the winter rice crop are now excellent in nearly all districts. In parts, however, of the Burdwan, Patna, and Chota Nagpur divisions, there is still a demand for more rain for this crop. Recent reports show that considerable damage has been done to roads and bridges by floods in the districts of Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri, and railway communication with the former was rendered impossible. District officers have taken prompt measures to relieve temporary distress, which occurred chiefly in the town of Dinajpur, and to repair communications where broken. The prices of food-grains continue nearly stationary. Fodder and water-supplies are sufficient

and cattle are generally thriving. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Darbhanga 3,841, Monghyr 101, and Bhagalpur 3,206: *Total* 7,148, showing a decrease of 6,857 since last week, most of which has occurred in Darbhanga. Some decrease is also reported from Monghyr and Bhagalpur. Relief works in Muzaffarpur are closed. *On gratuitous relief*:—Darbhanga 412, Monghyr 247, and Bhagalpur 1,170: *Total* 1,829, showing a decrease of 224 since last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th July.*—Good and general rain has fallen all over the Provinces, and prospects have much improved. More rain is, however, needed. Autumn sowings are in active progress, and weeding has begun in a few places. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th July.*—Good rain has fallen in all districts except Peshawar, but more rain is required throughout the Province. In the Multan district the Chenab Canals are flowing well, and water has just come to the Sidhnai dam. Ploughing and sowings of autumn crops are in progress in most districts. Crops are favourably affected and their condition improved by recent rain, except in one district and in parts of two others, where prospects are reported to be poor. Stock of grain is insufficient in Rawal Pindi. In two of the Simla Hill States rain is badly wanted; in three people are said to be distressed; and in five others revenue is suspended. Prospects have, however, decidedly improved, and scarcity is disappearing in Kangra. Cattle, however, are still reported to be suffering from want of fodder, which is generally scarce. Prices are rising in three districts, falling in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th July.*—Rainfall general throughout the Province and the fall heavy, particularly in Jubbulpore, which has received over 10 inches. Sowings of rice have commenced in one district, while in two others they are approaching completion. Autumn sowings are completed in two districts; elsewhere in full progress. Prospects are excellent.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th July.*—Rain was seasonable in Lower Burma, but light in Upper Burma; no rain falling in several districts. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet-weather paddy are progressing throughout the Province. In Shwebo caterpillars have done some damage, and in Yamethin paddy nurseries are withering. In Kyaukse and the Southern Shan States early-paddy crops are being reaped. Sowing of cotton, sesamum, and cereals in progress in some districts. The price of paddy has risen slightly in two districts, while it has fallen largely in three and slightly in two others. The prices of other food-grains show no important fluctuations. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 2,260, Lower Chindwin 264, and Meiktila 2,122: *Total* 4,646 against 4,352 last week. Relief works in Lower Chindwin were closed on 16th July.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th July.*—Weather seasonable. Floods in parts of Sylhet and Goalpara. Early-rice planting and late-rice reaping continue.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th July.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in two districts and slight in other parts. Standing crops are good, except

in parts of the Mysore district, where more rain is still wanted. Agricultural operations are progressing. Prices have fallen in one district, but have risen in another slightly. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 38, Tumkur 442, Mysore 39, Shimoga 46, and Chitaldrug 16: *Total* 581 against 1,053 last week.

COORG: Rainfall over 12 inches. Ploughing and transplanting of rice in progress. Planting of coffee nearly completed. *Ragi* crop promises well. Prices are stationary. Fodder and water for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th July.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Sowing of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and other autumn crops is in progress. Cotton plants are above ground. Fodder is insufficient in two taluks and water deficient in one district. Cattle in good condition. Prices are almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate during the week. Sowing of irrigated crops has commenced and weeding of the autumn crop is in progress. Prices are still high.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th July.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week, but more is wanted in Gwalior territory and in parts of two Agencies. Ploughing and sowing are in progress everywhere, and damaged crops have revived generally. Condition of cattle in Bhopawar is improving, but still indifferent in Bhopal and Nimach. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in parts of two Agencies, but steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th July.*—Rainfall general and good during the week. In Ajmere-Merwara the fall was over 4½ inches. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, but plough cattle are scarce in Ajmere-Merwara. Standing crops fair, but some early sowings lost by delay in rain, especially in Todgarh and Beawar. Prospects, however, are now encouraging in Ajmere-Marwara. Agricultural stock is fair and improving. Pasturage or fodder prospects improving. Prices are generally steady; falling slightly in Ajmere. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 33,214 (including 3,488 home labour), Kishengarh 2,062, Merwar 4,131, and Bikanir 2,971: *Total* 42,378 against 49,625, not including Marwar. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 7,201, Kishengarh 203, Marwar 2,147, and Bikanir 1,214: *Total* 10,765 against 10,398, not including Marwar. The decrease in Ajmere-Merwara is attributable to the recent rainfall and consequent more extensive prosecution of partially suspended field work. Emigrants are steadily returning, both people and cattle. Foreign immigrants are numerous, but will probably now decrease.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th July.*—Days warm with heavy rain at night. Transplanting of rice completed. Prospects are good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 28.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Patents),—dated Simla, 13th July, 1892.

Read—

Report on the working of the Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) during the year 1891.

RESOLUTION.

The Inventions and Designs Office continued under the superintendence of the Officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Department of the Survey of India during the entire year.

The office was removed in the middle of the year to the new buildings of the Imperial Secretariat, in which a spacious room adjoining the Patents Office has been provided as a Museum, which is fitted with show cases for the permanent exposition of models.

2. The following matters of public interest were dealt with during the year.

Lists of applications and specifications are now drawn up in a form convenient for public inspection. They are arranged alphabetically, and will be found to afford all necessary information regarding an invention from the presentation of the application to the filing of the specification.

Appended to this Resolution will be found correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State since that published with Revenue and Agricultural Department's Circular No. 532-P., dated 13th March 1890, respecting a proposal submitted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

The Local Governments and the principal commercial bodies in India were consulted, and were generally of opinion that it would be unwise to include India in the scheme. These views met with the concurrence of the Government of India, and were communicated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The letters from the Chambers of Commerce (Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Cawnpore) are included in the published correspondence.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce suggested that the public convenience would be furthered by supply to the North-Western Provinces Government of a copy of all specifications filed with the Government of India. The request has been acceded to, and specifications in respect to which applications were filed subsequent to the 9th February 1892 are required to be accompanied by five instead of four additional copies, one of which will be sent to the North-Western Provinces Government.

3. *Inventions.*—The number of applications for leave to file specifications rose from 319 in 1890 to 347 in 1891. Of these, 213 were granted, 27 rejected, and 107 remained pending at the close of the year against 176,37 and 106 respectively in the preceding year. Of the number pending, 6 awaited the result of applications filed in England and 101 remained undisposed of from other causes.

The number of specifications amounted to 236, or 44 more than were filed in 1890. They included 16 for the treatment of cotton and fibrous materials, 10 for the treatment of ores, 12 for inventions connected with railways, 9 for punkha-pulling, 6 for milling and cleaning of paddy and other grain, 6 for the manufacture of tea, 5 for the manufacture of indigo, 6 for pumps, and 2 for agricultural implements.

The number of references to experts stood at 149, for 41 only of which had fees to be charged. The number of reference to the Public Works Department amounted to 32.

4. *Designs.*—A marked increase took place in the number of applications for the registration of designs, there having been 171 against 49 in 1890. Of these, 166 were registered.

5. The fees collected rose from Rs. 10,406-10 in 1890 to Rs. 13,762 in the year under report. Of these, Rs. 468 were for copies of specifications and drawings supplied to the public, Rs. 124 for the inspection of specifications, and Rs. 750 for the continuance of exclusive privileges for the full term of fourteen years.

Statistics of the working of the Inventions and Designs Office are given in the appended statement, which also gives the corresponding figures for the preceding two years.

The Government of India have every reason to be satisfied with the working of the Inventions and Designs Act during the year, and to believe that the objects with which it was framed, namely, the provision of facilities for acquiring patent-rights in India with reasonable ease and rapidity and at a moderate cost, are being effectively attained.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Coorg, and Ajmere.
Resident at Hyderabad.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the working of the Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) during the year 1891 as compared with the years 1889 and 1890.

		1891.	1890.	1889.
I.—Applications for leave to file a specification.	Number of applications filed ...	347	319	336
	Ditto granted ...	213	176	268
	Ditto rejected ...	27	37	46
	Ditto pending ...	107	106	22
	(*a*) Waiting result of English applications	6	40	*Nil.*
	(*b*) Others	101	66	22
II.—References to experts.	(Number of applications referred to experts	149	96	218
	(*a*) On payment of fee	41	39	22
	(*b*) Without payment of fee	108	57	196
	(*c*) To Public Works Department ...	32	29	92
III.—Specifications ...	Number of specifications filed	236	192	187
IV.—Applications for registration of designs.	Number of applications for registration of designs.	171	49	11
	Number of designs registered	166	46	8
	Number of applications rejected ...	5	5	3
V.—Cases involving points in law ...	Number of cases referred to Advocate General.	5	4	6
		Rs. a.	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*
VI.—Income from fees ...	Applications	3,470 0	3,190 0	2,370 0
	Specifications	7,080 0	5,820 0	5,070 0
	Extension of time	80 0	180 0	20 0
	Continuance of exclusive privilege ...	750 0	50 0	...
	Inspection	124 0	70 0	59 0
	Copying	298 12	473 10	191 8
	Drawing	169 4	133 0	76 0
	Designs	1,710 0	490 0	110 0
	Amended specifications	80 0	...	...
	TOTAL INCOME ...	13,762 0	10,406 10	7,896 8*

* × 3,120 collected in stamps.

Proposed scheme for giving Imperial protection to Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

No. 881—118-N., dated Rangoon, the 30th April 1890.

From—J. E. BRIDGES, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

In compliance with the orders contained in your Circular endorsement No. 532—72-2-P., dated 13th March 1890, I am directed to submit a copy of a letter, dated 17th April 1890, from the Secretary to the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce expressing the full agreement of the members of the Chamber in the proposal made by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

Dated Rangoon, the 17th April 1890.

From—J. STUART, Esq., Secretary to the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce,
To—The Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 915—148-N., General Department, dated 31st March 1890, forwarding, for the information of this Chamber, copies of sundry correspondence on the subject of a scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that this Chamber considers the proposal an excellent one, and fully agrees with the views expressed in the memorial on this subject sent by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

No. 3024, dated Bombay Castle, the 30th July 1890.

From—J. NUGENT, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

As requested in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 532—72-2-P., dated the 13th March last, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copies of the communications noted in the margin, received from the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay, Karachi, and Aden, the Commissioner in Sind, and the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, on the subject of the proposed scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and Colonies.

Letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, No. 79-B.I., dated 23rd April 1890.
Letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, dated 5th May 1890.
Letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 19th May 1890, and accompaniments.
Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 650, dated 19th May 1890.
Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Aden, dated 10th June 1890.

No. 79-B.I., dated Bombay, the 23rd April 1890.

From—J. MONTEATH, Esq., Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1468 of 15th instant, I have the honour to state that there are no records or statistics connected with patents, designs, and trade-marks in any of the offices under my supervision, and I have therefore some difficulty in expressing an opinion on the question

referred. *Primâ facie* there would be an advantage in the adoption of a scheme whereby Imperial protection would be given over the whole of Great Britain and the Colonial and Indian possessions of Her Majesty if it were practicable. There might be no difficulty in applying to all such possessions a uniform law with that object. But there would, it seems to me, be great difficulties in the working of such a law. Before exclusive use of an invention could be allowed, it would be necessary to ascertain whether there had not been in any part of Her Majesty's dominions a prior application to file a similar specification. If all specifications had to be filed in London, there would be a difficulty in determining equitably when an application should be held to have been made, seeing that the time required for an application to reach London is so various. It would also be practicably necessary to administer the law from London, so that the scheme would have to follow instead of preceding one of Imperial federation.

Dated Karachi, the 5th May 1890.

From— S. W. ANDERSON, Esq., Secretary to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1469 of 1890, dated 15th April, enclosing copy of Resolution of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 532—72-2-P., regarding a scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, which has been duly circulated amongst the members of my Chamber for an expression of their opinion thereon.

At a meeting held on the 28th ultimo, while my Committee approved of giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks, they were of opinion that the present arrangements regarding the registration of patents, designs, and trade-marks in England and her dependencies are very unsatisfactory, and they would approve of action being taken by Government on the lines suggested by the Associated Chambers of the United Kingdom in their memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 1st January 1890.

No. 650, dated Karachi, the 19th May 1890.

Memo. by—A. C. TREVOR, Esq., Acting Commissioner in Sind.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1468 of 16th April 1890 on the subject of giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, the Commissioner in Sind has the honour to state that he is aware of no objection to the extension to India under the safeguards noted in paragraph 2 of the Despatch from Lord Cross, No. 10 (Statistics), dated 23rd January, of any practicable scheme which may be accepted by England and the Colonies, and believes that such an extension would be welcomed by traders and inventors in India.

2. The Secretary of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce reports that the views of the Chamber have already been communicated direct to Government.

Dated Aden, the 10th June 1890.

From—R. S. PHILLPOTT, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Aden Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 1469 of 15th April, with copy of Government Resolution, on the subject of a scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

I have also to acknowledge your No. 2073 of 27th ultimo.

In reply, I am directed to state that, in the opinion of this Chamber, it would be of great advantage to traders if effect could be given to such a scheme.

Dated Bombay, the 19th May 1890.

From—J. MARSHALL, Esq., Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1469 of the 15th ultimo, giving cover to copies of correspondence on the subject of a scheme for Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies on which the opinion of the Chamber is requested. Regarding the matter as one of great importance to merchants and manufacturers in India, a Special Committee was appointed to consider the subject in detail, consisting of the Honourable A. F. Beaufort (of Messrs. Lyon & Co.), Chairman of the Chamber; Messrs. A. Pallis (of Messrs. Ralli Brothers); J. Littleton Symons (of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.); G. Cotton (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.); W. R. Macdonell (of Messrs. Wallace & Co.); R. S. Campbell (of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.); and A. Francke (of Messrs. Volkart Brothers), and I have now the honour to wait upon you with their report, which is endorsed by, and has the full approval of, the Chamber.

2. For obvious reasons, the Committee considered it advisable to deal with the proposal under two separate heads, the position of the law in India relating to patents and designs being widely divergent from that affecting trade-marks; the former being under and regulated by special enactments, while the latter are governed by the common law of the country, and do not, as in England, require registration for the purpose of protecting proprietary rights.

3. As regards *patents and designs*, the Committee, after giving the question their most careful consideration, cannot support the proposed scheme. At first sight they admit the proposal of simultaneous registration has apparently much to recommend it, but they consider the advantages likely to result more theoretical than practical. What the difficulties may be in obtaining registration and protection in England and the Colonies the Committee are not in a position to know, nor is it perhaps their province to discuss; but in India the existing law from all they are able to learn works most satisfactorily, being both simple in its procedure and inexpensive in its charges, whether protection be claimed for inventions and designs having their origin within or without the country. These features seem to the Committee to embrace the chief requirements of legislation for patents and designs, and they do not see that any scheme which would give effect to the suggestion of the Associated Chambers of Commerce could possibly improve them. On the contrary, they consider it would be likely to prove more complex and cumbersome in operation and more expensive in cost.

4. In the matter of *trade-marks*, the Committee consider it even less desirable to disturb the existing law, and they feel the greater confidence in expressing this opinion, as they are enabled to do so not only on their own authority, but from the recorded experience and information derived from a previous exhaustive discussion of the entire question by the Chamber. This discussion, which was most instructive in detail and conclusive in its results, originated with a request from the Chamber in 1877 that the Government of India would pass an Act of the Legislature for the registration of trade-marks in India, in response to which Government submitted, for the opinion of the mercantile community, first the draft Bill of 1879, and then in substitution the draft Bill II of 1880. The outcome of this attempted legislation could

not be more clearly expressed than in the words of the then Committee of the Chamber in finally disposing of the question, when they said :—

> "It appears to your Committee that the opinion (Counsel's opinion attached) so expressed is a very valuable one, and points decisively to the conclusion that legislation is not necessary, and might be inconvenient. At present the owner of a recognised trade-mark can obtain protection in the Indian Courts notwithstanding the fact of its being unregistered under the English Act. His proprietary rights are not vitiated in any way even if he has applied for and been refused registration in England, nor does he lose his recourse against a mark infringing his rights notwithstanding that the latter may have been registered under the English Act. Moreover, an Indian Court would not attach any importance to the right of exclusive user of a trade-mark granted by the English Act after a lapse of five years from the date of registration in England beyond accepting that fact as evidence of its existence at the date of registration. The owner of a non-registered mark would only have to prove his prior right to win his case.
>
> "It thus appears to your Committee that while a special Act for India would provide no more satisfactory protection than already seems to exist, the alternative proposal of coming under the English Act would be attended with many disadvantages."

5. For convenience of reference the Committee of the Chamber have had reprinted, and beg to wait upon Government with, copies of the Chamber's letter to the members advising that the proposed legislation should be abandoned, as also Counsel's opinion on the law as affecting trade-marks in India which accompanied that letter. The legal opinion then expressed has been amply borne out by the decision of the Courts, and a perusal of these documents, the Committee consider, inevitably leads to the conclusion that any such scheme of Imperial registration of trade-marks as that under discussion would, even if found practicable of application, of which the Committee entertain grave doubts, prove absolutely disadvantageous and inimical to the proprietary rights of merchants, manufacturers, and others now possessing trade-marks in India.

6. The Committee would accordingly deprecate any support being extended by the Government of India to the proposed scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

Dated Bombay, 16th July 1881.

From—J. GORDON, Esq., Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Members of the Chamber of Commerce.

In September 1877 the Committee of the Chamber submitted to Government the expediency of a measure being introduced into India similar to the English Trade-marks Registration Acts of 1875 and 1876. The Committee considered that the increase in the cotton manufacturers of Bombay rendered such a measure desirable, and it would therefore appear that the protection of Indian manufacturers was the primary object which the Committee had in view when they suggested the measure.

A draft Bill No. I, to be called "The Indian Trade-marks Act, 1879," was accordingly prepared by the Government of India, and forwarded to the Chamber with a request that Government might be favoured with any observations which the Chamber might wish to make on the Bill. A Special Committee was thereupon appointed to consider its provisions. The report of this Special Committee will be found at page 11 of the papers sent herewith. It was with an amendment regarding the fees for the transfers of trade-marks from the English to the Indian register adopted by the Chamber at the Special General Meeting held on 9th September 1879, and the substance of it communicated

to Government. The attention of members is requested to the first paragraph of this report, in which the Special Committee stated that they had discussed the question whether the Bill should apply to trade-marks of goods wherever manufactured, or be applicable only to goods manufactured in India ; and that they had concluded that it was desirable that the Bill should apply to all trade-marks in the broadest sense of the term.

The Bill was thereafter referred by Government to a Select Committee of the Council of the Governor-General, who withdrew the Bill No. I of 1879, and brought forward an amended Bill No. II, to be called "The Indian Trade-marks Act, 1880." This amended Bill, together with the reports thereon of the Selected Committee, dated 28th February 1880, was forwarded to the Chamber with a request that Government might be favoured with its opinion upon it. This Bill was amended so as to give effect to the suggestions of the Select Committee whose report was principally concerned in discussing the important question as to the mode in which trade-marks already registered in England should be dealt with. As in the case of the first Bill, a Special Committee was appointed by the Chamber to consider the amended Bill and the report thereon of the Select Committee. The report of this Special Committee was adopted by the Chamber at the General Meeting held on 3rd August 1880, and the substance of it communicated to Government on the 17th idem. In it the Chamber recommended as the simplest mode of overcoming the difficulty that, instead of English trade-marks being registered here, India should come under the English Act, and Indian trade-marks should be registered at home, applications being forwarded through the Registrar's Office.

The next communication received by the Chamber on the subject was a letter, dated 3rd February last, from the Government of India stating that the members of the Select Committee had considered the opinions received on their report of the 28th February 1880, and sending a statement of the present position of the question as to the best mode of fitting in the Indian system of registration with that established in England. The Select Committee observed with regret that the solution of the question proposed by themselves had failed to commend itself to most of the authorities consulted. They had no wish to press their suggestion, and, if they were to carry out the views expressed in the 14th paragraph of their report, the only course left would be to restore the Bill to its original shape, and require all English trade-marks to be registered afresh in India. But the registration here of all English trade-marks used, or likely to be used, in India appeared to the Select Committee so formidable an undertaking that they were reluctant to adopt any course which would necessitate it as long as there was a prospect of finding any simpler solution of the question. Such a solution would be found if Indian manufacturers would be content to register their marks in England. This course was recommended by the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, and also by the Liverpool Chamber, and the Select Committee accordingly deemed it worthy of the most careful consideration. In the event of its being adopted, the legislation required in India would be of the simplest description. As all the work of registration, including the settlement of disputes as to the right to register and claims for the rectification of the register, would be performed in England, all the provisions relating to these subjects would be removed from the Bill, and the Act to be passed here would simply provide—

> *1st.*—That no proceedings should be instituted here for the protection of a trade-mark unless such mark was registered in England as belonging to the plaintiff, or registration was refused in the particular class of cases referred to by 39 & 40 Vict., cap. 33 ;
>
> *2ndly.*—That in all Courts in British India registration in England should be from the first *primâ facie* proof, and after five years' conclusive proof, of the right to a trade-mark.

This last communication was circulated to the members of the Chamber, but before replying to it, and finally committing the Chamber to legislation on this subject, your Committee deemed it desirable to take legal opinion on

certain points which have been suggested to them by the correspondence and discussions which have taken place. The questions submitted for counsel's opinion, with the replies thereto, will be found herewith. It appears to your Committee that the opinion so expressed is a very valuable one, and points decisively to the conclusion that legislation is not necessary and might be inconvenient. At present the owner of a recognised trade-mark can obtain protection in the Indian Courts notwithstanding the fact of its being unregistered under the English Act. His proprietary rights are not vitiated in any way even if he has applied for and been refused registration in England, nor does he lose his recourse against a mark infringing his rights notwithstanding that the latter may have been registered under the English Act. Moreover, an Indian Court would not attach any importance to the right of exclusive user of a trade-mark granted by the English Act after a lapse of five years from the date of registration in England beyond accepting that fact as evidence of its existence at the date of registration. The owner of a non-registered mark would only have to prove his prior right to win his case.

It thus appears to your Committee that while a special Act for India would provide no more satisfactory protection than already seems to exist, the alternative proposal of coming under the English Act would be attended with many disadvantages. They suggest, therefore, that the opinion which the Chamber has received should be forwarded to Government with a recommendation that, as the proposed legislation is apparently surrounded with many difficulties and objections which could not at first be foreseen, it may in the meantime be abandoned.

Case prepared by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors of the Chamber, under instructions from the Committee, and submitted for Counsel's opinion.

A Bill to provide for the Registration of Indian Trade-marks is now before the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, and the question has arisen as to the best mode of fitting in a system of registration for India with the system already in force in England.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have recommended as the best way of overcoming the difficulty that, instead of English trade-marks being registered here in India, the English Act should be made to apply to India, and that Indian trade-marks should be registered in England, applications for registration in England being forwarded through the office of the Registrar in India.

A further reference has, however, been made by the Government of India to the Chamber by letter No. 131, dated 3rd February 1881, copy of which is sent herewith.

Before replying to this letter, the Chamber desire to be advised on the points herewith submitted to Counsel.

Counsel is requested to advice.

1. As the law at present stands, I am of opinion that the owner of a trade-mark can in the Indian Courts obtain protection against an infringement notwithstanding he has not registered in England. The fact that the imitation had been registered in England would make no difference.	1. Whether, as the law at present stands, the owner of a trade-mark recognised in the Indian markets as his trade-mark can, notwithstanding that he may have omitted or neglected to register it under the English Act, obtain protection against the use by any one else of an exact or colourable imitation of his mark, and whether the fact that the imitation had been registered in England would make any difference.

2. He would not lose his right.	2. If the answer to the last question be in the affirmative, whether the owner of a trade-mark would lose his right to protection if he applied for registration in England, and such registration were refused.
3. He can. The English Trade-marks Registration Acts do not apply to India.	3. Can the owner of a mark which is recognized as a trade-mark in India, but which has been refused registration in England, obtain protection for such mark from the Courts in India ?
4. It is impossible to answer this question, as the answer depends entirely upon the provisions of the Act (if any) which may be passed for registering trade-marks in India. What these provisions are going to be, I don't know.	4. If a trade-mark had been registered in India as the property of a certain owner, and another precisely similar mark had been registered in England as the property of another altogether different owner, would the owner of the mark so registered in India be entitled to protection from the Courts in India ?— (*a*) Against the owner of the similar mark registered in England. (*b*) Against all other persons.
5. I am of opinion that the registration for five years in England under the English Trade-marks Act has no effect whatever upon the rights of a person using in the Indian Courts. Section 3 of Act 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 91, only provides that after five years from the date of registration such registration *shall be conclusive evidence* of the right of the person who has registered to the exclusive user of the mark registered. This, however, only applies to the English Courts and not to India. Consequently the Indian Courts would not be precluded from taking evidence as to who was the owner of the trade-mark in question. The fact of registration in England would be evidence that the person who had registered used that mark at the date of registration, but that would not prevent the person who had not registered proving if he could that he had used and become the owner of the trade-mark before the person who had registered. Registration in England, I think, could only be used in the Indian Courts in corroboration of the evidence of the person who had registered to the time when the mark in question was claimed or used by him as his mark.	5. What is the effect (if any) in India of complete registration for a period of five years in England of a trade-mark ? (*a*) Upon the rights of a person who has used the same mark in India for a number of years prior to the registration of such mark in England, but who has taken no steps to obtain registration in England or to oppose the registration there in the name of such registered owner. (*b*) Upon the rights (if any) of all other persons in India.
6. This is a question that I think a merchant is more competent to decide on than a lawyer. For my own part I don't see what substantial benefit a merchant gets from a registration of	6. Whether, having regard to the present state of the law, it is desirable that an Act for the registration of trade-marks in India should be passed ?

trade-marks on the lines of the English Act. Without any Act at all he is in this position: he has only to prove that the mark he seeks protection for has been put on goods which have been, and are being, offered for sale, and his right to that mark is established against the infringer, unless the latter can show that he or some one else has used the mark before, and has not lost the right to use it. No length of user is necessary for the purpose of acquiring property in a trade-mark. See McAndrew *v.* Barrett, 33 L.I., ch. 566, and Maxwell *v.* Hogg, L.R 2, ch. 307, as to how the property in a trade-mark is acquired. Consequently the merchant can now very easily prove his right *primâ facie* to the trade-mark. This is all that he can prove by producing his certificate under the Trade-marks Registration Act for the first five years after registration. After the five years are passed, I don't think the merchant really gets any practical benefit under the Registration Act. The only benefit he gets is that the defendant cannot dispute his right to it. But as the law at present stands, if the merchant had been using his trade-mark for five years, practically the defendant would not dispute his right to it. In fact, the defence in every case is generally that the mark has not been imitated. The Trade-marks Registration Act in my opinion is no protection against imitation at all. The imitator does not want to sue, so he does not care about registering, as he can use his imitation all the same whether registered or not; and, as I have pointed out, I don't think the honest merchant in his suit against the imitator gets any practical benefit. There is not the slightest difficulty, as the law at present stands, of proving your *primâ facie* right to a trade-mark. After a five years' user it would be almost hopeless for a defendant to prove the plaintiff did not own the trade-mark. If, as a matter of fact, other persons were, or claimed to be, entitled to the mark, and it was of any value, long before the five years were over, the registered proprietor would be fighting in court with those persons who by section 5 of 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 91, can apply to rectify the register; and if he was not the owner, he would never succeed in the case of a mark of any value in remaining on the register five years. Again, an Act on the lines of the English Act would deprive a large number of marks, which are now recognized as trade-marks, of the quality of trade-marks. The fees charged for registration are, I should say, much more than an equivalent for any benefit the merchant gets.

7. I think an Act which provided for registration in England would be worse than an Act which provided for registration in India for the following reasons:—(*a*) Any mark used for the first time since 13th August 1875, and which is not registrable under the English Act, will be deprived of all value, as any one will be able to imitate it without being sued. (*b*) The expense and difficulty attending registration of any disputed mark will prevent an Indian merchant from fighting for his rights. He will have to either abandon his mark, or spend far more than it probably is worth to establish his right to it.

7. If the answer to the last question be in the affirmative, is it desirable that such Act should provide merely for the registration in England of Indian trade-marks, or that it should provide for the registration in India of such marks?

8. As the English Trade-mark Registration Act does not extend to China, and the Indian Legislature has no authority to legislate for the Courts there, I am of opinion that the China Court (in the case put) could and would satisfy itself who was the owner of the mark in question quite apart from the registration in India or the registration in England, only using such registration (if at all) as some proof that the mark was at the respective dates of the registration used by the persons who registered. In short, I am of opinion that in the case put registration either in England or India would have, except to the extent I have mentioned, no value at all.

8. If a special Act were passed for India, and a certain mark exactly or very closely resembling a mark already registered under the English Act were registered under it, or *vice versâ*, how could the respective registered owners protect their rights as against each other in a foreign market such as China?

9. I can add nothing to what I have said above except that, if an Act is to be passed, one providing for registration in India, I think, is the only one that could practically be worked.

9. Generally giving any suggestions on the proposed legislation which may occur to counsel.

J. D. INVERARITY.

25th June 1881.

Dated Madras, the 2nd June 1890.

From—The HONOURABLE J. A. BOYSON, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the G. O. of the Madras Government, dated the 3rd April, No. 262, forwarding, for an expression of the Chamber's views, copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated the 23rd January, together with the memorial of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, relative to a proposed scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

2. I am desired to state that, after due consideration of the memorial, this Chamber regrets its inability to approve of the scheme therein set forth. Had the scheme in question been confined to patents and designs, it would perhaps be more or less practicable. The inclusion, however, of trade-marks is a grave objection to the scheme owing to the practical obstacles which would have to be surmounted, and which, in this Chamber's opinion, are insuperable. For example, one person may have a true claim to a trade-mark in India, another an equally good right to the same in England, and a third in one of the Colonies. The Imperial scheme conferring—if the Chamber rightly interprets the intention of the Associated Chambers—world-wide protection to each would only complicate the situation, and intensify rather than moderate the already sufficiently serious difficulties that have to be confronted to check fraudulent imitations. It is, moreover, felt that the more extensive interests of the mother country, and the tendency that is invariably evinced to regard those interests as paramount, would lead to subordination of India's interests in any question of mutual concession. As far, therefore, as India is concerned, this Chamber submits that trade-marks are sufficiently protected by the Merchandise Marks Act and the Penal Code, and that any scheme similar to that proposed would not only prove prejudicial, but also impracticable. The application of the scheme to patents and designs would, as is stated above, perhaps be more practicable, but the necessity for the step has not in the opinion of this Chamber yet arisen. While, therefore, the Chamber sympathises with the lofty aspirations of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, it does not consider that the interests of India at present demand any change in the existing arrangements for registration of patents and designs.

No. 1125—III-940-A., dated Naini Tal, the 18th August 1890.

From—J. WOODBURN, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

In continuation of this Office letter No. 933—III-940-A.-5, dated the 14th July 1890, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter No. 275-F., dated the 2nd instant, and of its enclosure, being the opinion of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Upper India Chamber of Commerce on the scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

2. I am to add that the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner hopes to submit a further communication to the Government of India on the subject shortly.

No. 975-F., dated Cawnpore, the 2nd August 1890.

From—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I have the honour, in reply to your letter No. 486—III-940-A., dated 28th March 1890, to submit the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, on the scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks.

2. In my opinion the scheme will inevitably increase the expense and trouble of taking out a patent in this country, even though the inventor limit himself to seeking protection in India only. The Chamber of Commerce complain of the costs at present thrown on an inventor by the obligation incidental to any patent law of ascertaining whether his specification infringes on any existing Indian patents. But if an inventor has also to extend his search to all patents having Imperial protection under the proposed scheme that may have been taken out in the United Kingdom or the Colonies, his task will be very much greater. He may also as the result of his researches find his way

blocked by a patent thus protected which the patentee has taken no steps to make available to the Indian public, though he may have utilized it in the United Kingdom or the Colonies. This last contingency points to some unsoundness in the principle of the scheme. The protection given to an invention by means of a patent ought not to extend beyond the territorial limits within which the inventor may be reasonably presumed to intend to use it for the benefit of the public. In other words, the law of patents is properly a branch of municipal law. To allow his patent to run over a dozen countries, while he only intends to prosecute its advantages in one, is to sacrifice too much to the Imperial idea. If, on the other hand, it is intended that in each country included in the scheme the inventor will be allowed to elect between local and Imperial protection, and will be required to pay higher dues and to satisfy stricter conditions, if he elects the latter, then I fail to see what he gains over his position at present. There is nothing, for instance, to prevent an inventor in England from simultaneously patenting his invention in the United Kingdom under the Parliamentary Statute and in India under the Indian Act, and the expense, so far as India is concerned, is certainly not prohibitive.

3. Regarding the question from the Indian stand-point, I cannot see that there is any call for the scheme. If it would increase the number of inventions specially adapted to India by giving to persons resident in the United Kingdom or the Colonies more inducement than they have at present to study the industrial requirements of this country, this would be a strong argument in its favour. But as an English inventor can at present easily and cheaply protect his invention in India by taking out a patent under the Indian Act, I do not think that India is deprived of the advantages of many possible inventions by the absence of an Imperial patent law. The fact that so far inventors in England take the trouble to legally protect themselves in India, while their inventions are staple commodities of its commerce, shows that the risk of infringement is not serious, and that India in its present industrial stage is an indifferent imitator, but a good customer.

4. With regard to paragraph 5 of the Chamber's letter, I have informed the Secretary that patents registered in India subsequent to November 1887 have been transferred to this Department's office at Cawnpore by order of Government* from the Government Secretariat, and that they may be inspected there during office hours. As they were transferred to this office for the use of the Director in reporting on applications for patent, and not for the use of the public, notice was not given at the time to the Chamber. The value of the collection would be much enhanced if it included copies of the specifications filed previous to November 1887; but I presume that this is impossible.

* No. 1689—III-239, dated 9th August 1889.

Dated Cawnpore, the 2nd July 1890.

From—The Secretary to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore,

To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I am directed by the Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 467-F., dated 18th April, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution, dated 13th March 1890, with reference to a scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks throughout Great Britain, India, and the British Colonies.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Chamber approves of the suggestion brought forward by the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom, given that, if such a project were carried out, no share in the patent charges of other countries would fall upon inventors in India, and that no increase in expense would be caused to designers and patentees seeking protection in this country only.

3. As far as India is concerned, there is but little doubt that the conditions under which patents are procurable tend to discourage rather than to foster

invention, specially as regards persons possessed of limited means. This is much to be regretted, the field for special, domestic, agricultural, mechanical, and mining contrivances suited to the particular conditions existent in the country being practically unlimited, while chemical investigation and processes, if properly encouraged and protected, might do much in the way of finding uses for, and giving a commercial value to, the infinity of natural products throughout the Peninsula, the possible utility of many of which having as yet not been tested.

4. Not only are the fees deterrently heavy, but the formalities which have to be gone through in taking out a patent are so complicated to the inexperienced that an intending applicant invariably finds himself compelled to employ an agent, whose charges, together with the outlay incurred in furnishing the required number of drawings, copies of designs and specifications, of which four is the minimum number prescribed, &c., not unfrequently exceed the cost of the patent itself. At the same time this expense is susceptible of being still further enhanced by the fee payable in the event of a referee being appointed in terms of section 6 of the Act, clauses 3 and 4.

5. My Committee are, therefore, of opinion that while India would not suffer by being brought within the scope of the scheme in contemplation, subject to the proviso mentioned in paragraph 2 of this letter, the question as to whether the rules of the existing Act do not admit of simplification and the fees of modification should be fully considered. They would also beg leave to suggest the desirability of a more ready means of access to official lists of all patents, designs, and registered trade-marks in force in India.

6. Under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, clause (2) of section 11, it is provided that one copy of each specification filed shall be sent to each of the Governments of Bombay and of Burma only, and it is not apparent why the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the former of which was included under section 10 of Act XV of 1859, should have been left out in the amended Act. It appears, too, that there is virtually only one patent office in India, *viz.*, at Calcutta, where a complete register of all patents in force in India is available for inspection, although under clause (3) of section 11 of the existing Act "the copies of the specification which are sent under sub-section (2) to the authorities mentioned or referred to in that sub-section shall be open to the inspection of any person at all reasonable times to be appointed by these authorities." Persons out of Calcutta are thus practically debarred from taking the first preliminary and very essential step towards securing a patent, *i.e.*, to ascertain whether any such invention has already been registered, without going to the expense and trouble of making a journey to that town, or of employing an agent there to make the necessary search in the records of the Department.

7. The Committee would therefore further suggest if they are correct in the conclusion they have drawn as to the non-existence elsewhere than in Calcutta of complete registers of patents in force in India that duplicate of the complete register maintained at Calcutta should be kept up at the head-quarters of the Government of Bombay, Burma, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

No. 1330, dated Calcutta, the 2nd September 1890.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General (Miscellaneous) Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

With reference to the request made in your Circular No. 532—72-2-P., dated the 13th March 1890, I am directed to submit the enclosed copies of letters noted in the margin containing the opinions of the authorities consulted by this Government on the proposed scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies. It will be observed that, while most of the

From the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 612, dated the 30th June 1890.
From the Calcutta Trades Association, dated the 29th July 1890.
From the British Indian Association, No. 25, dated the 23rd August 1890.
From the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, No. 1540, dated the 8th July 1890, and enclosures.

authorities approve of the principle of the proposed scheme, all see grave practical difficulties in the way of giving effect to it. The Lieutenant-Governor would infer that the suggestion of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom should be worked out in detail and put into the form of a definite scheme. In its present undefined shape there is little chance of its eliciting valuable criticism.

No. 612—90, dated Calcutta, the 30th June 1890.

From—S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of the papers forwarded under cover of your docket No. 568, dated 27th of March last, on the subject of a scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies. A careful consideration of these papers has led the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to the conclusion that such a scheme could only be extended to India at considerable cost to the Indian revenues, and with very problematical advantage to the Indian public. In their opinion no case has been made out to show the necessity for anything of the kind as regards India, and they are therefore not in favour of the extension of the scheme to this country.

Dated Calcutta, the 29th July 1890.

From—E. HICKIE, Esq., Secretary to the Calcutta Trades Association,

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

With reference to your letter No. 570, dated 27th March, I am directed to state that the question of the practicability of securing universal protection for patents, designs, and trade-marks throughout the United Kingdom and British possession was discussed by the Committee of the Trades Association when the Bill for the protection of Inventions and Designs came before them.

2. The difficulties seemed insurmountable and the attendant expenses likely to be high, for in any suggested scheme it was not likely that the payment of fees sanctioned under the Act in India could be made to cover expenses throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies. There would always besides be considerable delay in the several steps towards securing complete protection, as references to the Patent Offices in each country would be absolutely necessary.

3. To carry out such a scheme as the one proposed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom would necessitate the entertainment of increased establishments in many places, the cost of which it would not, in the opinion of the Committee, be proper or fitting to cast upon the general community. The Committee of the Association, therefore, think that, while there is much to recommend the scheme, the practical difficulties in carrying it out seem insuperable.

No. 25, dated Calcutta, the 23rd August 1890.

From—BABÚ RAJ COOMAR SARBADHIKARI, Secretary to the British Indian Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 571, dated the 27th March last, giving cover to a Circular of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 532—72-2-P., dated the 13th idem, on the subject of a scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

The Committee of the British Indian Association, I am instructed to say, have no objections to offer to the scheme prepared by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, provided, as has been said by the Secretary of State for India, "that no share of the patent charges of other countries fell upon India, and provided that no increase in expense was caused to inventors or designers seeking protection in India only."

The application made in the applicant's place of origin for protection in other countries under British rule should, my Committee think, be altogether optional; an inventor or designer in the United Kingdom might seek for protection either in India or in the Colonies, or both, and he should bear the expenses of securing such protection. In other words, the Government of the country in which protection is sought should be reimbursed by the inventor or designer the charges incurred for recording or registering the invention, design, or trade-mark. A person seeking protection in India only would thus have no additional expenses to incur for either the United Kingdom or the Colonies wherein he does not want protection.

No. 1540-Agri., dated Calcutta, the 8th July 1890.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

With reference to Mr. Carnduff's No. 569, dated the 27th March 1890, I have the honour to submit copies of letters received from the Agri-Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce on the proposal to give Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies. The Agri-Horticultural Society think the scheme deserving of warm support, while the Chamber of Commerce are of opinion that no case has been made out for the extension of the scheme to India.

2. In my opinion the principle of the scheme is a good one, but there would be great difficulties in carrying out the scheme in practice.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th June 1890.

From—R. BLECHYNDEN, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society in India,

To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 923-Agri., dated the 24th April last, requesting the opinion of this Society in respect of the scheme submitted to the Secretary of State for India by the Associated Chamber of Commerce for the Imperial protection to patents, trade-marks, and designs.

2. I am instructed to say that the Council of the Society are of opinion that the general principle of Imperial protection to patents, trade-marks, and designs is deserving of warm support, provided that it would not enhance the present expense of patenting an invention for which protection is desired in India only.

3. I have the honour to submit herewith a letter from Messrs. Cantwell & Co., a firm whose business includes that of a patent agency, whose views on the subject coincide with those taken by this Society.

Dated Calcutta, the 4th June 1890.

From—MESSRS. CANTWELL & Co., Consulting Engineers and Patent Agents,

To—The Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.

With reference to the proposal of the British Chambers of Commerce to give Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United

Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, we have to remark that we consider the proposal, if carried out, would be beneficial to Indian inventors, and we can see no difficulty in carrying it out, providing always that the fees charged in England be not greater than those now charged under the Indian Patent Act. The interests of Indian Patent Agents would, of course, suffer by the change, but that is a secondary consideration.

The procedure necessary to carry out the scheme would be—

(1) To amend English Patent Act, and amended Act to declare retrospectively all existing Indian patents, designs, and trade-marks valid in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and United Kingdom and Colonial patents, designs, and trade-marks to be valid in India.

(2) Amended Act to fix schedule of Imperial Patent Office fees, at present Indian Patent Office rates, or at lowest of Colonial Patent Office fees.

(3) The Indian Patent Office to become a branch of the Imperial Office, and to be managed by an English Patent Office Examiner and Assistant Examiner with a staff recruited locally; the whole cost of the office to be defrayed by English Exchequer.

(4) The Indian Patent Act to be repealed concurrently with the passing of the Imperial Act in England.

There are other matters of detail which is not necessary to enter into here.

No. 612—90, dated Calcutta, the 30th June 1890.

From—S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of the papers forwarded under cover of your docket No. 568, dated 27th of March last, on the subject of a scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies. A careful consideration of these papers has led the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to the conclusion that such a scheme could only be extended to India at considerable cost to the Indian revenues, and with very problematical advantage to the Indian public. In their opinion no case has been made out to show the necessity for anything of the kind as regards India, and they are therefore not in favour of the extension of the scheme to this country.

No. 1595, dated Allahabad, the 5th December 1890.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Wesetrn Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

In continuation of the correspondence ending with this Office letter No. 1460 of the 7th November last, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the enclosed copies of letters* from Messrs. A. Rodgers and W. Bull on the subject of the scheme to give Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

* Dated 23rd and 25th September 1890 respectively.

Dated Chupra, the 23rd September 1890.

From—A. RODGERS, Esq., Chupra,

To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Your No. 1099-F. of 1890 (extension to India of patents taken out in England, and *vice versâ*).

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the above, together with a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, and, as requested, I have the honour to submit my opinion and experience on the matter under consideration.

I am of opinion that a scheme of Imperial protection is a most desirable arrangement, and that the Indian Government should permit the Revenue and Agricultural Department of India (Patents) to join in all conferences held at Home on the subject, as it is one that is of the last importance to the satisfactory administration of its Patent section and to the Indian and English publics.

The Indian Patent Office by joining the scheme would acquire copies of all British and Colonial patents, and consequently keep in touch and accord with and abreast of the professional and technical judgment and arbitration current in the British Patent Office, which is regarded by all inventors as an umpire office and institution, whose letters patent pass unquestioned by all other Governments.

The late great improvement in the laws of the Indian Patent Office brought about by the Government of India, its Legislative Department, and the Secretary to Government, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and the prompt attention given to every matter coming before it by the officials in charge of it, is greatly appreciated by those coming in contact with it, and it would be a still further boon if the public out here could obtain, through the medium of this energetic department, the very much desired benefit of Imperial protection.

Dated the 25th September 1890.

From—W. BELL, Esq., Tunbridge Wells,

To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 110-F., dated Cawnpore, the 30th August 1890. I desire in reply to say that I think the "proposed scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies" a most desirable one, and that it would be an enormous boon to inventors.

No. 54, dated Simla, the 21st July 1891.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 10 Statistics, dated the 23rd January 1890, transmitting a memorial from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, in which they represent the inconvenience caused by the existence of different Patents and Designs laws in India and other parts of the British Empire, and urge the adoption of some scheme whereby Imperial protection over the whole of Great Britain and the Colonial and Indian possessions might be given to patents, designs, and trade-marks.

2. We have carefully considered the proposals made in this memorial in consultation with the Local Governments and commercial bodies in India, and have come to the conclusion that we cannot recommend to Your Lordship the inclusion of British India in any such general scheme.

3. We hold that the recent amendment and simplification of the law relating to Patents by Act V of 1888 sufficiently meets the reasonable demands of all inventors, and we agree with the three leading Chambers of Commerce—those of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay—that the advantages of introducing such a scheme as that proposed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom are open to serious doubt, while it would certainly involve very formidable difficulties of a practical character.

4. We enclose copies of the communications received from the three Chambers just mentioned, and we may add from the experience of our own

Patent Office that a difficulty would be sure to arise out of applications for patents affecting practices in Indian agriculture and manufacture, in connection with which less knowledge exists in the United Kingdom than in India. Applications are frequently made for exclusive privilege in respect to alleged inventions which are simply plagiarisms of processes well-known in India, of which the English Patent Office would know little or nothing. Thus the Indian agriculturist practices many methods of treating fibre, and makes use of many appliances for crushing sugarcane which might be wholly novel in England, and might in consequence be given Imperial protection which would seriously affect the rights of natives of this country. The Government of India have practically accepted the duty of protecting the agricultural and manufacturing classes, who are at present insufficiently educated to guard themselves from wrongful attempts to monopolise contrivances or processes useful to agricultural and manufacturing industries of a character unfamiliar to the English expert, and we are therefore unwilling to accept any proposals which would materially increase that responsibility while lessening our control over the grant of patents. We are accordingly of opinion that it is undesirable to allow the control of patents in India to pass out of the hands of the Indian authorities. We shall, however, be willing to consider any suggestions for the improvement of Act V of 1888 or of the working of our Patent Office.

		1889.	1890.
Applied for ...	...	336	319
Granted ...	...	268	176

5. The number of patents applied for and granted during the last two years is noted on the margin.

6. The question, so far as it regards trade-marks, differs from the question in its application to patents, inventions, and designs, for we have, as Your Lordship is aware, no law in India for the registration of trade-marks and for conferring property in such marks by virtue of registration. Therefore the discussion of the question whether it would be expedient to assent to a scheme proposing that registration of trade-marks in India should confer a property therein in other parts of the British Empire must necessarily be preceded by a discussion of the question whether it is expedient to pass a law providing for the registration of trade-marks in India. We do not propose at present to discuss this question, which has often been under our consideration before. As the Bombay Chamber of Commerce states in the letter which is annexed to this Despatch, the proposal for the enactment of a law for the registration of trade-marks was made by that Chamber in 1877, and after Bills had been prepared and the question fully considered the proposal was finally abandoned with the concurrence of the Chamber in 1881. The papers were published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 10th December 1881, and Your Lordship has recently* drawn the attention of the British and Foreign Patents and Trade-Marks Society to them in answer to communications in which the Society made a proposal similar to that which was made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in 1877. The question was before us again in 1884, and in our Despatch No. 34 (Judicial), dated the 13th October of that year, we informed Your Lordship's predecessor that we were unable to undertake any obligation involving legislation for the registration of trade-marks.

* Letter from the Under-Secretary of State for India, No. 181-R. & S., dated the 25th February 1891, enclosed in Despatch to the Government of India, No. 14 Statistics, dated the 26th February 1891.

7. As the matter stands at present, trade-marks are protected without registration in India by the common law as well as by the statute law (the Penal Code, the Sea Custom Act, and the Merchandise Marks Act), and we do not think that we need further consider the question of registration. If, however, the Association just referred to should consider a further proposal expedient, we shall be prepared to give the proposal our attention.

8. In any case, however, we are clearly of opinion that the reasons against the adoption of the proposal made with respect to patents, inventions, and designs, which are stated in paragraphs 1-5 of this Despatch, apply equally to trade-marks.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

INDICATES THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DISPLAY OF INDIAN TEA AND ART-WARE AT THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION, AND ASKS THAT ASSISTANCE MAY BE GIVEN, IF REQUIRED, TO MR. TELLERY IN MAKING HIS COLLECTION.

Circular No. $\frac{29}{4}$ (*Museums and Exhibitions*), dated Simla, the 15th July, 1892.

From—SIR E. C. BUCK, KT., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

With reference to the Resolution in this Department, No. 23-4, dated 21st June 1892, publishing the official circular of information for foreign exhibitors at the exhibition to be held at Chicago in 1893, I am directed to say that, although the Government of India have decided not to make any official contribution to that exhibition, they have consented to give financial assistance to the Indian Tea Association at Calcutta and to Mr. Tellery, a well-known dealer in Indian art-ware, for the purpose of erecting a tea-room and exhibiting a satisfactory collection of Indian art-ware and fabrics, the latter being partly used for the decoration of the tea-room.

2. The subsidy awarded to the Indian Tea Association is Rs. 40,000 and that to Mr. Tellery Rs. 10,000.

3. The Government of India have adopted this course partly with the object of relieving Local Governments and Administrations and officials throughout the country of the trouble entailed by making collections for an exhibition. The Indian Tea Association will require little or no official assistance beyond the subsidy granted, the recognition of its representative, Mr. R. Blechynden, and the grant to him of credentials to facilitate his mission. And it has been ascertained that Mr. Tellery is in most respects competent to make his collections without the aid of local authorities, but as in some instances their support and assistance is not unlikely to be of service to him, it is requested that divisional and district officials, as well as those connected with museums and art-schools, may be furnished with a copy of this circular in order both that they may be aware of the arrangement which has been made with Mr. Tellery, and that they may be prepared to accord to him any reasonable aid, should he apply for it, which may not inconveniently interfere with their official duties.

Circular No. $\frac{20}{4}$.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Indian Tea Association, and to Mr. Tellery for information, and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XIII OF 1892-93.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1891-92.	First 11 days of July 1891. Total mean mileage worked.	First 11 days of July 1891. Receipts. Total.	First 11 days of July 1891. Receipts. Per mile. open	First 9 days of July 1892. Total mean mileage worked.	First 9 days of July 1892. Receipts. Total.	First 9 days of July 1892. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th July 1891. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th July 1892. Total.	Total increase in 1892-93.	Total decrease in 1892-93.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16th July 1892	East Indian (*a*)	604	1,577	14,49,258	919	1,582	10,21,388	646	1,52,08,033	1,51,05,031	...	1,03,002
16th ditto	Patna-Gya	197	57	13,654	240	57	11,703	205	1,58,900	1,40,955	...	17,945
9th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,08,527	131	831	1,26,527	152	23,29,286	19,41,260	...	3,88,026
16th ditto	Indian Midland (*b*)	127	752	1,21,772	162	752	89,638	119	15,20,055	16,72,053	1,51,998	...
9th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	6,78,039	406	1,674	5,11,000	305	67,44,866	72,33,378	4,88,512	...
9th ditto	South Indian	150	901	2,29,804	255	1,106	1,91,696	173	21,93,080	21,54,690	...	38,390
16th ditto	Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	1,28,668	123	1,044	99,812	96	14,91,149	12,96,493	...	1,94,656
9th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	130	712	1,53,261	215	755	1,03,760	137	17,13,287	17,82,729	69,442	...
16th ditto	Rohilkhand & Kumaun (Lucknow Bareilly sec.)	59	199	17,057	86	199	12,132	61	1,77,834	2,07,289	29,455	...
	TOTAL	250	7,745	29,00,040	374	8,000	21,67,656	271	3,15,36,490	3,15,33,878	...	2,612
	State Lines worked by the State.											
9th July 1892	North Western (*d*)	264	2,395	10,86,882	454	2,450	5,62,689	230	91,31,131	75,67,803	...	15,63,328
9th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	2,26,262	327	692	1,62,234	234	29,57,534	28,63,136	...	94,398
9th ditto	Eastern Bengal	284	777	2,48,194	319	777	2,04,880	264	29,66,810	25,24,224	...	4,42,586
9th ditto	Bengal Central (*e*)	117	125	19,025	152	125	18,590	149	2,14,085	2,05,334	...	8,751
9th ditto	Burma (*f*)	203	609	1,40,930	231	715	1,23,520	173	15,63,355	19,33,530	3,70,175	...
9th ditto	Jorhát	47	25	2,174	87	25	1,614	65	16,154	17,885	1,731	...
9th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	496	62	8	494	62	4,550	4,704	154	...
	TOTAL	251	4,631	17,23,963	372	4,792	10,74,021	224	1,68,53,619	1,51,16,616	...	17,37,003
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
16th July 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,485	8,41,565	567	1,484	6,45,561	435	1,64,22,251	1,33,94,824	...	30,27,427
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	3,55,923	772	461	2,65,000	575	50,13,663	53,23,138	3,09,475	...
9th ditto	Madras	216	840	3,08,197	367	840	2,74,929	268	27,05,425	25,38,939	...	1,66,486
	TOTAL	468	2,786	15,05,685	540	2,785	11,35,490	408	2,41,41,339	2,12,56,901	...	28,84,438
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,162	61,29,688	404	15,577	43,77,167	281	7,25,31,448	6,79,07,395	...	46,24,053
	Assisted Companies.											
16th July 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	30,985	191	162	21,876	135	3,18,025	2,91,801	...	26,224
16th ditto	Tárakeshwar	258	22	7,881	358	22	8,378	381	93,618	87,670	...	5,948
16th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	9,130	136	67	10,654	159	1,27,723	1,46,053	18,330	...
9th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	14,359	184	78	12,615	162	1,46,008	1,48,206	2,198	...
	TOTAL	135	329	62,355	190	329	53,523	163	6,85,374	6,73,730	...	11,644
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
16th July 1892	The Nizám's Guaranteed State (*h*)	154	354	73,928	209	354	70,981	201	7,55,319	7,39,018	...	16,301
9th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,430	110	13	1,520	117	20,721	21,198	477	...
16th ditto	Southern Mahratta (Mysore section)	86	296	35,699	121	311	33,698	108	3,64,432	3,58,039	...	6,393
9th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	68	4,599	68	93	6,630	71	60,196	93,812	33,616	...
16th ditto	Kolhápur	55	29	2,868	99	29	1,473	51	(*i*) 21,233	23,955	2,722	...
9th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,058	56	72	3,120	43	73,553	91,337	17,784	...
	TOTAL	107	832	1,22,582	147	872	1,17,422	135	12,95,454	13,27,359	31,905	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
9th July 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	28,011	259	108	13,335	123	2,11,923	1,47,402	...	64,521
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
9th July 1892	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	30,129	90	334	27,660	83	4,92,588	6,12,578	1,19,990	...
9th ditto	Jodhpur-Bickanir	72	188	12,959	69	292	29,250	100	1,50,891	3,03,727	1,52,836	...
9th ditto	Morvi	63	94	9,747	104	94	7,808	80	1,10,160	1,05,133	...	5,027
	TOTAL	76	616	52,835	86	720	64,718	90	7,53,639	10,21,438	2,67,799	...
	GRAND TOTAL	269	17,047	63,95,471	375	17,606	46,26,165	263	7,54,77,838	7,10,77,324	...	44,00,514

(*a*) Includes the Nalháti State Railway now amalgamated with the East Indian Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, the Company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Mu Valley State Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April to 11th July 1891.

SIMLA, *the 21st July, 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT, [illegible]

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

No. 77, dated Calcutta, the 30th June 1892.

From—The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit the report upon the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1891-92.

Arrangement of Subjects.

PARAS.
2. OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
3. ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.
4. CIRCULATION.
23. ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.
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PARAS.
70. TREASURY STATISTICS.
74. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Prescribed Statements.

No. I.—Statistics of Circulation during 1891-92.
„ II.—Statement of Notes issued, received and cancelled during 1891-92.
„ III.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.
„ IV.—Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.
„ V.—Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1891.

Other Statements.

No. VI.—Issues and Receipts of Home Notes.
„ VII.—Issues and Receipts of Coin.
„ VIII.—Value of Notes in circulation from 1863-64.
„ IX.—Details of ditto ditto 1880.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Mr. Stephen Jacob was Head Commissioner during the whole year. The other Circle offices were in charge of the officers mentioned below:—

Bombay . . Mr. R. Logan was Commissioner from the beginning of the year to the 28th March 1892 except for the period from 8th August to 2nd

December 1891, when Mr. G. H. R. Hart held temporary charge. Mr. A. F. Cox took charge of the office on 29th March 1892.

Madras . . Mr. T. W. Rawlins was Commissioner throughout the year except for the period from 27th August to 24th November 1891, when Mr. C. R. Kiernander held temporary charge.

Rangoon . . Mr. T. H. Biggs was Commissioner from 1st April 1891 to 23rd March 1892. Mr. C. E. Crawley assumed charge of the office from 24th March 1892.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

3. The monthly audit of the accounts has been duly reported for each office to the Comptroller General, and special audits have also been made of Calcutta for 1890-91, Bombay for 1890-91, and Rangoon for the calendar year 1891 by the Deputy Auditors General.

CIRCULATION.

4. The following figures show the gross and net circulation* at the beginning and end of the year:—

	Gross circulation.	Retired by other offices.	Net circulation.
1st April 1891 . .	₹25,93,44,775	₹24,40,285	₹25,69,04,490
31st March 1892 . .	₹24,40,50,575	₹32,86,490	₹24,07,64,085

The net circulation at the end of the year was less by ₹1,61,40,405 than at the commencement. The highest figures, which were reached in July 1891, were upwards of 27 crores of Rupees, so that between July 1891 and April 1892 the circulation fell by nearly 3 crores.

The circulation on 1st April 1891 was upwards of 60 per cent. in excess of that in April 1890, a rise quite unparalleled in the history of the Department. The rise was due almost entirely to exceptional circumstances, and with their disappearance a considerable reduction in the circulation might have been anticipated. The reduction was, however, very little in excess of 6 per cent.

5. The highest figures touched by the circulation in the past three years were as follows:—

July 1891	₹27,04,07,375
January 1891	₹27,66,02,505
November 1889	₹16,66,77,605

The average net circulation at the end of each month as compared with that of the two preceding years was as follows:—

1891-92	₹25,43,62,371
1890-91	₹22,88,92,275
1889-90	₹16,15,14,963

The average net monthly circulation of 1891-92 was thus upwards of 2½ crores or 11 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year.

6. The variations in the net circulation of each Circle are shown in the following table:—

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
					(Thousands of Rupees.)				
March 1891 . .	9,36,04	98,80	1,45,35	8,87,20	58,10	3,72,06	18,51	52,98	25,69,04
April „ . .	9,16,66	98,42	1,44,16	9,76,73	64,54	3,00,44	22,21	48,31	25,71,47
May „ . .	9,52,48	1,01,83	1,46,41	9,80,62	60,14	3,02,08	27,50	47,03	26,18,04
June „ . .	10,17,57	1,34,03	1,23,78	9,54,67	79,59	2,83,74	28,55	59,49	26,81,42
July „ . .	10,66,28	1,10,59	1,29,70	9,66,33	68,65	2,81,18	30,19	51,15	27,04,07
August „ . .	10,67,66	1,09,14	1,41,85	9,30,77	75,52	2,76,28	33,08	58,74	26,93,04
September „ . .	9,58,17	1,48,76	1,28,77	9,51,26	65,20	2,66,62	32,31	73,18	26,24,27
October „ . .	9,30,52	1,41,81	1,16,52	9,46,51	68,16	2,75,84	30,01	80,60	25,98,97
November „ . .	9,00,55	1,40,51	1,12,48	9,70,38	64,63	2,78,65	26,35	93 98	25,87,53
December „ . .	9,12,15	1,40,78	1,26,35	8.57,31	65,20	2,78,62	16,09	88,49	24,85,00
January 1892 . .	8,84,17	1,41,76	1,41,14	7,33,01	62,70	2,66,95	8.91	24,78	22,63,42
February „ . .	10,15,45	1,13,63	1,54,08	6,58,95	64,87	2,42,80	8,65	31,18	22,89,61
March „ . .	10,30,46	89,55	1,44,83	7,53,94	72,10	2,68,27	9,18	39,31	24,07,64
Average of last twelve figures . .	9,71,76	1,22,57	1,34,17	8,90,04	67,61	2,76,70	22 75	58,02	25,43,62
Average 1890-91 . .	8,72,19	92,38	1,20,46	8,34,53	49,45	2,49,90	20,39	49,62	22,88,92
„ 1889-90 . .	6,50,54	79,26	85,13	5,21,52	41,25	1,96,74	13,47	27,24	16,15,15

* A note is in "Gross circulation" when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "net circulation," though it is still part of the "Gross circulation."

7. The figures in the above table include the amounts in the Reserve Treasuries of Government, which, so far as they consist of notes, are always held in the higher denominations. These balances are excluded in the following table, which gives the monthly net circulation in lakhs of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other Circles for each of the past three years:—

Last day of	Calcutta.			Bombay.			Madras.			Other Circles.			Total.		
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92
April .	629	688	909	419	488	692	171	179	252	226	266	378	1,445	1,621	2,231
May .	655	674	951	442	478	724	178	176	254	240	262	383	1,515	1,590	2,312
June .	666	722	1,017	451	471	742	156	180	263	261	271	426	1,534	1.644	2,448
July .	661	731	1,058	500	534	802	171	184	265	250	283	390	1,582	1,732	2,515
August .	582	778	1,051	442	613	788	172	197	256	256	318	419	1,452	1,906	2,514
September .	623	848	903	492	804	871	175	213	247	261	342	449	1,551	2,207	2,470
October .	626	897	857	533	931	899	178	212	255	254	376	437	1,591	2,416	2,448
November .	626	995	845	523	977	896	187	219	263	247	381	438	1,583	2,572	2,442
December .	618	952	868	421	1,024	808	197	258	259	247	383	437	1,483	2,617	2,372
January .	641	909	829	428	969	620	195	263	238	233	361	380	1,497	2,502	2,067
February .	621	903	921	417	785	551	187	271	232	239	371	372	1,464	2,330	2,076
March .	644	917	889	400	699	568	191	251	252	244	374	355	1,479	2,241	2,064
Average .	633	835	925	456	731	747	180	217	253	246	332	405	1,515	2,115	2,330

8. The following table shows the circulation in lakhs of rupees on the last day of each month (the Reserve Treasury balances being excluded), with the increase or decrease in circulation compared with the previous month, the net imports of silver, the cash balances in the head offices of the Presidency Banks, and the monthly highest and lowest rates of exchange obtained for Council Bills:—

Month.	Circulation in lakhs on last day of month.	Increase or decrease in circulation compared with previous month.	Net imports of silver in lakhs.	Cash balances of Head Offices of Presidency Banks.		Bank of Bengal minimum rate of interest on last day of month.	Rates of Exchange for Secretary of State's Bills.	
				Total on last day of month.	Increase or decrease compared with previous month.		Highest.	Lowest.
March 1891 . .	22,41	...	...	5,10	...	4	1-5⅝	1-5 1/16
April „ . .	22,31	—10	2,14	5,27	17	4	1-5 5/16	1-4 15/16
May „ . .	23,12	81	77	5,90	63	3	1-5¼	1-4 15/16
June „ . .	24,48	1,36	—1	6,81	91	3	1-5⅛	1-4 13/16
July „ . .	25,15	67	—4	8,05	1,24	3	1-5⅛	1-5⅛
August „ . .	25,14	—1	8	7,76	—29	2	1-5¼	1-5¼
September „ . .	24,70	—44	65	7,18	—58	3	1-5¼	1-5
October „ . .	24,48	—22	15	5,51	—1,67	2½	1-5 3/32	1-4 29/32
November „ . .	24,42	—6	59	5,59	8	2½	1-4 27/32	1-4⅞
December „ . .	23,72	—70	1,23	4,46	—1,13	3	1-4⅞	1-4⅞
January 1892 . .	20,67	—3,05	23	3,00	—1,46	5	1-4 21/32	1-4
February „ . .	20,76	9	1,08	2,66	—34	5	1-4 1/32	1-3 29/32
March „ . .	20,64	—12	2,28	2,54	—12	4	1-4	1-3 31/32
Total .	...	—1,77	9,15	...	—2,56	...	...	...

9. It was remarked in last year's report that the circumstances of the year had been quite special. There was an enormous increase in the circulation of currency notes, which was shown to be due almost entirely to American legislation regarding silver, and to the consequent import of silver into India in unusually large quantities. Owing to violent fluctuations in exchange, trade was stagnant, the result being that a large proportion of the silver imported was after coinage deposited and left for months in the Currency vaults, its equivalent being represented by an inflation of the cash balances of the Presidency Banks, which chiefly hold their balances in currency notes of large denominations, and as a consequence by a very large increase, particularly in notes of high value, in the Currency circulation.

10. It will be seen from the table in paragraph 8 that the imports of silver continued on a high scale during April 1891, and on a reduced scale until

March 1892, when a large and sudden increase took place. If trade had improved the result would probably have been a large reduction in the Currency circulation during the greater portion of the year. Trade, however, which was only stagnant in 1890-91, became extremely dull and unprofitable during the greater portion of 1891-92. The Bank rate of interest was reduced to 2 per cent. in August 1891, a lower figure than has ever been known in India, and the highest rate of the year, which only lasted for about two months, was 5 per cent. as compared with a maximum rate of 11 per cent. in March 1890. The only Province in which trade was brisk during the year, and that only in the latter part of the year, was Burma. Accordingly, up to July, the cash balances in the Presidency Banks and the Currency circulation continued to increase, the imports of silver being more than were needed to balance the ordinary absorption of rupees. From August a slight improvement in trade was experienced, and the imports of silver were small. Hence the cash balances and the Currency circulation fell. In January there was a considerable improvement in trade, especially in Burma, and therefore, although the imports of silver increased, there was a considerable reduction in the Banks' cash balances and the Currency circulation. The rice season in Burma was, according to the Commissioner, an unusually early one, and the demand for money in January, February, and March was quite exceptional.

11. The tables given in paragraphs 6 and 7 show that the average net circulation in each Circle was greater in 1891-92 than in the previous year. The smallest proportionate increase was in Calicut, the largest in Karachi. Excluding the Reserve Treasury figures, which, as between Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, vary according to the general requirements of the Empire, the net circulation showed the largest increase in Calcutta and the smallest in Bombay.

12. Including the Reserve Treasury figures the highest net circulation during the year was reached in July 1891, and the lowest in January 1892. If the Reserve Treasury figures are excluded the result is the same as regards the highest circulation, but the lowest circulation was reached in March 1892.

13. The fluctuations month by month in the various Circles are somewhat remarkable. From the table in paragraph 7 it will be seen that in Calcutta the highest circulation was in June, July, August; in Bombay in September, October, November; in Madras in June, July and November; and in the other Circles in September to December. These figures are abnormal as compared with previous years, and they probably to a great extent reflect the abnormal conditions of trade during the year.

14. The average circulation at the end of each month calculated on the figures for five years (excluding Reserve Treasury figures) is given below:—

	Average. (In lakhs of Rupees.)		
	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.
April	1,641	1,459	1,389
May	1,681	1,476	1,411
June	1,736	1,498	1,438
July	1,772	1,518	1,448
August	1,783	1,545	1,442
September	1,861	1,629	1,479
October	1,946	1,734	1,547
November	1,977	1,774	1,563
December	1,929	1,734	1,511
January	1,833	1,689	1,479
February	1,769	1,622	1,438
March	1,773	1,623	1,450

The general tendency is to the lowest circulation in April and May and to the highest in October and November, and the above figures confirm this tendency. The figures of the past two years, however, have been quite exceptional, and taken by themselves do not agree exactly with the average deduced from five years' figures.

15. The details of the net circulation of 31st March 1892 for each denomination of notes are as follows:—

	Number of notes for Rupees.								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta	93,688	2,358,994	78,046	52,285	176,281	21,400	28,224	1,826	2,810,744	10,30,45,650
Allahabad	12,585	37,444	18,898	13,641	17,691	3,251	3,573	49	107,727	89,54,875
Lahore	27,139	50,978	31,696	25,369	28,308	5,703	3,273	293	173,259	1,44,83,145
Bombay	278,339	885,902	119,184	80,768	105,563	8,565	20,093	2,379	1,500,793	7,53,94,595
Karachi	5,549	70,643	23,905	7,858	9,196	972	1,589	261	119,973	72,09,775
Madras	45,051	135,053	35,529	23,855	153,834	4,667	2,341	304	405,634	2,68,27,015
Calicut	9,360	9,249	3,457	2,446	3,622	107	52	12	28,305	9,18,430
Rangoon	9,024	22,795	7,899	4,913	10,929	988	887	78	57,513	39,30,600
Total for 31st March 1892	480,735	3,571,058	318,609	216,135	505,924	45,653	60,032	5,202	5,203,348	24,07,64,085
Total for 31st March 1891	528,768	3,300,390	311,755	205,933	465,685	44,983	58,425	7,724	4,923,663	25,69,04,490
Total for 31st March 1890	449,463	2,816,258	270,938	181,819	386,222	34,716	39,398	1,742	4,180,556	15,77,17,805

There was a large increase in the total circulation of ₹10 notes, a smaller but considerable increase in the circulation of ₹100 notes and a small increase in the circulation of ₹20, ₹50, ₹500, and ₹1,000 notes. On the other hand, there was a considerable decrease in the circulation of ₹5 and ₹10,000 notes.

16. Dividing the net circulation between notes of ₹500 and upwards and notes below ₹500, the values at the end of each of the last three years are—

	Notes of ₹100 and under.	Notes of ₹500 and upward.	Total.
	(Thousands of Rupees.)		
1891-92	10,58,86	13,48,78	24,07,64
1890-91	9,87,48	15,81,56	25,69,04
1889-90	8,35,42	7,41,76	15,77,18

The decrease in circulation as compared with the previous year has therefore taken place in notes of the higher values, and is in fact confined to ₹10,000 notes only. It has been stated in former reports that such notes are chiefly, if not entirely held by Banks, large Banking firms and the Reserve Treasuries. The total Reserve Treasury balance on 31st March 1891 was 481 lakhs. On 31st March 1892, it had been reduced to 361 lakhs or by 70 lakhs of rupees. During the same period the total cash balances at the head offices of the Presidency Banks had fallen from 510 to 254 lakhs, a reduction of 256 lakhs. Hence the decrease in circulation of notes of the highest value is fully accounted for.

17. The details of the circulation of notes below ₹500 in value are, if anything, of more interest than those of the higher values. The Banks, Banking firms and the mercantile community generally, as a rule keep a large portion of their funds in high value notes. Such notes do not as a rule travel far from the Presidency towns and the offices of issue. Notes of lower values, especially

those of R100 and under, are however gradually making their way into every corner of the Empire and beyond it into Central Asia, Afghanistan and portions of Africa. Currency notes can or could be a few years ago sold at a premium at Yarkand, and the Povinda traders from Afghanistan frequently take back their earnings from India in the shape of currency notes.

18. For these purposes R10 notes seem to be appreciated more highly than any other denomination. Upwards of 68 per cent. of the entire number of notes in circulation on 31st March last consisted of R10 notes. The next denomination in favour used formerly to be R5 notes and after that R100 notes. But from causes which will presently be noticed (paragraph 19), the circulation of R5 notes has suffered a check, and R100 notes have, next to R10, the largest circulation. The circulation of these notes is, however, less than 10 per cent. of the total, that of R5 notes being about 9 per cent. Thus of the total number of notes in circulation, R5, R10 and R100 notes contribute about 88 per cent. There is, however, a fashion so to speak in the circulation. As regards R5 notes the number of pieces in circulation in Bombay is greater than in all other Circles put together. A few years ago R5 notes were more in favour in Calcutta. The R10 note is the favourite value in the Calcutta Circle, Bombay coming second, but with little more than one-third of the number of pieces. R20 notes circulate most freely in Bombay as do also R50 notes. The number of pieces of R100 notes in circulation is largest in Calcutta, but Madras is a good second. In the smaller Circles similar variations are to be found. A comparatively small number of R5 notes circulate in Karachi, but the number of R5 notes in circulation in Lahore is more than twice as large as that in Allahabad. Similarly the circulation of R50 and R100 notes is comparatively large in Lahore and comparatively small in Karachi and Allahabad.

19. It is extremely difficult to assign any reasons for these variations. Similar variations are, it may be observed, noticeable in the circulation in different Provinces of small silver and copper coins. There can, however, be no doubt that there is a steady tendency to the extended use year by year of notes of small value in payment of small sums. Not only are R5 and R10 notes used more extensively every year in ordinary retail trade transactions, but they are also, especially in Bombay and Calcutta, used largely in payment of wages.

A successful forgery, which is usually attempted in regard to notes of small value and large circulation, leads, however, to an immediate and rapid reduction in circulation. Thus a forgery of R5 notes in Bombay during the year under report was undoubtedly responsible, not only for a check in the former steady increase but also for a reduction in the circulation of these notes by about 46,000 pieces as compared with the previous year. With the arrest and conviction of the forger, the circulation has again begun to increase. A similar forgery of R5 notes in Rangoon reduced the circulation, according to the Commissioner, by upwards of 50 per cent. during the year.

20. The gross value of each denomination of notes of small value in circulation at the end of the last three years is compared below :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Percentage of increase in 1891-92 over 1890-91.
	(Thousands of Rupees.)			
R5	22,47	26,43	24,04	—9·9
R10	2,81,63	3,30,04	3,57,11	+8·2
R20	54,19	62,35	63,72	+2·2
R50	90,91	1,02,97	1,08,07	+4 9
R100	3,86,22	4,65,69	5,05,92	+8·6
	8,35,42	9,87,48	10,58,86	

The decrease in regard to the R5 notes was due, as stated above, to forgeries of these notes in Bombay and in Rangoon, details of which will be found in paragraph 61.

21. The average value of each note in circulation in each Circle on the last day of the year compared with the past two years was—

	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889 90.
	R	R	R
Calcutta Circle	37	37	31
Allahabad „	84	98	79
Lahore „	84	99	67
Bombay „	50	58	35
Karachi „	60	53	49
Madras „	66	94	63
Calicut „	32	62	38
Rangoon „	68	78	60
All India „	46·3	52·2	37·7

The reduction in the average value in all India is of course due to the reduction in the circulation of notes of high value already referred to.

22. The reduction in the average value in all circles except Karachi and Calcutta was also chiefly due to the smaller number of R10,000 notes in circulation. Thus in Rangoon only 78 notes of R10,000 each were in circulation at the end of 1891-92 as compared with 228 at the end of 1890-91. In Madras the corresponding figures are 304 and 1,436, and in Allahabad 49 and 124. The steady increase in value in Karachi is due to an increase in the number of high value notes in circulation, accompanied, however, by an increase in the circulation of notes of all values. The general increase in the circulation of the Karachi Circle is very noticeable, and is no doubt connected with the increasing trade of Karachi itself.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

23. No special work has been undertaken during the year. In Bombay the small difference which existed at the time of last report between the outstanding balance of R10 notes in circulation and that obtained from the Issue Registers has been cleared, and there is now a complete reconciliation between the Issue Registers and the Ledger, unknown differences excepted, in respect of all denominations of notes except in the case of the abolished sub-circles of Nagpur and Akola which it is intended to reconcile as opportunity offers.

RESERVE.

24. The Reserve upon 31st March 1892 stood as follows :—

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Silver Coin—						
At Calcutta	2,39,38,758	14	4			
„ Allahabad	2,09,35,335	0	0			
„ Lahore	1,44,16,575	0	0			
„ Bombay	5,73,36,845	12	0			
„ Karachi	63,87,220	0	0			
„ Madras	1,63,31,130	0	0			
„ Calicut	3,68,610	0	0			
„ Rangoon	32,83,920	0	0			
				14,29,88,394	10	4
Small Silver Coin	20,000	0	0			
				20,000	0	0

	₹	a.	p.	₹	a	p.
Silver Bullion—						
At Calcutta . .	77,52,619	5	8			
„ Bombay . . .	1,00,03,071	0	0			
				1,77,55,690	5	8
Invested in Government securities . .	8,00,00,000	0	0			
				8,00,00,000	0	0
Total agreeing with net circulation .				24,07,61,085	0	0

The value of the rupees in the Reserve was less by 3 crores and 60 lakhs than on 31st March 1891, and the value of the small silver coin was less by 3 lakhs and 84 thousand rupees. On the other hand, the silver bullion was considerably over a crore in excess of that in reserve on 31st March 1891 and the investment in Government securities had also increased by a crore of rupees.

The proportion of the Reserve held in coin and bullion to the total net circulation was upwards of 66 per cent.—a percentage which can only be regarded as extremely satisfactory. It has to be observed that this percentage is exclusive of the increase of one crore in the investment. Had this investment not been made, the percentage of silver in reserve to circulation would have amounted to nearly 71 per cent.

25. The half-yearly verifications of the Currency balances were held for all Circles and Sub-Circles on 30th September 1891 and 31st March 1892, and the balances of the last working day of each half-year were verified in accordance with the orders issued on the subject. The half-yearly verifications are conducted by a gazetted officer unconnected with the Currency Department, and in the larger offices, *e.g.*, Bombay, occupy a very considerable time. The verification of the balances, especially in silver, is a work of time and labour, as it is no small task for one officer to satisfy himself regarding the correctness of a rupee balance, which, as in Bombay, amounted to nearly $5\frac{3}{4}$ crores closely packed in treasure vaults.

INVESTMENTS.

26. By Act XV of 1890 the maximum amount, out of the coin and bullion reserve, which may be invested in securities of the Government of India, was raised from 60 millions to 80 millions of rupees. By Notification No. 5900, dated 19th December 1890, the amount to be so invested was at first fixed at 70 millions of rupees, and by Notification No. 4861, dated 3rd December 1891, the full amount allowed by the Act was ordered to be invested, *viz.*, 80 millions of rupees. The investment of this extra crore was effected between February 22nd and March 19th and the actual amount invested was ₹1,00,00,042, for which Government 4 per cent. securities to the nominal value of ₹95,57,700 were purchased, the average cost being a fraction over ₹104-10.

27. The nominal value of the investment was thus raised to ₹8,15,95,000 which was held at a book value of ₹8,00,00,000. The book value thus corresponds exactly with the limit of 80 millions of rupees fixed by the Notification quoted above. The average rate at which the whole investment is held on the books is a little over ₹98 against a present market-rate of about ₹107—12.

28. The investment was effected through the agency of the Bank of Bengal and was carried out with rapidity and with comparatively little effect on the price of Government securities. A little more than half the investment was effected in Calcutta, the balance in Bombay.

PROFITS OF CIRCULATION.

29. The interest realized and credited under the head "Profits on Note circulation" is ₹28,48,045-1-6. It is made up as follows :—

	₹	a.	p.
Interest on ₹7,20,37,300 of 4 per cent. paper held at close of 1890-91	28,81,492	0	0
Interest realized on conversion of 4 per cent. paper purchased for the Currency Investment . .	76	12	9
	28,81,568	12	9
Deduct— Net interest paid on purchases .	33,523	11	3
	28,48,045	1	6

The interest realized is upwards of three lakhs in excess of that realized last year owing to the increase in the Currency Investment from 6 to 7 crores of rupees, and the future interest receipts will be larger by about four lakhs more owing to the increase in the Currency Investment from 7 to 8 crores of rupees (paragraph 26).

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF NOTES.

30. The following are the gross issues and receipts of the year, the details by Circles being shown in Statement VI :—

	₹	₹
Gross circulation, 1st April 1891		25,93,44,775
ISSUES—		
Over the counter	84,96,80,330	
At Agencies	1,32,74,880	
In remittance transactions { Between Head Offices and Agencies	2,61,09,450	
In remittance transactions { Between Circles	7,56,55,000	
In payment of melting fees . . .	38,725	
In purchase of securities	99,77,155	
		97,47,35,540
		123,40,80,315
RECEIPTS—		
Over the counter	75,25,35,580	
At Agencies	6,45,440	
From other Currency Circles	8,34,55,660	
For Mint Certificates	2,62,23,575	
In remittance transactions { Between Head Offices and Agencies	2,99,53,685	
In remittance transactions { Between Circles	9,71,65,800	
		99,00,29,740
Balance, being gross circulation, March 31st, 1892 (*vide* paragraph 4)		24,40,50,575

31. The Agencies deal exclusively with Treasuries and the bulk of the transactions are in the Punjab. The receipts from other Currency Circles represent the receipt in each Circle of notes belonging to that Circle but cashed in other Circles. The receipts for Mint Certificates are, as explained in last year's report, confined to Bombay.

The remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one Currency Office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another.

32. The issues and receipts for the last three years are as follows:—

	Issues.	Receipts.
	₹	₹
1891-92	97,47,43,040	99,00,37,240
1890-91	1,03,24,77,750	93,35,27,500
1889-90	93,41,95,680	93,37,97,425

The issues have decreased by about 577 lakhs, and the receipts have increased by about 565 lakhs as compared with the previous year.

The decrease in issues was entirely in issues over the counter, and would have been much greater had it not been that there was an increase under all the other sub-heads.

As regards receipts there was a large increase in receipts over the counter, from other Currency Circles and in remittance transactions between Circles, balanced by a very large reduction, owing to reduced imports of silver, in receipts for Mint Certificates.

33. The aggregate gross issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both offices of issue and agencies during the year were as follows:—

	Number of notes for Rupees.								Total	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Issues	954,810	5,076,747	593,706	416,272	1,098,643	150,593	277,463	42,389	8,610,623	97,47,43,040
Receipts	1,002,176	4,797,972	585,202	404,966	1,054,118	149,753	275,346	44,946	8,314,479	99,00,37,240
More Issues	...	278,775	8,504	11,306	44,525	840	2,117	...	346,067	1,05,12,630
„ Receipts	47,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,557	49,923	2,58,06,830
									Net decrease of Gross Circulation	1,52,94,200

34. The average number of notes that passed over the counters at each Head Office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations are given in the following table:—

	Notes cashed.			Notes issued.			Notes cancelled.		
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
At Calcutta	12,426	12,713	13,410	12,879	14,529	15,152	9,185	8,462	8,760
„ Bombay	7,166	6,940	8,203	7,832	8,200	8,524	4,147	5,614	5,544
„ Madras	2,477	2,457	2,592	2,568	2,657	2,635	2,365	2,331	2,586
„ Rangoon	610	645	733	665	758	742	402	425	572

35. The figures show that there is on the whole a steady increase under all heads, and they indicate the magnitude of the operations of the various Currency offices. Thus in 1891-92 the Calcutta office on each working day cashed 13,410 notes, issued 15,152 notes, and went through the various and elaborate processes by which notes are cancelled in respect to 8,760 notes, a total for each day of 37,322 pieces.

It speaks highly in my opinion for the zeal and efficiency of the Currency officials in all offices that such a large amount of work can be carried through day after day with almost unfailing regularity and accuracy.

ENCASHMENT OF FOREIGN NOTES.

36. The following is the foreign note account of the Circles in aggregate:—

	₹	₹
Balance held on 1st April 1891		24,40,285
Received over the counter	8,13,26,865	
From other Circles	41,46,450	
		8,54,73,315
Total		8,79,13,600
Remitted to Circles concerned		8,46,27,110
Balance on 31st March 1892		32,86,490
Total		8,79,13,600

37. The details by Circles of the amount received over the counter, ₹8,13,26,865, in the above statement are as follows:—

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed during the year 1891-92.

Cashed by	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	Rangoon.	Total.
Calcutta	...	1,18,33,355(c)	89,26,065(c)	1,84,40,040	125	580	1,93,360	17,67,650	14,970	...	1,21,525	4,12,97,670
Allahabad	1,81,35,750	...	9,94,990	14,27,800	...	120	42,900	4,69,745	5,025	...	7,735	1,60,84,065
Lahore	19,26,315	4,60,190	...	5,88,715	...	5	5,91,120	4,49,040	2,300	5	5,190	40,22,880
Bombay	33,24,180	8,15,230	22,32,785	...	...	...	7,74,285(c)	74,92,820	3,01,595	105	1,41,435	1,50,82,435
Karachi	2,77,320	52,670	7,86,445	4,07,350	...	...	...	83,220	255	...	925	16,08,185
Madras	5,37,535	28,180	46,335	7,99,035	...	...	25,320	...	9,85,145(c)	...	52,460	24,74,010
Calicut	11,750	605	1,170	2,22,865	...	...	2,345	5,04,945	...	...	4,310	7,47,990
Rangoon	2,070	...	100	1,100	...	...	...	6,810	50	...	...	9,630
Total	1,92,14,920	1,31,90,230	1,29,87,890	2,18,86,905	125	705	16,39,330	1,07,73,730	13,09,340	110	3,33,580	8,13,26,865

The letter (c) indicates the value of foreign notes which were legally encashable, that is, the amounts of Sub-Circle Notes encashed by their respective Head Circles.

And the comparison for the last four years is as follows:—

Other Circle.	₹ 1888-89.	₹ 1889-90.	₹ 1890-91.	₹ 1891-92.
Notes cashed at—				
Calcutta	3,03,23,075	3,54,08,555	4,39,25,700	4,12,97,670
Allahabad	55,06,585	54,37,460	46,92,205	1,60,84,065
Lahore	41,77,715	46,62,845	30,55,615	40,22,880
Bombay	1,33,81,885	1,43,02,185	1,32,03,125	1,50,82,435
Karachi	15,56,695	12,66,840	13,49,405	16,08,185
Madras	41,58,920	39,47,085	26,67,480	24,74,010
Calicut	16,86,720	22,25,325	19,89,945	7,47,990
Rangoon	8,930	28,185	5,510	9,630
	6,08,00,525	6,72,78,480	7,08,88,985	8,13,26,865

38. The total encashment of foreign notes continues to expand rapidly, but the details vary considerably from those of last year. The encashments at Calcutta, Madras, and Calicut show a reduction, as compared with last year; but in the other Circles there is an increase which is especially marked in the case of Allahabad.

The increase in Allahabad is chiefly in Calcutta notes, of which upwards of 131 lakhs were cashed in the year under report, as compared with 27½ lakhs in 1890-91.

The encashment of Bombay notes at Calcutta fell from 266 lakhs in 1890-91 to 184 lakhs in 1891-92. On the other hand, the encashment of Allahabad notes at Calcutta rose from 67 lakhs in 1890-91 to upwards of 118 lakhs in 1891-92.

39. The causes of these variations are not explained in the local reports. Foreign notes are, as is well known, chiefly received in payment of Government dues, and their encashment in any particular Circle usually indicates a demand for coin in that Circle. There is, thus, usually a considerable flow of coin from Bombay to Calcutta, and remittances to Calcutta from Bombay are to a considerable extent made in Bombay notes.

Hence the figures given above tend to show that the demand in Calcutta for money remitted by Bombay was slacker than usual.

There appears, however, to have been a large demand in the North-Western Provinces for coin, which was partly met by a large encashment of Calcutta notes. The demand was apparently of comparatively short duration, and most of the money found its way back to Calcutta. The net difference between the value of Calcutta notes cashed at Allahabad and Allahabad notes cashed at Calcutta was only about 13 lakhs. Last year the difference was the other way. Calcutta cashed 39½ lakhs of Allahabad notes in excess of Calcutta notes cashed at Allahabad. These variations depend, to a considerable extent, on the action of the Bank of Bengal, which usually holds a portion of its Reserve for the sake of convenience in Allahabad and Lahore notes and cashes these notes at Calcutta or Allahabad and Lahore according to its requirements.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF COIN.

40. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by Circles see Statement VII) :—

	Coin. ₹ a. p.	Small Coin. ₹ a. p.
Balance, 1st April 1891 .	17,90,20,790 8 3	4,04,000 0 0
Receipts—		
Over the counter . . .	16,76,47,195 0 0	
From small coin account .	6,04,000 0 0	
At Agencies . . .	1,30,42,240 0 0	
In remittance transactions—		
Between Head Office and Agencies ₹7,57,87,858 9 6		
Between Circles ₹7,43,24,000 0 0		
	15,01,11,858 9 6	
From Treasury on account of Mint Certificates . .	2,40,78,586 12 10	
From Coin Account . .	...	2,20,000 0 0
Total Receipts .	35,54,83,880 6 4	2,20,000 0 0
Total Balance and Receipts .	53,45,04,670 14 7	6,24,000 0 0

	Coin. ₹ a. p.	Small Coin. ₹ a. p.
Issues—		
Over the counter . .	21,19,54,410 0 0	
At Agencies . . .	4,12,800 0 0	
In remittance transactions—		
Between Head Office and Agencies ₹7,97,82,093 9 6		
Between Circles ₹9,90,41,500 0 0		
	17,88,23,593 9 6	
For Bullion delivered and pre-melting fees . . .	82,586 1 1	
To Small Coin Account . .	2,20,000 0 0	
In purchase of securities . .	22,886 9 8	
To Coin Account . . .	...	6,04,000 0 0
Total Issues .	39,15,16,276 4 3	6,04,000 0 0
Balance, 31st March 1892 (see paragraph 24) . .	14,29,88,394 10 4	20,000 0 0

41. The receipts and issues for the past three years are given below—

	Receipts. ₹	Issues. ₹
1891-92	35,54,83,880	39,15,16,276
1890-91	45,12,29,551	35,57,11,742
1889-90	38,63,19,655	38,58,98,945

42. The receipts over the counter and from the Treasury on account of Mint Certificates show a large decrease, and on the whole the receipts were upwards of 9½ crores below those of the previous year.

On the other hand, the issues of coin over the counter were upwards of 3½ crores in excess of those of the previous year and there was also a considerable increase in remittance transactions. The net result was that while the coin reserve increased last year by 9½ crores, it was reduced during the current year by upwards of 3½ crores.

The result is mainly due to the diminished imports of silver.

STATE OF THE COINAGE.

43. The following table shows the withdrawal of shroff-marked coin from circulation during the year and the remittance of such coin to the Mint :—

	Shroff-marked Coin.				
	Opening balance.	Receipts from the public.	Total.	Remitted to Mints.	Closing balance.
	(Thousands of Rupees.				
India	71	66	1,37	(a) 85	52
Central Provinces . .	15	6	21	17	4
Burma	3	1	4	2	2
Assam	4	7	11	...	11
Bengal	4	7	11	2	9
North-Western Provinces .	13,63	(b) 7,70	21,33	17,70	3,63
Punjab	8,98	10,91	19,89	14,13	5,76
Madras	5	19	24	...	24
Bombay	6	76	82	75	7
Total .	23,69	20,43	44,12	33,64	10,48

(a) Remitted to North-Western Provinces. (b) Includes 85 received from India.

The total amount withdrawn from circulation is almost the same as that in 1890 and 1889. The withdrawals in the Punjab are a little in excess and those in the North-Western Provinces a little less than those of the previous year. The uniformity of the withdrawals and the prevalence of the habit of shroff-marking in the North-Western Provinces and more especially in the Punjab are remarkable, and there appears to be no diminution in the practice.

44. The following statement shows the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act during the calendar year 1891 :—

Name of Province.	Number of Treasuries in which coins were cut.	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight.				Believed to be counterfeit.				Believed to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device or for other cause.			
		₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹	₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹	₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹	₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹
India	6	2,458	24,432	...	...	685	75	59	49	7,961	1,297	539	158	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	9	1,342	18	22	40	77	...	...	...	194	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	62	...	...	...	2,644	56	68	33	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	8	76	2	..	...	109	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	43	1,056	151	...	...	869	20	...	...	713	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	45	21,423	908	...	...	1,261	66	44	105	13,326	649	66	33	...	...	706	5,156
Punjab	21	36	(a) 21,178	...	...	856	12	...	...	1,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	25	19,062	14,024	...	...	463	28	49	61	65	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	27	45,943	1,287	...	...	591	42	45	16	1,055	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		91,468	62,000	22	40	7,768	300	264	264	25,348	1,966	606	191	...	...	706	5,156

(a) Includes 21,128 pieces erroneously treated as worn coins instead of shroff-marked.

The number of rupees believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight is much less than in 1890. The decrease is spread over almost every Province. The withdrawal of ½ rupees, especially in India and Madras, is, however, much larger than in 1890. There is a considerable reduction in counterfeit coin, especially in Burma and Bengal.

The number of rupees reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear shows an increase, especially in the North-Western Provinces and in India. Except in these provinces "sweating" of rupees appears to be very little in vogue.

45. I append the usual statements of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1891 and of the proportion of each of those annual issues found on examination in each district Treasury of a bag of rupees of the coin ordinarily current in each district.

The coinage of 1891 was upwards of 5¼ crores less than that of 1890 and below that of any year since 1886. The total coinage from 1835 to 1891 inclusive amounted to 317¼ crores of rupees.

As might be expected, rupees of the earlier years are diminishing in number. But it is remarkable that, in spite of the large number of rupees coined since that date, 16 per cent. of the coin in actual circulation belongs to the two issues of 1840, and 21 per cent. to the year 1862. India and Burma have the lowest proportion of old coin and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Madras the highest proportion.

Statement of whole Rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1891.

	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
William IV.	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840—1st issue	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
,, 1840—2nd issue	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
,, 1862	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
,, 1874	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
,, 1875	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
,, 1876	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
,, 1877	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
,, 1878	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
,, 1879	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
,, 1880	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
,, 1881	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
,, 1882	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
,, 1883	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
,, 1884	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
,, 1885	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
,, 1886	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
,, 1887	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
,, 1888	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
,, 1889	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
,, 1890	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
,, 1891	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
Total	1,27,77,58,060	10,76,07,305	1,78,71,48,881	3,17,25,14,246

Proportion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in British India in the years 1875 to 1892, as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing ₹2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.	William IV.	Victoria.																				Portuguese.	Total.
		1840. 1st Issue.	1840. 2nd Issue.	1862.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.		
1875	117	227	635	962	38	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1876	106	251	620	944	36	41	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1877	103	219	594	992	40	65	59	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1878	106	180	509	760	35	54	59	227	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1879	78	172	489	733	32	51	61	229	140	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	64	151	449	720	31	52	57	208	137	91	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1881	66	149	430	695	29	44	53	199	131	103	111	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1882	63	143	414	678	28	46	52	189	129	113	115	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 000
1883	61	156	388	662	26	40	48	182	122	102	106	18	83	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1884	55	141	375	610	28	36	47	164	113	114	107	17	144	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1885	53	136	372	598	28	34	44	155	107	102	95	12	133	39	78	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	44	114	317	557	20	33	40	135	90	83	90	10	120	33	80	188	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	43	107	308	534	18	29	39	124	85	75	79	8	108	31	81	171	120	39	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1888	39	103	302	510	18	29	36	118	79	70	78	10	98	28	79	157	98	102	45	...	...	...	1	2,000
1889	36	101	269	473	17	27	34	111	74	67	70	7	87	26	68	132	90	129	139	42	...	...	1	2,000
1890	33	98	251	455	16	27	32	103	69	63	66	11	80	23	60	127	71	135	125	108	46	...	1	2,000
1891	32	90	250	443	16	27	31	102	68	60	64	8	90	22	54	112	68	126	113	92	89	52	1	2,000
1892	31	92	237	428	14	24	29	94	63	57	56	8	69	29	48	101	61	111	100	88	126	120	21	1	2,000

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1875 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892, as ascertained by the examination, each year of a bag containing ₹2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.	Before 1835.	William IV.	Victoria. 1840. 1st Issue.	1840. 2nd Issue.	1862.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Ulwar.	Surat, Arcot, and Portuguese.	Total.
INDIA.																											
1875	...	105	196	604	1,004	74	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	70	161	489	831	23	51	58	125	88	90	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	60	198	342	513	19	25	34	122	88	92	106	13	147	47	170	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	36	96	264	465	18	28	33	113	60	71	84	13	132	23	141	403	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1887	...	40	96	251	410	13	20	36	89	61	62	75	10	153	27	141	364	136	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
1888	...	43	109	271	416	11	26	31	83	72	90	82	5	135	26	142	325	106	52	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	
1889	...	24	51	230	413	15	28	28	91	54	76	78	8	99	35	100	180	196	151	134	18	...	...	...	...	1	
1890	...	27	67	218	384	11	19	29	72	58	49	64	29	84	35	83	189	67	110	134	256	10	...	...	...	1	
1891	...	24	104	202	406	14	22	26	78	62	68	66	16	104	30	66	110	84	124	124	136	118	14	...	...	2	2,000
1892	...	23	86	142	298	11	19	22	62	46	57	39	2	61	17	38	76	72	80	130	85	196	415	22	...	1	2,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																											
1875	...	59	145	540	1,172	70	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	23	97	412	862	31	69	100	225	128	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	16	62	363	709	26	45	72	142	99	70	114	8	127	30	64	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	24	91	332	669	21	41	57	141	84	66	110	8	114	26	61	109	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	15	56	272	605	19	36	54	110	77	62	95	7	98	25	59	138	147	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	18	70	272	584	17	33	50	101	68	57	89	14	96	21	57	118	148	404	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	10	67	193	514	18	32	44	95	59	53	84	7	78	22	59	112	117	126	256	54	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	14	59	236	504	17	35	40	88	57	57	76	5	70	15	52	95	92	99	199	102	98	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	12	52	196	466	14	28	38	86	56	44	74	4	66	16	50	88	100	98	182	98	120	112	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	21	68	235	469	16	27	32	82	55	45	61	11	66	19	46	81	76	78	130	80	131	132	33	...	...	2,000
BURMA.																											
1875	...	47	122	501	1,231	72	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	29	88	317	655	62	103	39	353	211	33	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	29	99	235	453	33	46	32	177	124	74	126	40	370	40	110	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	25	68	230	365	20	34	26	133	83	51	75	21	264	38	107	403	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	24	74	226	410	20	30	26	124	74	54	78	16	228	58	134	278	124	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	18	70	214	388	20	34	26	110	68	36	72	16	186	44	102	222	138	214	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	20	76	238	386	24	36	28	116	72	40	68	16	182	42	100	206	104	206	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	20	74	213	375	28	35	26	103	66	33	65	13	167	37	81	184	92	230	34	47	21	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	22	70	196	362	24	32	24	114	66	40	62	14	162	38	74	170	84	254	36	40	84	28	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	17	67	176	300	16	27	20	92	57	36	52	15	126	32	68	137	73	218	36	71	235	123	8	...	...	2,000
ASSAM.																											
1875	...	164	254	646	924	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	108	223	431	743	31	32	28	270	112	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	80	164	374	570	24	28	30	218	112	62	48	14	134	92	40	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	75	137	368	676	26	31	27	202	118	60	49	13	130	79	48	56	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	76	128	366	568	22	28	32	188	116	64	44	12	114	60	84	64	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	64	126	368	580	28	28	28	192	102	60	48	14	104	48	58	72	18	54	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	62	134	312	518	20	24	30	174	100	58	44	10	102	38	52	84	36	138	58	6	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	44	138	250	454	20	26	26	144	78	50	42	6	84	30	44	104	58	238	98	64	2	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	42	98	276	442	18	28	24	150	82	48	36	8	78	38	40	100	48	220	94	112	16	2	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	46	112	264	448	18	24	24	136	84	46	38	6	72	28	44	104	48	200	84	98	50	24	2	...	...	2,000
BENGAL.																											
1875	...	133	323	655	951	23	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	87	148	435	637	41	54	56	302	102	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	68	152	378	559	28	37	41	204	121	70	63	12	119	63	59	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	67	133	368	540	25	31	34	181	113	64	55	9	107	46	55	140	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	65	152	338	552	22	30	37	183	110	64	52	8	106	44	55	140	38	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	58	132	316	510	20	30	32	164	94	58	52	8	96	34	54	130	62	128	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	53	128	272	454	21	29	29	144	88	52	48	8	96	32	54	120	62	126	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	44	92	248	424	26	28	32	136	84	50	46	8	76	34	44	110	72	224	102	11	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	48	98	256	402	20	28	30	132	84	48	42	12	70	26	38	110	54	102	86	128	62	36	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	43	91	253	396	16	22	26	120	72	42	38	7	59	21	34	98	52	163	78	118	156	60	34	...	...	2,000
NORTH-WESTERN-PROVINCES AND OUDH.																											
1875	...	184	332	761	716	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000
1880	...	101	222	558	628	23	37	48	172	138	78	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2,000
1885	...	94	204	455	606	20	28	41	155	114	102	57	4	55	31	26	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	90	198	421	582	18	29	43	148	105	96	53	6	55	26	26	59	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	82	188	434	576	18	28	42	150	110	92	54	4	52	20	26	74	36	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	80	166	450	554	14	28	40	146	100	92	56	4	56	22	38	78	52	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	80	182	397	532	17	27	36	142	104	86	56	4	60	21	41	88	50	36	33	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	68	166	392	542	18	26	32	138	96	82	56	6	60	20	40	90	52	48	44	30	4	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	77	146	404	524	18	27	37	130	90	88	56	5	56	21	38	88	50	50	49	29	17	6	...	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	66	170	380	508	16	26	34	132	88	76	54	6	54	20	42	90	50	58	52	40	30	18	10	...	...	...	2,000
PUNJAB.																											
1875	...	201	410	872	516	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000
1880	...	96	219	554	435	12	12	31	189	146	294	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2,000
1885	...	74	178	472	462	14	18	34	166	142	284	100	2	20	6	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	73	152	406	404	11	17	28	142	104	206	82	2	44	10	62	251	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	68	162	404	424	14	20	30	138	104	170	80	2	48	10	62	220	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	62	188	378	422	16	16	32	126	104	168	74	6	50	10	64	206	66	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	62	194	350	428	14	29	32	130	104	164	74	2	50	10	58	203	64	18	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	68	172	352	426	12	18	30	126	98	154	74	2	56	10	60	192	62	28	42	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	62	176	346	422	12	22	34	128	96	138	78	4	54	10	62	184	58	36	52	22	10	4	...	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	58	171	354	425	13	19	33	119	90	127	69	8	50	13	51	162	58	38	51	42	29	30	...	...	...	...	2,000
MADRAS.																											
1875	...	52	161	637	1,140	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	53	144	537	827	18	46	71	87	66	36	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	37	118	471	810	20	40	53	104	75	51	30	7	64	19	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	46	131	410	782	19	41	55	106	74	42	35	5	71	24	26	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	37	123	411	785	17	39	54	95	72	46	31	2	68	21	28	56	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,000
1888	...	29	103	385	712	9	34	44	96	70	42	33	5	69	24	109	66	31	48	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
1889	...	29	97	369	669	16	33	45	89	63	44	33	5	75	33	97	74	39	97	63	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
1890	...	26	126	277	602	16	32	43	83	58	46	64	6	66	19	73	76	38	97	147	99	9	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1891	...	22	73	332	611	16	35	41	92	57	39	65	4	69	18	68	71	31	92	130	99	40	4	...	...	...	1	2,000
1892	...	33	83	266	605	16	31	38	78	56	45	63	12	70	20	64	76	34	91	120	106	54	36	10	...	...	3	2,000
BOMBAY.																											
1875	...	37	100	382	1,246	114	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	21	60	306	763	33	62	81	152	166	194	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,000
1885	...	17	50	250	600	23	39	54	107	88	116	161	11	160	45	170	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,000
1886	...	11	91	199	579	19	36	47	98	76	94	156	8	143	33	123	106	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,000
1887	...	13	60	203	515	16	31	43	83	62	81	126	7	117	22	109	211	185	110	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,000
1888	...	13	39	172	432	16	26	37	69	55	70	113	7	107	22	108	207	164	170	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,000
1889	...	11	43	187	419	14	25	39	68	53	60	99	10	89	17	83	169	118	139	244	90	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,000
1890	...	11	39	171	435	13	27	32	71	51	64	97	10	83	20	66	138	100	119	197	142	163	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
1891	...	8	33	153	396	12	24	29	59	45	52	85	5	69	16	61	113	82	87	143	100	231	203	...	...	...	5	2,000
1892	...	9	45	169	415	11	23	29	59	45	51	82	6	65	16	53	96	68	85	127	107	178	199	57	...	...		2,000
HYDERABAD (BERAR.)																											
1886	...	4	42	182	614	21	43	51	98	78	76	147	13	188	28	92	289	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000
1887	...	7	32	151	496	15	32	39	83	59	58	106	7	98	24	66	260	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1888	...	8	29	169	500	16	32	39	90	61	55	109	16	93	17	69	250	204	227	101	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000
1889	2	6	35	145	381	10	20	28	58	39	38	73	4	71	13	55	93	109	157	444	219	...	...	...	...	...		2,000
1890	...	10	58	148	406	14	28	32	68	44	44	78	6	68	14	58	96	100	120	298	168	142	...	...	...	...		2,000
1891	...	8	50	142	396	10	24	28	62	44	38	74	4	68	13	54	88	90	104	232	154	206	112	...	...	...		2,000
1892	...	8	26	157	414	12	25	34	66	46	43	70	4	69	13	46	88	78	96	190	122	200	160	32	...	...		2,000

EXCHANGE OF SMALL COIN.

46. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency offices during the year were as follows:—

	Receipts. ₹ a. p.	Issues. ₹ a. p.	Net Issues. ₹ a. p.
Half Rupees	4,01,479 0 0	13,02,376 8 0	9,00,897 8 0
Quarter Rupees	6,00,701 12 0	18,40,374 8 0	12,39,672 12 0
One-eighth Rupees	3,78,496 8 0	12,87,332 4 0	9,08,835 12 0
Copper	3,99,784 6 0	4,38,624 4 3	38,839 14 3
TOTAL	17,80,461 10 0	48,68,707 8 3	30,88,245 14 3
TOTAL, 1890-91	14,13,178 9 7	43,38,616 15 8	29,25,438 6 1

The receipts and issues, especially the latter, were largely in excess of those of the previous year.

As regards receipts there was an increase, particularly in quarter rupees and copper. The issues also show an increase under every head, but especially in quarter rupees. The net issues of small silver show an increase, but there is a decrease in the net issue of copper.

BULLION.

47. The following figures show the operations of the Bullion Clauses of the Currency Act, that is, the amount of Bullion received by the Mint Masters on account of the Currency offices at Calcutta and Bombay, for the issue of certificates payable at the Currency offices in notes of the circle or coin:—

	Calcutta. ₹ a. p.	Bombay. ₹ a. p.
Balance of Bullion on 1st April 1891	22,18,205 1 5	52,61,536 0 0
Receipts of Bullion—		
April 1891	14,44,718 11 0	1,00,51,827 0 0
May "	5,66,556 6 0	86,94,440 0 0
June "	2,76,252 13 0	11,31,157 0 0
July "	25 3 0	1,01,847 0 0
August "	...	18,073 0 0
September "	16,71,324 12 0	21,477 0 0
October "	6,16,370 6 0	13,30,038 0 0
November "	17,40,558 2 0	4,07,881 0 0
December "	32,14,464 14 0	27,68,761 0 0
January 1892	26,55,537 9 0	56,61,159 0 0
February "	45,10,473 12 0	39,48,042 0 0
March "		96,91,533 0 0
TOTAL OF 12 MONTHS	1,66,98,206 6 0	4,38,26,185 0 0
Additional ₹1 per mille credited on account of melting fees. (Paid out of Currency)	14,973 11 1	38,746 0 0
TOTAL	1,67,13,180 1 1	4,38,64,931 0 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCE	1,89,31,385 2 6	4,91,26,467 0 0
Deduct—Mint certificates realised	1,11,78,765 12 10	3,91,23,396 0 0
Balance	77,52,619 5 8	1,00,03,071 0 0

48. The receipts of bullion for the last five years have been—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹
1891-92	1,67,13,180	4,38,64,931	6,05,78,111
1890-91	2,79,94,418	9,24,98,201	12,34,35,995
1889-90	73,22,954	7,07,87,073	7,81,10,027
1888-89	57,28,803	6,10,97,675	6,68,26,478
1887-88	94,57,469	6,42,88,585	7,37,46,054

The receipts were less than half those in the previous year, and below those of any year since 1886-87. The balance of bullion on 31st March 1892 was higher than usual, owing to the very heavy receipts in March.

49. The operation of the Bullion Clauses of the Currency Act is also shown in further detail of the transactions between Mint and Currency in the following figures :—

	Transfers to the Mint of bullion from the Currency Department.			Balance at end of month of bullion paid for by Currency Department and held as part of its reserve.			Balance of bullion held on Treasury account, i.e., the amount by which the deliveries of new coin failed to meet the Mint Certificates payable by Treasury to Currency.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	(Thousands of Rupees.)								
April 1891 . .	15,74	1,06,29	1,22,03	20,20	99,19	1,19,39	—89	--17,95	—18,84
May „ . .	4,79	83,34	88,13	17,19	1,10,38	1,27,57	—4,20	--1,85	--6,05
June „ . .	2,82	11,52	14,34	5,09	75,43	80,52	73	--5,56	--4,83
July „ . .	2	1,04	1,06	5,11	32,37	37,48	60	--2,71	--2,11
August „ . .	0	17	17	5,11	11,86	16,97	51	11,94	12,45
September „ . .	0	21	21	5,11	7,70	12,81	49	11,76	12,25
October „ . .	17,07	13,59	30,66	21 82	15.43	37,25	40	5,49	5,89
November „ . .	6,29	28,32	34,61	27,96	4,63	32,59	6,21	2,76	8,97
December „ . .	20,42	28,52	48,94	44,95	11,09	56,04	10,70	5,64	16,34
January 1892 . .	30,20	34,48	64,68	75,92	48,52	1,24,44	2,69	--6,46	--3,77
February „ . .	27,86	41,69	69,55	80,18	51,79	1,31,97	--1,41	--11,33	--12,74
March „ . .	47,92	1,01,51	1,49,43	77,53	1,00,03	1,77,56	--15,12	--8,37	--23,49
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR 12 MONTHS .	1,73,13	4,50,68	6,23,81						

AGENCIES.

50. Under this heading are included the Agencies of the Paper Currency Department, which are opened at certain important stations to afford facilities to the public for exchanging coin for notes or notes for coin, and temporary Currency chests, which are established at Treasuries by the issue of an order to transfer a certain quantity of coin from the Treasury balance to the Currency Department, the transaction being balanced by the transfer at some other station of an equivalent amount of coin or notes from the Currency to the Treasury Department. In the former case what is to all intents and purposes a Sub-Circle is established within a Circle or Sub-Circle. Currency notes belonging to the parent Circle or Sub-Circle after having been marked with a distinguishing number or stamp, are issued by the Currency Agency to the Treasury in exchange for coin, and by the Treasury to the public in payment

of Government dues or in exchange for coin. These notes can then be cashed either at the Head Office of the parent Circle or Sub-Circle, or at the Treasury of issue. In some Provinces these Agencies have developed greatly, notably in the Punjab. Currency notes issued by the Simla, Rawal Pindi, Umballa or Peshawar Agencies are freely received by the public, and as they can be cashed at the Agency of issue and at Lahore itself, they are greatly appreciated and have probably contributed to a large extent to the development of the note circulation in the Punjab, which is much greater than in the more populous and wealthy adjacent Circle which comprises the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The issue of notes from the Punjab Agencies amounted to upwards of 124 lakhs in 1891-92, an amount far in excess of the combined issues at Agencies in all other Provinces. The other more important Agencies are those at Nagpur, Vizagapatam, and Coconada, and they have practically taken the place of abolished Sub-Circles.

51. The temporary Currency Agencies, or as they may be more conveniently called Currency chests, which are opened for the deposit of surplus Treasury coin, vary in number according as a surplus exists, and they are of course most numerous in Bengal, where the surplus is usually greatest.

52. The total number of these Currency chests at the end of the year was 60 and the total balance of coin deposited in them at the end of the year was upwards of 373 lakhs of rupees distributed as follows :—

	₹
Calcutta Circle	1,28,27,882
Allahabad „	95,88,000
Lahore „	63,46,950
Bombay „	73,19,000
Madras „	4,30,000
Rangoon „	8,15,000
	3,73,26,832

53. The transactions of these Currency chests are expanding rapidly every year. The amount in deposit at the end of the year under report was 64 lakhs in excess of that at the end of the previous year, and it is probable that, owing to their great convenience, a still further increase will take place. It is practically only within the last few years that the system has been developed. Formerly the surplus in a Treasury, in order to be utilised, had either to be moved to a Central Treasury or to head-quarters; and this though it was quite possible that the money might have to be moved back in a few months to the remitting Treasury. Now, however, a surplus which will probably be required later on at a Treasury can be utilised for the general purposes of the Empire even for a month or two. To effect this, two distinct transactions are invariably required.

54. A surplus Treasury in the North-Western Provinces, for example, separates (say) a lakh of rupees in silver from its Treasury balance and transfers the money to the Currency Department. The money is usually placed in a locked chest and the key is kept by the Collector on behalf of the Currency Department. Intimation of the transaction is then telegraphed to the head-quarters of the Circle—*e.g.*, Allahabad or to the Head Commissioner at Calcutta. If to Allahabad, the Deputy Commissioner can on receipt of the telegram either withdraw a lakh in Currency notes or in coin from the

Currency at Allahabad, or from any Currency Agency or chest where the money is available and transfer the amount to any Treasury that may require the money. If intimation is sent to the Head Commissioner, the Head Commissioner can in the same way utilise the lakh of rupees at any station in any part of India where there is a Currency Agency or chest in which money is available and transfer the money to his Treasury balance. It will be seen that the system enables the Comptroller General and the Accountants General to utilise the surplus balances in Treasuries in a remarkable manner to assist Treasuries where money is required, without any actual transfer of coin. The only matter which is absolutely necessary is that the transactions should be carried out in pairs and that the Currency Department must always receive notes or coin, before it pays out notes or coin to the Treasury Department.

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

55. The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity :

Nature of Loss.	Number of notes for Rupees								Total	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
										R
Whole Notes, lost or destroyed .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	100
Half Notes . Lost by Post .	13	133	25	57	233	19	11	...	491	48,545
Half Notes . Lost accidentally .	23	81	34	35	147	11	9	...	340	82,555
Mutilated Notes	6	92	10	16	23	2	8	...	157	13,250
1891-92 . .	42	306	69	108	404	32	28	...	989	94,450
1890-91 . .	57	332	93	89	310	40	21	...	942	81,915
1889-90 . .	41	342	74	109	312	43	39	...	960	1,02,255

56. The number does not differ materially from last year except in regard to mutilated notes in which there is a considerable increase. The large number of cases in which parties allow their claims to remain unrealised even after they have proved their title was noticed in last year's report. Further enquiry showed that it was, as might be expected, in notes of low denominations that parties failed to take the final step, the execution of a bond of indemnity, to recover the value of their notes, and it appeared probable that this was caused by the difficulty experienced in obtaining two sureties to the bond in every case no matter what the status of the claimant and the value of the note might be. Under these circumstances, the Government of India were pleased to authorise the Commissioners of Paper Currency (1) to dispense with the sureties altogether in any case in which the value of the half or mutilated notes on which a claim was based does not exceed R100, and (2) to dispense with the certificate as to the sufficiency of the sureties in any case in which the Commissioner thinks their sufficiency may be reasonably assumed.

57. The full effect of these concessions can only be ascertained after the lapse of some little time. I know, however, from personal observation in Bombay that the concessions were appreciated and that several claims on small value notes, *e.g.*, R5 and R10 which had been dropped, were revived and carried to a conclusion.

FRAUD AND FORGERY.

58. Two cases of attempt at fraud are mentioned in the Annual Reports, both in Madras. In one case a fraudulent claim was made on the left and right halves of two notes for R100 each, the corresponding halves of which had been deposited in the Currency Office as a mis-matched note about two years before by another party. After communication with the Police a prosecution was instituted against the fraudulent claimant with the result that he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. In the other case a claim was made on the left half of a currency note for R50, the right half of which had been cashed on bond and full value paid to another claimant more than two years before. The claimant was prosecuted and was sentenced to a fine of R60.

59. It has been considered advisable, for want of sufficient material, to abandon the prosecution contemplated in the Allahabad case referred to in paragraph 55 of last year's report.

60. The following cases of forged notes have come to light during the year :—

Of 5-rupee notes 296 pieces.
„ 10 „ „ 18 „
„ 20 „ „ 1 „
„ 500 „ „ 1 „

61. Of the 5-rupee notes four, which are of the $\frac{R}{74}$ series of the Calcutta Circle, apparently belong to the same set, first uttered in 1883-84, mentioned in previous reports.

Ninety-four notes belong to the Bombay forgery discovered and mentioned last year. A considerable number of these notes have been put into circulation, but it is hoped that they have nearly all come in. In connection with these Bombay notes a man named Husein Mahomed who is supposed to have issued them was found uttering several forged R5 notes at Sholapur, and, as reported to the Government of India in this office letter No. 380, dated 19th February 1892, on being tried in December last in the Court of Sessions there, was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life.

One hundred and ninety-eight notes belong to the Rangoon forgery, the discovery of which has already been reported to the Government of India in this office letter No. 15, dated 16th April 1891. Of these notes two were presented at Calcutta, two at Madras, one at Bombay, and the remainder at Rangoon. Only two notes of this forgery have been presented since July 1891, so that it is probable that most, if not all, of the notes uttered have come in. As has been already stated (paragraph 20), these forgeries had a serious effect on the circulation of R5 notes in Bombay and Burma during the year.

62. Of the 10-rupee notes, 17 are of the series $\frac{R}{86}$ and one of the series $\frac{U}{84}$ mentioned in last year's and previous reports. Thirteen of these notes were presented at Calcutta, three at Lahore, and two at Bombay.

63. The single 20-rupee note mentioned was presented at Calcutta by the Bank of Bengal and appears to belong to the forgery of 1883, of which, as stated in the report for 1889-90, a large number of notes passed into circulation.

64. The 500-rupee note, which is of the same batch as those mentioned in the report for 1889-90, was received by the Paper Currency Office, Bombay, from the Police. A Marwarree named Kaserimal Harchand was found uttering this note and was sentenced by the Bombay High Court to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

65. If the statement made by one of the forgers of this batch that only ten of these notes were forged is correct (see paragraph 51 of the report for 1889-90) only one note of this forgery remains to be accounted for.

66. In connection with one of the 500-rupee notes mentioned in last year's report (a note purporting to be No. $\frac{R}{94}$ 36520), a man, named Damoodar Das, charged with uttering this note at Jeypur in 1889, has been convicted by the Sessions Court, Etawah, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of R2,000.

REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

67. The following is the detail of silver remittances :—

	₹	
Calcutta to Rangoon	15,00,000	
Allahabad to Calcutta	19,02,000	(shroff-marked coin).
Allahabad to Lahore	30,00,000	
Lahore to Calcutta	14,98,000	(shroff-marked coin).
Bombay to Calcutta	50,00,000	
Bombay to Karachi	1,11,78,000	
Bombay to Rangoon	50,00,000	

68. In consequence chiefly of the dulness of trade the remittances from Bombay to Calcutta were on a much smaller scale than usual and no remittance whatever was made from Bombay to Madras. The remittances from Bombay to Karachi were, however, on a larger scale and there was also an increase in the amount sent from Bombay to Rangoon.

69. Had it not been for these increases the storage of the enormous accumulation of silver coin in Bombay would have caused most serious difficulty. As it was, the vaults in the Bombay Castle were full to overflowing, and special arrangements had to be made for the storage of the surplus coin.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

70. The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1889-90, 1890-91 and 1891-92 have been as follows :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	₹	₹	₹
Receipts from the Public in payment of Government dues	11,91,14,410	11,98,88,748	13,01,84,600
Receipts from the Public in exchange for silver	2,90,98,905	2,91,77,712	3,27,91,825
Receipts from the Public for other notes	25,52,830	24,13,810	24,51,975
TOTAL RECEIPTS	15,07,66,145	15,14,80,270	16,54,28,400
Issues to the Public in payment of Government dues	4,24,04,305	4,42,09,970	5,04,30,910
Issues to the Public in exchange for silver	3,59,20,905	3,68,19,145	4,18,73,290
Issues to the Public for other notes	25,52,830	24,13,810	24,51,975
TOTAL ISSUES	8,08,78,040	8,34,42,925	9,47,56,175

Both the receipts and issues show a large increase. The increase in the issues is an especially satisfactory feature.

71. The total Treasury transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of Rupees) :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Government of India	423	449	368
Central Provinces	34	46	59
Burma	29	34	55
Assam	58	54	59
Bengal	565	530	588
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	224	205	282
Punjab	326	318	386
Madras	334	359	432
Bombay	317	348	366
Hyderabad	7	6	7
TOTAL	2,317	2,349	2,602

Here, too, the increase in transactions during the year is very marked. It is remarkable that the Punjab transactions now exceed those of Bombay, but the figures of the Currency Offices are of course excluded.

72. The following statement gives details regarding the encashment of notes by Treasuries :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand	159	165	164
Where notes were ordinarily cashed, but not always	33	28	48
Where notes were not usually cashed	46	46	31
TOTAL	238	239	243

It is satisfactory to observe that the number of Treasuries where notes are not usually cashed has fallen from 46 to 31. Considering the position of many of our Treasuries, and the difficulty experienced in keeping them supplied with silver, it must be admitted that the number of Treasuries not usually able to cash notes is exceedingly small.

73. Statement V shows the proportion of Treasury and Bank balances which in each Province was held in the form of Currency Notes.

Including Reserve Treasuries the percentage of balances held in notes was :—

	1890.	1891.
Calcutta Circle	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Bombay „	31 „	41 „
Madras „	28 „	29 „

But if Reserve Treasuries were omitted the figures would be:—

	1890. Balance in		1891. Balance in		Percentage of Notes.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	1890.	1891.
	In thousands of rupees.				Per cent.	Per cent.
Calcutta Circle . . .	23,68	90,10	42,32	1,53,19	21	22
Bombay „	14,26	85,90	17,64	94,75	14	16
Madras „	20,68	1,03,86	21,95	99,97	17	18

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

74. The figures of receipts and expenditure given in Statement III are only approximate, as the accounts for 1891-92 are not yet closed. The actual receipts in 1890-91 were less by R350 and the expenditure more by R756 than the approximate figures given in last year's report; details of the differences are given in the foot-note to Statement III. The charges for 1891-92 were less than in the previous year by about R14,000, owing partly to a smaller quantity of note forms having been received from England and to a reduction of expenditure under Repairs to Currency Buildings and Contingencies.

STATEMENTS.

No. I.

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1891-92 and previous years.

Date.	Calcutta.		Allahabad.		Madras.		Calicut.		Lahore.		Bombay.		Karachi.		Rangoon.		Total.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase+ or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase+ or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase+ or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase+ or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase+ or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase+ or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase+ or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase+ or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase+ or decrease—.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
March 1891	9,36,04,265	...	98,80,400	...	3,72,06,425	...	18,50,965	...	1,45,34,495	.....	8,87,20,255	.....	58,10,255	.....	52,97,430	.....	25,69,04,490	.....
April ,,	9,16,66,175	—19,38,090	98,41,610	—38,790	3,00,44,370	—71,62,055	22,20,880	+3,69,915	1,44,16,525	—1,17,970	9,76,72,960	+89,52,705	64,53,905	+6,43,650	48,31,005	—4,66,425	25,71,47,430	+2,42,940
May ,,	9,52,47,910	+35,81,735	1,01,82,555	+3,40,945	3,02,02,915*	+1,58,545	27,49,990	+5,29,110	1,46,41,120	+224,595	9,80,62,495*	+3,89,535	60,13,685†	—4,40,220	47,03,220	—1,27,785	26,18,03,890	+46,56,460
June ,,	10,17,56,735	+65,08,825	1,34,02,780	+32,20,225	2,83,73,785	—18,29,130	28,54,835	+1,04,845	1,23,78,165	—22,62,955	9,54,67,595	—25,94,900	79,59,340*	+19,45,655	59,48,800	+12,45,580	26,81,42,035	+63,38,145
July ,,	10,66,28,215	+48,71,480	1,10,59,070	—23,43,710	2,81,18,290	—2,55,495	30,19,000	+1,64,165	1,29,70,330	+5,92,165	9,66,32,685	+11,65,090	68,65,080	—10,94,260	51,14,705	—8,34,095	27,04,07,375*	+22,65,340
August ,,	10,67,65,960*	+1,37,745	1,09,14,445	—1,44,625	2,76,27,955	—4,90,335	33,07,980*	+2,88,980	1,41,84,945	+12,14,615	9,30,76,525	—35,56,160	75,52,030	+6,86,950	58,73,990	+7,59,285	26,93,03,830	—11,03,545
September ,,	9,58,17,095	—1,09,48,865	1,48,76,445*	+39,62,000	2,66,62,055	—9,65,900	32,31,040	—76,940	1,28,77,090	—13,07,855	9,51,25,640	+20,49,115	65,20,250	—10,31,780	73,17,760	+14,43,770	26,24,27,375	—68,76,455
October ,,	9,39,51,620	—18,65,475	1,41,81,325	—6,95,120	2,75,83,690	+9,21,635	30,01,490	—2,29,550	1,16,52,275	—12,24,815	9,46,61,430	—4,74,210	68,15,750	+2,95,500	80,59,555	+7,41,795	25,98,97,135	—25,30,240
November ,,	9,00,54,900	—38,96,720	1,40,50,835	—1,30,490	2,78,64,795	+2,81,105	26,35,055	—3,66,435	1,12,48,620†	—4,03,655	9,70,38,000	+23,86,570	64,63,115	—3,52,635	93,97,645*	+13,38,090	25,87,52,965	—11,44,170
December ,,	9,12,15,310	+11,60,410	1,40,77,960	+27,125	2,78,63,420	—1,375	16,08,925	—10,26,130	1,26,35,000	+13,86,380	8,57,30,740	—1,13,07,260	65,19,465	+56,350	68,40,265	—5,48,380	24,85,00,085	—1,02,52,880
January 1892	8,84,17,390†	—27,97,920	1,41,75,695	+97,735	2,65,94,720	—12,68,700	8,90,790	—7,18,135	1,41,14,055	+14,79,055	7,33,01,475	—1,24,39,265	62,69,905	—2,49,560	24,77,675†	—63,71,590	22,62,41,705†	—2,22,58,380
February ,,	10,15,44,645	+1,31,27,255	1,13,63,040	—28,12,655	2,42,79,930†	—23,14,790	8,65,190†	—25,600	1,54,08,000*	+12,93,945	6,58,95,460†	—74,06,015	64,86,680	+2,16,775	31,17,600	+6,39,925	22,89,60,545	+27,18,840
March ,,	10,30,45,650	+15,01,005	89,54,875†	—24,08,165	2,68,27,015	+25,47,085	9,18,430	+53,240	1,44,83,145	—9,24,855	7,58,94,595	+94,99,135	72,09,775	+7,23,095	39,30,600	+8,13,000	24,07,64,085	+1,18,03,540
Total	1,16,61,11,605	...	14,70,80,635	...	33,20,42,940	...	2,73,03,605	...	16,10,09,270	.....	1,06,80,49,600	.....	8,11,28,980	.....	6,96,21,820	.....	3,05,23,48,455	.....
																		Average for each year from 1862-63.
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	.....	.....	41,35,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,41,94,385	.....
1863-64	2,49,50,000	.....	.....	.....	66,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,23,25,000	.....
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	11,39,468	.....	61,81,761	.....	61,755	.....	7,81,033	.....	3,26,00,958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,88,20,116	.....
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	25,61,730	.....	63,07,003	.....	4,21,160	.....	29,51,182	.....	3,50,64,905	.....	9,08,721	.....	.....	.....	7,72,57,983	.....
1866-67	2,83,91,438	.....	25,93,184	.....	67,97,750	.....	5,54,549	.....	25,00,558	.....	4,80,41,935	.....	10,13,765	.....	.....	.....	8,98,93,179	.....
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	32,48,513	.....	62,19,398	.....	5,56,109	.....	24,05,652	.....	4,95,18,959	.....	15,90,835	.....	.....	.....	9,28,50,848	.....
1868-69	3,96,45,643	.....	33,74,186	.....	71,21,806	.....	8,16,466	.....	25,81,546	.....	4,59,48,670	.....	19,67,010	.....	.....	.....	10,14,55,327	.....
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	30,97,881	.....	73,46,017	.....	7,70,240	.....	22,52,897	.....	4,92,93,254	.....	24,73,060	.....	.....	.....	10,66,90,777	.....
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.....	41,34,122	.....	87,56,321	.....	8,63,419	.....	26,74,301	.....	4,43,51,094	.....	22,59,591	.....	.....	.....	9,81,32,240	.....
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	36,60,324	.....	1,10,63,042	.....	11,96,533	.....	52,34,625	.....	4,77,36,435	.....	22,33,014	.....	.....	.....	11,41,57,442	.....
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	52,18,260	.....	1,07,03,116	.....	18,10,467	.....	47,59,828	.....	5,63,13,434	.....	20,30,310	.....	.....	.....	12,86,40,267	.....
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	73,86,899	.....	1,22,14,342	.....	22,08,618	.....	47,77,161	.....	3,56,37,322	.....	21,97,823	.....	.....	.....	11,14,52,907	.....
1874-75	4,84,38,619	.....	62,57,664	.....	99,92,176	.....	21,48,859	.....	53,43,460	.....	3,27,94,374	.....	17,28,919	.....	.....	.....	10,67,04,071	.....
1875-76	4,93,96,846	.....	69,97,957	.....	1,28,88,331	.....	25,38,768	.....	66,21,276	.....	3,33,00,831	.....	17,87,612	.....	.....	.....	11,35,26,621	.....
1876-77	4,99,71,204	.....	72,07,479	.....	1,36,59,999	.....	20,86,198	.....	62,40,332	.....	3,54,10,798	.....	18,40,533	.....	.....	.....	11,64,16,538	.....
1877-78	6,13,25,010	.....	54,65,639	.....	8,67,54,482	.....	21,89,267	.....	54,70,648	.....	3,90,98,730	.....	21,98,696	.....	.....	.....	13,25,02,472	.....
1878-79	6,43,65,560	.....	63,73,527	.....	1,52,45,985	.....	17,66,917	.....	48,60,418	.....	3,67,78,984	.....	25,13,693	.....	.....	.....	13,19,05,084	.....
1879-80	6,26,55,985	.....	47,91,777	.....	1,29,92,038	.....	18,00,536	.....	65,49,450	.....	3,65,20,379	.....	26,72,268	.....	.....	.....	12,79,83,033	.....
1880-81	6,54,05,717	.....	53,48,142	.....	1,35,26,580	.....	14,78,377	.....	92,54,536	.....	3,81,54,498	.....	34,61,504	.....	.....	.....	13,66,29,354	.....
1881-82	6,43,82,370	.....	72,19,658	.....	1,34,77,339	.....	15,35,584	.....	81,32,364	.....	3,69,68,543	.....	33,30,384	.....	.....	.....	13,50,46,242	.....
1882-83	7,15,64,195	.....	84,16,813	.....	1,34,72,861	.....	13,69,536	.....	78,45,178	.....	4,59,01,757	.....	32,37,773	.....	.....	.....	15,18,07,113	.....
1883-84	6,12,93,062	.....	69,21,029	.....	1,39,21,985	.....	10,43,825	.....	76,69,764	.....	3,90,17,564	.....	29,98,733	.....	10,03,295	.....	13,38,69,257	.....
1884-85	6,57,43,221	.....	75,99,049	.....	1,33,48,674	.....	12,59,258	.....	78,99,231	.....	4,44,12,529	.....	30,89,570	.....	20,55,743	.....	14,54,07,275	.....
1885-86	6,06,38,913	.....	60,15,686	.....	1,40,74,261	.....	12,12,091	.....	77,28,230	.....	4,99,05,960	.....	46,00,707	.....	29,31,184	.....	14,71,02,032	.....
1886-87	5,72,39,275	.....	77,81,407	.....	1,60,49,242	.....	13,28,140	.....	83,09,917	.....	4,29,10,249	.....	49,99,546	.....	33,93,174	.....	14,20,10,950	.....
1887-88	6,21,17,981	.....	88,36,324	.....	1,80,20,491	.....	11,46,155	.....	91,59,344	.....	5,17,61,125	.....	47,59,004	.....	58,32,866	.....	16,16,23,290	.....
1888-89	6,60,77,552	.....	84,06,225	.....	1,82,82,018	.....	11,23,509	.....	85,39,256	.....	5,41,97,663	.....	40,15,679	.....	30,73,487	.....	16,43,16,288	.....
1889-90	6,50,53,434	.....	79,26,061	.....	1,96,74,433	.....	13,46,789	.....	85,13,522	.....	5,21,51,884	.....	41,25,155	.....	27,23,737	.....	16,15,14,963	.....
1890-91	8,72,18,599	.....	92,37,520	.....	2,40,90,127	.....	20,39,467	.....	1,20,46,149	.....	8,34,58,293	.....	49,44,846	.....	49,62,264	.....	22,88,92,275	.....
1891-92	9,71,76,967	.....	1,22,56,720	.....	2,76,70,245	.....	22,75,300	.....	1,34,17,439	.....	8,90,04,133	.....	67,60,748	.....	58,01,818	.....	25,43,62,371	.....
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1891-92 as compared with 1890-91	+99,57,868	.....	+30,19,200	.....	+26,80,108	.....	+2,35,833	.....	+13,71,290	.....	+55,50,840	.....	+18,15,902	.....	+8,89,554	.....	+2,54,70,096	.....
Percentage on average circulation 1890-91	+11·417	.....	+32·684	.....	+10·725	.....	+11·563	.....	+11·384	.....	+6·651	.....	+36·723	.....	+16·919	.....	+11·127	.....

* Highest.

† Lowest.

No.

II.

Statement of Notes Issued, received and cancelled during 1891-92.

Circle.	Nature of Work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50 Rupees.		100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Calcutta	Notes issued.	170,137	8,50,685	3,263,875	3,26,38,750	195,680	39,13,600	153,862	76,93,100	462,606	4,62,60,600	83,022	4,15,11,000	144,253	14,42,53,000	14,067	14,06,70,000	4,487,502	41,77,90,735
Allahabad	,,	10,152	50,760	54,833	5,48,330	26,835	5,36,700	16,708	8,35,400	27,201	27,20,100	3,783	18,91,500	6,766	67,66,000	1,759	1,75,90,000	148,037	3,09,38,790
Lahore	,,	37,318	1,86,590	79,747	7,97,470	58,023	11,60,460	45,684	22,84,200	57,899	57,89,900	14,390	71,95,000	10,578	1,05,78,000	3,081	3,08,10,000	306,720	5,88,01,620
Bombay	,,	581,746	29,08,730	1,353,776	1,35,37,760	157,856	31,57,120	106,878	53,43,900	192,007	1,92,00,700	13,228	66,14,000	69,570	6,95,70,000	15,648	15,64,80,000	2,490,709	27,68,12,210
Karachi	,,	5,434	27,170	70,315	7,03,150	26,652	5,33,040	8,807	4,40,350	11,357	11,35,700	1,934	9,67,000	9,081	90,81,000	746	74,60,000	134,326	2,03,47,410
Madras	,,	107,570	5,37,850	157,664	15,76,640	85,860	17,17,200	63,035	31,51,750	302,811	3,02,81,100	29,770	1,48,85,000	29,792	2,97,92,000	3,384	3,38,40,000	779,886	11,57,81,540
Calicut	,,	12,926	64,630	10,209	1,02,090	5,756	1,15,120	4,691	2,34,550	6,906	6,90,600	909	4,54,500	654	6,54,000	155	15,50,000	42,206	38,65,490
Rangoon	,,	29,527	1,47,635	86,328	8,63,280	37,044	7,40,880	16,607	8,30,350	37,856	37,85,600	3,557	17,78,500	6,769	67,69,000	3,549	3,54,90,000	221,237	5,04,05,245
Total	. . . .	954,810	47,74,050	5,076,747	5,07,67,470	593,706	1,18,74,120	416,272	2,08,13,600	1,098,643	10,98,64,300	150,598	7,52,96,500	277,463	27,74,63,000	42,389	42,38,90,000	8,610,623	97,47,43,040
Percentage on Total Issues	. . .	11·09	...	58·96	...	6·90	...	4·83	...	12·76	...	1·75	...	3·22	...	·49	...	100	...
	. . .	...	·49	...	5·21	...	1·22	...	2·14	...	11·27	...	7·72	...	28·46	...	43·49	...	100
Calcutta	Notes received.	174,067	8,70,335	3,007,289	3,00,72,890	194,673	38,93,460	154,312	77,15,600	445,528	4,45,52,800	83,140	4,15,70,000	141,738	14,17,38,000	13,766	13,76,60,000	4,214,513	40,80,73,085
Allahabad	,,	10,466	52,330	50,456	5,04,560	26,131	5,22,620	15,602	7,80,100	24,837	24,83,700	3,812	19,06,000	7,212	72,12,000	1,834	1,83,40,000	140,350	3,18,01,310
Lahore	,,	28,342	1,41,710	74,601	7,46,010	52,922	10,58,440	40,774	20,38,700	52,152	52,15,200	13,688	69,44,000	10,790	1,07,90,000	3,135	3,13,50,000	276,604	5,82,84,060
Bombay	,,	627,486	31,37,430	1,340,402	1,34,04,020	158,869	31,77,380	102,259	51,12,950	189,999	1,89,99,900	12,355	61,77,500	69,721	6,97,21,000	17,070	17,07,00,000	2,518,161	29,04,30,180
Karachi	,,	4,175	20,875	67,279	6,72,790	22,943	4,58,860	7,688	3,84,400	10,184	10,18,400	1,683	8,41,500	8,559	85,59,000	697	69,70,000	123,208	1,89,35,825
Madras	,,	107,638	5,38,190	161,636	16,16,360	85,616	17,12,320	61,347	30,67,350	285,921	2,85,92,100	30,520	1,52,60,000	30,019	3,00,19,000	4,516	4,51,60,000	767,213	12,59,65,320
Calicut	,,	12,223	61,115	10,012	1,00,120	6,012	1,20,240	4,986	2,49,300	8,449	8,44,900	904	4,52,000	669	6,69,000	229	22,90,000	43,484	47,86,675
Rangoon	,,	37,779	1,88,895	86,297	8,62,970	38,036	7,60,720	17,998	8,99,900	37,048	37,04,800	3,451	17,25,500	6,638	66,38,000	3,699	3,69,90,000	230,946	5,17,70,785
Total	. . . .	1,002,176	50,10,880	4,797,972	4,79,79,720	585,202	1,17,04,040	404,966	2,02,48,300	1,054,118	10,54,11,800	149,753	7,48,76,500	275,346	27,53,46,000	44,946	44,94,60,000	8,314,479	99,00,37,240
Percentage on Total Receipts	. . .	12·06	...	57·71	...	7·03	...	4·87	...	12·68	...	1·80	...	3·31	...	·54	...	100	...
	. . .	...	·50	...	4·85	...	1·18	...	2·05	...	10·65	...	7·56	...	27·81	...	45·40	...	100
Calcutta	Notes cancelled.	116,069	5,80,345	1,733,439	1,73,34,390	111,941	22,38,820	100,141	50,07,050	347,701	3,47,70,100	71,913	3,59,56,500	108,029	10,80,29,000	3,921	3,92,10,000	2,593,154	24,31,26,205
Allahabad	,,	9,774	48,870	50,199	5,01,990	25,682	5,13,640	15,602	7,80,100	24,838	24,83,800	3,812	19,06,000	6,477	64,77,000	766	76,60,000	137,150	2,03,71,400
Lahore	,,	22,840	1,14,200	71,202	7,12,020	49,552	9,91,040	39,337	19,66,850	51,685	51,68,500	13,595	67,97,500	10,563	1,05,63,000	1,009	1,00,90,000	259,783	3,64,03,110
Bombay	,,	395,214	19,76,070	756,259	75,62,590	104,929	20,98,580	96,260	48,13,000	182,258	1,82,25,800	11,941	59,70,500	65,568	6,55,68,000	6,544	6,54,40,000	1,618,973	17,16,54,540
Karachi	,,	4,158	20,790	64,944	6,49,440	22,335	4,46,700	7,489	3,74,450	10,000	10,00,000	1,667	8,33,500	4,610	46,10,000	271	27,10,000	115,474	1,06,44,880
Madras	,,	109,862	5,49,310	163,219	16,32,190	84,880	16,97,600	61,554	30,77,700	284,961	2,84,96,100	30,301	1,51,50,500	28,636	2,86,36,000	2,188	2,18,80,000	765,601	10,11,19,400
Calicut	,,	12,195	60,975	9,597	95,970	5,639	1,13,380	4,448	2,22,400	7,814	7,81,400	818	4,09,000	578	5,78,000	239	23,90,000	41,358	46,51,125
Rangoon	,,	31,386	1,56,930	68,110	6,81,100	30,540	6,10,800	15,375	7,68,750	29,961	29,96,100	2,420	12,10,000	4,014	40,14,000	1,183	1,18,30,000	182,989	2,22,67,680
Total	. . . .	701,498	35,07,490	2,916,969	2,91,69,690	435,528	87,10,560	340,206	1,70,10,300	939,218	9,39,21,800	136,467	6,82,33,500	228,475	22,84,75,000	16,121	16,12,10,000	5,714,482	61,02,38,340
Percentage on Total Cancellations	. . .	12·28	...	51·04	...	7·62	...	5·95	...	16·44	...	2·39	...	4·00	...	·28	...	100	...
	. . .	...	·57	...	4·78	...	1·43	...	2·79	...	15·39	...	11·18	...	37·44	...	26·42	...	100
Percentage of Total Cancellations on Receipts	. . . .	69·99	...	60·79	...	74·42	...	84·01	...	89·10	...	91·13	...	82·98	...	35·87	...	68·73	...

Abstract of all Circles from 1861-62 to 1891-92.

Year.	Notes Issued.		Notes Received.		Notes Cancelled.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000	2,000	10,00,000	...	...
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500	82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
1863-64	336,201	4,72,01,000	248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110	253,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66 660
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920	854,111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,13,150	1,917,381	25,36,97,220	831,631	7,50,95,040
1867-68	2,790,745	38,06,49,710	2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,500
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020	2.936.353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480	3,353.591	48,70,24,340	1,906.794	22,30,04,250
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620	3.728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200	3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
1872-73	4,480,446	57,39,09,525	4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,575	4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,830	26,20,42,890
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,760	4,762,530	63.66,57,570	3.094,093	28,68,65,125
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815	5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,500,388	29,62,56,840
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185	5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
1877-78	6,251,704	99,52,50,980	6,120.202	96,25,97,735	4,899,755	45,50,76,735
1878-79	5,853,587	86,09,06,930	6,036.955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
1879-80	6,252,415	81,51,93,855	6,067,688	80,79,23,265	3,889,150	35,31,49,630
1880-81	6,731,153	85.23,94,490	6,625,315	84,04,84,390	4,172,534	38,61,13,350
1881-82	6,066,875	71,68,22,915	5,964,017	71,09,97,175	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
1882 83	6,417,898	73,71,65,755	6,164,317	73.16,24,485	4,344,957	43,60,02,315
1883-84	6,828,374	67,02,69,920	6,769,657	68,93,02,690	4,710,289	42,04,58,825
1884-85	6,014,915	73.99,22,015	6,692,313	72,12,80,855	5,137,324	43,21,77,545
1885-86	6,610,519	76,10,25,730	6,531,841	76,55 44,465	4,756,480	42,79,23,405
1886-87	6,737.250	74,12,56,165	6,657,354	74,47,96,640	4,856,427	42,80,60,590
1887-88	7,284,682	83,20,40,665	6,873,377	80,55,70,115	4,892,465	46,06,32,630
1888-89	7,415,524	90,39,02,285	7,865,395	91,17,66,080	5,121,223	48,37,09,505
1889-90	7,418,671	93,41,95,680	7,830,692	93,37,97,425	5,203,114	48,16,61,600
1890-91	8,103,359	103,24,77,850	7,360,406	93,35,27,600	5,460,509	51,83,12,975
1891-92	8,610,623	97,47,43,040	8,314,479	99,00,37,240	5,714,482	61,02,38,340

No.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
RECEIPTS.			
1891-92. Interest realized on Government Securities	12,09,768 1 6	1,22,525 0 0	1,53,909 0 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.			
Miscellaneous	558 10 9	257 4 0	280 4 0
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	840 0 0	995 0 0	410 0 0
	12,11,166 12 3	1,23,777 4 0	1,54,599 4 0
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries	19,942 8 10	.....	5,626 15 1
Establishment	72,764 0 11	10,915 0 10	9,448 13 9
Temporary Establishment	6,292 4 0	73 3 9	.....
Charges for Remittances	.....	.....	.....
Stationery	625 6 0	4 9 9	.....
Printing Charges	2,897 15 4	421 10 8	366 8 4
Service Telegrams	278 8 0	37 7 0	72 5 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	820 13 0	390 0 0	367 4 0
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rates	5,850 0 0	.....	77 15 6
Cost of Note Forms	91,475 7 4	.....	.....
One-third freight on Europe Stores	10 0 10	.....	.....
Pensions and gratuities	5,799 15 4	1,548 0 0	83 5 4
Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Buildings	794 0 0	.....	191 0 0
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	....	904 6 6	458 3 4
Contingencies	3,801 8 0	1,109 7 11	1,026 10 11
Travelling allowances	18 3 0	.....	.....
Dead Stock, Cost of Office Furniture	702 13 9	200 11 0	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1891-92	2,12,073 8 4	15,604 9 0	17,719 1 3
PROFIT	9,99,093 3 11	1,08,172 11 0	1,36,880 2 9

ABS

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
RECEIPTS.			
1861-62	.....	.....	.....
1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	.....	.....
1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	.....	.....
1864-65	9,69,318 4 4	.....	.....
1865-66	6,05,285 1 8	46,281 6 0	31,484 2 0
1866-67	6,91,286 13 6	49,784 0 0	31,517 0 0
1867-68	5,82,863 9 0	45,617 9 4	28,944 4 9
1868-69	5,81,265 0 9	49,442 8 3	37,827 13 5
1869-70	6,50,288 12 3	48,310 9 8	35,183 4 11
1870-71	5,86,277 7 6	62,787 2 7	40,616 1 1
1871-72	5,38,378 2 9	45,512 7 6	65,087 5 3
1872-73	8,91,423 8 3	96,879 10 9	88,368 10 6
1873-74	10,04,194 6 0	1,56,749 4 0	1,01,370 14 0
1874-75	11,87,241 11 6	89,036 0 0	1,10,593 7 3
1875-76	10,92,800 4 6	1,13,676 0 0	1,28,291 10 9
1876-77	10,74,581 8 0	1,09,322 0 0	1,34,781 10 0
1877-78	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,997 10 9
1878-79	12,35,775 6 10	85,487 2 0	94,621 11 0
1879-80	13,93,856 3 11	99,873 6 0	1,31,198 12 3
1880-81	12,55,051 0 0	89,304 0 0	1,69,020 0 0
1881-82	12,65,842 12 2	85,948 4 0	1,55,682 3 6
1882-83	12,99,622 0 0	1,11,111 10 0	1,24,487 8 6
1883-84	12,21,167 2 7	1,11,492 4 0	1,56,363 0 0
1884-85	11,41,524 9 3	1,11,237 9 3	1,53,062 0 0
1885-86	11,13,313 12 0	1,01,087 11 0	1,45,189 8 6
1886-87	10,77,309 13 0	1,22,840 5 3	1,51,106 9 3
1887-88	10,54,140 8 1	1,05,649 3 6	1,51,760 15 0
1888-89	10,74,410 5 3	1,18,507 12 0	1,40,282 4 0
1889-90	10,59,260 6 1	1,06,683 1 6	1,38,089 5 8
1890-91	10,78,544 3 10	96,003 11 0	1,45,568 18 0
1891-92	12,11,166 12 3	1,23,777 4 0	1,54,599 4 0
TOTAL	2,84,92,007 1 2	24,95,127 13 7	29,56,940 13 4
DISBURSEMENTS.			
1861-62	2,639 2 7	.....	.....
1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	.....	.....
1863-64	1,40,049 4 11	.....	.....
1864-65	34,145 8 6	20,329 12 2	17,539 13 0
1865-66	4,00,080 5 2	17,824 12 9	21,500 13 3
1866-67	5,27,735 4 11	13,488 3 2	16,999 6 3
1867-68	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10	20,862 13 7
1868-69	5,71,781 12 9	14,792 14 4	15,285 6 4
1869-70	99,909 12 7	14,991 8 11	16,687 14 6
1870-71	1,30,679 3 7	15,505 1 4	13,726 6 9
1871-72	1,02,321 6 2	14,457 12 6	19,870 1 1
1872-73	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10	11,213 6 6
1873-74	1,65,462 14 5	51,683 12 7	14,189 4 7
1874-75	1,36,395 6 10	21,920 7 4	22,072 3 8
1875-76	1,26,771 7 8	44,446 5 4	13,937 10 8
1876-77	1,47,884 0 11	19,322 1 0	10,443 14 9
1877-78	1,82,698 11 4	13,346 14 3	18,445 5 1
1878-79	2,38,041 12 0	16,616 9 5	14,376 5 0
1879-80	1,41,472 1 5	14,744 12 3	15,044 15 6
1880-81	1,21,867 0 0	14,910 0 0	14,851 0 0
1881-82	1,48,717 0 3	21,755 1 10	17,482 14 9
1882-83	2,61,461 7 4	19,251 9 5	14,632 14 8
1883-84	2,23,388 9 8	18,552 10 7	14,967 0 10
1884-85	1,28,143 10 8	22,857 10 11	15,118 12 5
1885-86	2,77,996 11 3	19,452 6 4	21,852 11 1
1886-87	1,86,623 15 1	18,043 9 5	17,570 1 4
1887-88	2,34,563 9 3	16,721 1 7	18,811 14 1
1888-89	1,84,911 12 7	17,121 4 1	21,174 6 1
1889-90	2,16,264 4 2	15,691 7 6	15,982 13 0
1890-91	2,21,502 6 0	15,514 8 0	15,624 2 1
1891-92	2,12,073 8 4	15,604 9 0	17,719 1 3
TOTAL	60,89,620 8 10	5,46,754 0 8	4,68,013 8 1
PROFIT	2,24,02,386 8 4	19,48,373 12 11	24,98,927 5 3

The following are the Circles in which the Final Receipts

	Receipts.	Difference. Increase + Decrease −
Calcutta Approximate	.....	.....
,, Final	.....	.....
Allahabad Approximate	.....	.....
,, Final	96,003 11 0	.....
Lahore Approximate	95,653 11 0	.....
,, Final	...	−350 0 0
Bombay Approximate	.....	.....
,, Final	.....	.....
Madras Approximate	.....	.....
,, Final	.....	.....
Final increase or decrease as compared with Approximate	.....	.....
		−350 0 0

III.

of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1891-92.

Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
9,01,613 0 0	82,282 0 0	3,32,209 0 0	11,838 0 0	33,901 0 0	28,48,045 1 6
693 9 9	385 15 4	205 1 6	.....	.....	2,380 13 4
3,475 0 0	−735 0 0	1,570 0 0	120 0 0	.....	6,675 0 0
9,05,781 9 9	81,932 15 4	3,33,984 1 6	11,958 0 0	33,901 0 0	28,57,100 14 10
7,069 15 7	1,200 0 0	.....	1,156 10 8	.....	34,996 2 2
57,677 15 8	5,147 1 7	19,653 2 6	3,251 7 9	18,610 13 2	1,97,468 8 2
554 8 4	.....	81 0 0	.....	179 14 0	7,180 14 1
5 10 0	79 6 0	1 12 9	.....	.....	86 12 9
646 3 6	33 2 5	401 8 6	38 7 2	.....	1,749 5 4
1,748 0 0	20 3 11	360 11 8	.....	.....	5,815 1 6
130 3 0	89 0 0	69 6 0	30 6 0	329 13 0	1,037 0 0
610 0 0	260 0 6	240 1 6	120 1 0	94 10 0	2,902 14 0
1,145 12 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,073 11 9
.....	.....	23,471 14 8	996 13 4	.....	1,15,944 3 4
15 4 0	.....	18 6 10	.....	.....	43 11 8
1,523 12 4	900 0 0	2,215 4 8	773 0 0	.....	12,843 5 8
5,253 14 7	.....	396 3 9	.....	.....	6,635 2 4
.....	.....	25 4 9	.....	.....	1,387 14 7
3,424 2 9	146 11 6	909 11 5	90 5 6	907 5 4	11,415 15 4
497 4 0	53 9 6	.....	.....	.....	569 0 6
589 12 0	113 8 0	63 8 9	.....	226 8 0	1,846 13 6
80,842 6 0	8,042 11 5	47,908 1 9	6,457 3 5	20,348 15 6	4,08,996 8 8
8,24,939 3 9	73,890 3 11	2,86,075 15 9	5,500 12 7	13,552 0 6	24,48,104 6 2

TRACTS.

Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,52,316 10 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,27,731 5 4
.....	.....	1,73,913 14 10	.....	.....	16,54,979 0 8
5,11,746 13 6	.....	1,67,917 2 10	3,268 2 0	.....	16,78,391 10 6
8,19,518 4 3	4,637 7 9	1,18,395 11 4	4,400 0 0	.....	16,62,849 10 11
7,43,596 2 1	23,870 0 0	1,21,084 15 9	4,137 1 3	.....	13,45,815 4 8
5,92,489 15 5	20,677 12 5	1,04,357 0 5	11,963 12 11	.....	14,86,972 11 8
6,73,293 8 10	28,822 15 1	1,14,559 2 3	12,011 10 11	.....	16,67,871 9 0
7,69,001 5 11	38,566 11 1	1,32,986 14 7	13,113 3 5	.....	14,93,867 10 9
6,73,769 3 4	34,317 10 3	1,40,676 4 1	14,877 11 0	.....	14,25,965 7 11
5,93,668 4 7	27,765 4 9	1,98,729 6 9	33,612 4 0	.....	23,92,227 6 4
10,45,520 1 7	37,693 12 6	2,59,187 1 3	46,866 10 3	.....	23,71,584 0 6
7,56,230 12 9	46,985 0 3	2,19,693 3 0	49,770 0 0	.....	23,69,994 8 1
6,77,999 6 4	35,660 12 0	2,53,336 8 8	55,570 0 0	.....	23,67,517 14 5
6,87,503 6 6	36,340 0 0	2,69,536 3 6	39,443 0 0	.....	23,68,799 4 8
7,01,084 13 8	40,050 1 6	3,10,976 0 0	37,865 0 0	.....	24,49,647 12 3
6,59,869 12 10	35,533 13 0	2,51,697 8 0	27,938 0 0	.....	23,95,495 12 2
6,52,369 0 4	47,607 0 0	3,09,420 0 8	35,592 0 0	.....	27,96,825 10 1
7,72,780 3 3	54,105 0 0	2,20,031 0 0	22,785 0 0	.....	25,14,818 0 0
6,96,539 0 0	62,088 0 0	2,46,642 15 5	24,016 0 0	.....	25,02,999 15 0
6,64,791 11 11	60,126 0 0	2,14,922 14 10	14,854 0 0	.....	25,02,565 4 4
6,82,881 8 0	54,736 0 0	2,39,524 7 10	18,828 0 0	17,260 0 0	25,08,857 1 6
6,93,775 7 1	50,446 12 0	2,43,696 15 0	16,324 0 0	23,476 0 0	25,10,909 12 9
7,65,661 1 9	55,937 9 6	2,35,080 5 9	15,902 0 0	21,245 0 0	25,03,861 5 2
7,88,374 2 7	83,818 13 4	2,65,086 2 3	15,179 0 0	24,114 0 0	25,08,437 13 2
7,65,888 0 0	76,816 0 0	3,02,655 0 0	14,628 0 0	52,623 0 0	25,10,063 7 7
7,57,626 6 0	71,000 7 0	2,98,189 4 0	16,328 0 0	48,579 0 0	24,67,114 1 8
7,10,889 13 6	59,982 10 11	3,00,629 7 9	17,330 0 0	38,406 0 0	25,07,259 11 11
7,88,909 0 3	62,953 6 8	2,74,887 14 9	22,634 0 0	32,081 0 0	25,49,191 10 6
8,42,827 7 7	62,179 8 4	3,33,984 1 6	11,958 0 0	33,901 0 0	28,57,100 14 10
9,05,781 9 9	81,932 15 4	63,21,257 11 0	6,05,057 7 9	2,86,684 0 0	6,28,46,052 9 1
2,03,94,336 2 7	12,94,641 7 8	751 9 3	.....	.....	5,885 5 10
2,494 10 0	.....	50,610 10 1	.....	.....	5,30,812 8 10
1,73,996 6 6	.....	58,638 9 6	.....	.....	3,65,408 10 4
1,66,720 11 11	.....	59,511 2 3	8,112 11 4	.....	3,96,594 6 11
2,61,955 7 8	.....	78,872 13 10	11,132 8 5	.....	8,45,092 5 9
3,06,084 4 8	9,596 11 8	61,950 15 6	4,667 12 8	.....	9,92,308 2 9
3,58,829 8 3	8,632 0 0	36,798 8 6	4,657 14 4	.....	3,09,306 6 7
1,29,160 8 5	10,509 12 11	30,912 2 6	4,695 15 6	.....	7,60,938 11 0
1,12,952 8 4	10,517 15 8	33,335 4 5	4,407 0 1	.....	2,89,860 3 4
1,12,816 11 10	7,711 15 0	44,446 15 1	4,546 11 2	.....	3,86,232 1 7
1,21,404 7 7	5,922 4 1	34,553 0 1	5,417 14 0	.....	2,85,394 9 5
1,02,736 7 5	6,088 0 2	39,798 3 9	7,367 15 0	.....	3,13,515 6 5
99,551 13 8	7,225 11 5	45,101 5 3	6,098 14 0	.....	4,55,976 2 0
1,64,282 8 4	9,157 11 10	43,460 9 0	9,037 5 6	.....	3,89,843 9 8
1,50,860 9 2	6,097 0 2	35,306 1 0	5,568 2 3	.....	3,35,327 11 2
1,02,627 5 0	6,670 11 3	35,215 10 6	6,891 3 11	.....	3,13,656 14 9
86,264 8 2	7,635 7 6	33,239 12 8	6,944 7 0	.....	4,84,992 15 5
2,23,222 6 1	7,100 7 0	41,871 7 4	6,894 5 5	.....	5,18,910 3 4
1,92,575 6 9	8,534 5 8	39,214 6 8	5,621 13 11	.....	3,23,801 13 1
1,00,247 4 8	7,456 6 8	38,697 0 0	4,934 0 0	.....	2,78,136 0 0
82,161 0 0	5,716 0 0	42,480 1 4	7,828 4 1	.....	3,24,762 10 11
78,796 0 4	7,703 4 4	32,512 5 11	6,451 9 11	.....	4,25,804 11 4
83,441 8 11	7,553 3 2	49,448 0 10	5,643 2 2	10,638 4 4	4,27,906 13 9
98,933 12 7	6,335 4 9	29,430 11 9	5,390 5 6	14,234 8 4	3,17,172 13 7
94,890 6 5	7,106 11 7	43,142 2 4	6,357 13 4	14,906 15 1	4,75,905 2 8
83,212 8 2	8,983 15 1	43,847 10 11	7,414 2 7	13,613 0 0	3,73,716 8 0
78,853 7 6	7,750 9 2	37,161 13 10	7,105 13 2	16,599 4 4	4,12,041 10 1
79,863 1 7	6,215 0 3	41,881 13 3	6,348 12 6	18,263 0 8	3,76,572 11 4
80,656 7 1	6,213 3 1	43,079 15 11	6,308 13 2	19,841 0 4	4,02,938 6 4
78,913 4 10	6,856 11 5	49,208 11 11	5,558 3 11	20,849 14 9	4,22,701 12 7
87,566 8 4	6,877 5 7	47,908 1 9	6,457 3 5	20,348 15 6	4,08,996 8 8
80,842 6 0	8,042 11 5	12,97,387 12 8	1,72,860 12 3	1,49,294 15 4	1,29,00,008 1 5
39,76,915 13 2	2,04,160 8 5	50,23,869 14 4	4,32,196 9 6	1,37,389 0 8	4,99,46,044 7 8
1,64,17,420 5 5	10,90,480 15 8				

and Disbursements differed from approximate figures reported in 1890-91.

Disbursements.	Difference. Increase + Decrease −	
~~2,21,502 6 0~~	~~+24 5 4~~	
~~2,21,526 11 4~~		
15,514 8 0	.....	
16,204 8 0	+690 0 0	
15,624 2 1	+484 0 0	+1,208 5 4
16,108 2 1		
~~87,566 8 4~~	~~−571 14 10~~	~~−571 14 10~~
~~86,994 9 6~~		
49,208 11 11	+119 6 5	+119 6 5
49,328 2 4		+755 12 11

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

A. Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B. Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	C. Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
India.					
Ajmere. | Bhopal. | Sambhar. Beluchistan.	Coorg.	Indore. | Nowgong (Bd.)	4	1	2
Central Provinces.					
Balaghat. | Damoh. | Nimar. Betul. | Hoshangabad. | Raipur. Bhandara. | Jubbulpore. | Sambalpur. Bilaspur. | Nagpur. | Saugor. Chanda. | Narsingpur.	Chindwara. | Seoni. | Wardha. Mandla.		14	4	0
Burma.					
Bassein. | Maubin. | Sandoway. Henzadah. | Mergui. | Shwegyin. Kyonkphyoo. | Pegu. | Tavoy. Kyoukse. | Prome. | Tharrawaddy. Mandalay.	Bhamo. | Mogok. | Shwebo. Katha. | Monywa. | Thayetmyo. Kindat. | Myingyan. | Tounghoo. Magwe. | Pokkoku. | Yemethin. Meiktila. | Pyinmana. | Yeu. Minbu. | Sagaing.	Fort Stedman. Lashio.	13	17	2
Assam.					
		Cachar. | Kamrup. | Naga Hills. Darrang. | Khasi Hills. | Nowgong. Garo Hills. | Lakhimpur. | Sibsagar. Goalpara. | Manipur. | Sylhet.	0	0	12
Bengal.					
Backergunge. | Gya. | Noakhally. Balasore. | Hazaribagh. | Nuddea. Bankoora. | Hooghly. | Patna. Beerbhoom. | Howrah. | Pubna. Bhagulpore. | Jessore. | Puri. Bogra. | Julpaiguri. | Purneah. Burdwan. | Khoolna. | Rajshahye. Chittagong. | Lohardugga. | Rungpur. Chumparun. | Maldah. | Saruu. Cuttack. | Manbhoom. | Shahabad. Dacca. | Midnapore. | Singbhoom. Dinagepore. | Monghyr. | Tipperah. Doomka. | Mozufferpore. | 24-Pergunnahs. Durbhunga. | Murshedabad. Furreedpore. | Mymensing.		Darjeeling.	48	0	1
N.-W. P. & Oudh.					
Aligarh. | Farukhabad. | Moradabad. Badaun. | Fatehpur. | Muttra. Ballia. | Ghazipur. | Muzaffarnagar. Bahraich. | Gonda. | Pilibhit. Banda. | Hamirpur. | Rae-Bareli. Bara-Banki. | Hardoi. | Rurki. Bareilly. | Jaunpur. | Shahjahanpur. Bijnor. | Jhansi. | Sitapur. Cawnpore. | Kheri. | Sultanpur. Etah. | Lalitpur. Etawah. | Mainpuri. Faizabad. | Meerut.	Allahabad. | Gorakhpur. | Partabgarh Azamgarh. | Jalaun. | Saharanpur. Basti. | Lucknow. | Unao. Bulandshahr. | Mirzapur.	Agra. | Dehra Dun. Benares. | Naini Tal.	33	11	4
Punjab.					
Amritsar. | Hazara. | Multan. Bannu. | Hissar. | Peshawar. Dera Ghazi Khan. | Hoshiarpur. | Rawalpindi. Ferozepore. | Jhang. | Shahpur. Gujranwala. | Jhelum. | Sialkot. Gujrat. | Jullundur. | Simla. Gurdaspur. | Kangra. | Umballa. Gurgaon. | Kohat. | Montgomery.	Dera Ismail Khan. | Ludhiana. | Rohtak. Karnal. | Mozaffargarh.		24	5	0
Madras.					
Anuntapur. | Nellore. | Tinnevelly. Chingleput. | North Arcot. | Travancore. Cuddapah. | Salem. | Trichinopoly. Kurnool. | South Arcot. | Vizagapatam. Madura. | Tanjore.	Bellary. | Ganjam. | Malabar Coimbatore. | Godavari. | South Canara.	Bangalore. / Kistna. / Nilgiris.	14	6	3
Bombay.					
Aden. | Hyderabad (Sind). | Nasik. Ahmedabad. | Kaira. | Poona. Ahmednagar. | Kanara (Karwar). | Ratnagiri. Belgaum. | Karachi. | Satara. Bijapur. | Kathiawar. | Sholapur. Broach. | | Surat. Dharwar. | | Thana.	Baroda. | Kolaba. | Shikarpur. Khandesh.	Cutch (Bhuj).	19	4	1
Hyderabad.					
		Akola. | Basim. | Ellichpur. Amraoti. | Buldana. | Wun.	0	0	6
		TOTAL	16	48	31
		TOTAL OF A, B, C	248		

No. V.

Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1891.

	Denominations of Notes.							Total			Total		Percentage of Notes.	
	R5.	R10.	R20.	R50.	R100.	R500.	R1,000.	Notes.	Foreign Notes.	R10,000.	Cash.		Dec. 1891.	Dec. 1890.
Treasuries and Branch Banks.														
Calcutta Circle	22,820	4,68,140	1,22,860	1,92,800	8,62,200	5,14,500	7,11,000	86,26,155	13,31,835	44,00,000	1,56,94,388	2,43,20,543	35	35
Allahabad „	18,675	55,880	69,520	1,40,000	2,43,200	1,82,000	3,79,000	30,25,285	12,37,010	7,00,000	1,64,02,244	1,94,27,529	16	9
Lahore „	28,810	66,760	1,02,200	1,74,900	3,06,800	4,13,500	4,25,000	39,73,020	2,75,360	21,80,000	80,96,940	1,20,69,960	33	15
Bombay „	2,04,645	8,91,680	2,38,880	3,68,250	8,84,900	2,01,000	2,56,000	67,15,805	1,30,450	35,40,000	94,75,508	1,61,91,313	41	31
Nagpur „	4,120	73,020	9,440	43,150	3,31,100	1,83,500	1,91,000	10,76,150	2,39,820	...	33,11,673	43,86,823	24	11
Karachi „	2,855	55,260	35,140	44,650	1,40,500	96,500	9,25,000	13,38,685	38,780	...	14,90,153	28,28,838	47	72
Madras „	27,350	96,990	75,680	1,87,450	11,93,700	2,60,000	2,54,000	41,60,575	85,405	19,80,000	1,00,23,449	1,41,84,024	29	28
Calicut „	5,245	8,550	10,900	13,750	1,75,900	8,500	13,000	6,04,025	3,68,180	...	25,23,470	31,27,495	19	19
Central India „	4,620	14,920	12,980	16,250	49,000	32,500	44,000	1,85,935	11,665	...	32,11,421	33,97,366	5	4
Burma Circle „	12,950	29,960	39,680	61,100	1,12,400	23,500	90,000	69,06,485	1,16,895	64,20,000	36,45,795	1,05,52,280	65	67
	3,32,090	17,61,160	7,17,280	12,42,300	42,99,400	19,15,500	32,83,000	3,66,11,120	38,35,390	1,92,20,000	7,38,75,041	11,04,86,161	33	28
Presidency Banks—Head Office.														
Bank of Bengal	13,000	2,79,000	70,360	1,52,500	4,82,000	3,06,000	10,41,000	45,44,000	10,140	21,90,000	14,70,983	60,14,983	76	98
„ of Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,55,214		
„ of Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,07,170		
												1,24,77,367		

No. VI.

Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
Circulation on 1st April 1891	9,45,43,115	1,01,02,360	1,49,43,350	8,92,81,810	58,72,215	3,74,00,415	18,89,795	53,11,715	25,93,44,775
ISSUES									
Over the Counter	37,76,32,735	2,89,08,790	2,73,95,170	25,16,93,330	91,77,410	10,08,85,400	38,65,490	5,01,22,005	84,96,80,330
At Agencies	87,500	30,000	1,24,32,000	46,000	...	3,96,140	...	2,83,240	1,32,74,880
In Remittance Transactions — Between Head Office and Agencies	5,00,000	3,00,000	95,59,450	1,57,50,000	...	...	...	...	2,61,09,450*
In Remittance Transactions — Between Circles	3,49,20,000	17,00,000	94,15,000	39,50,000	1,11,70,000	1,45,00,000	...	...	7,56,55,000*
For Premelting Fees	...	...	...	38,725	...	...	...	...	38,725
In Purchase of Securities	46,43,000	...	...	53,34,155	...	...	...	...	99,77,155
Total Issues	41,77,83,235	3,09,38,790	5,88,01,620	27,68,12,210	2,03,47,410	11,57,81,540	38,65,490	5,04,05,245	97,47,35,540
Total of Balance and Issues	51,23,26,350	4,10,41,150	7,37,44,970	36,60,94,020	2,62,19,625	15,31,81,955	57,55,285	5,57,16,960	1,23,40,80,315
RECEIPTS									
Over the Counter	34,78,84,930	1,19,40,785	2,62,30,395	19,32,55,560	1,68,18,560	10,40,03,170	10,13,685	5,14,38,495	75,25,85,580
At Agencies	49,500	...	2,62,000	...	...	3,33,940	...	...	6,45,440
For Mint Certificates	...	...	...	2,62,23,575	...	...	...	...	2,62,23,575
From other Currency Circles	1,89,38,655	1,31,27,225	1,24,18,980	2,21,80,045	21,07,265	1,05,78,210	37,72,990	3,32,290	8,34,55,660
In Remittance Transactions — Between Head Office and Agencies	21,50,000	2,90,000	1,93,72,685	81,11,000	...	...	...	...	2,99,53,685*
In Remittance Transactions — Between Circles	3,90,42,500	61,43,300	...	4,06,30,000	...	1,10,50,000	...	...	9,71,65,800*
Total Receipts	40,80,65,585	3,18,01,310	5,82,84,060	29,04,30,180	1,89,25,825	12,59,65,320	47,86,675	5,17,70,785	99,00,29,740
Balance in Circulation on 31st March 1892	10,42,60,765	92,39,840	1,54,60,910	7,56,63,840	72,93,800	2,72,16,635	9,68,610	39,46,175	24,40,50,575

* See foot note to Statement No. VII.

No. VII.

Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1891	4,13,68,923 8 3	2,48,20,695 0 0	1,61,40,915 0 0	6,18,95,897 0 0	64,18,555 0 0	2,14,76,710 0 0	12,89,795 0 0	56,09,300 0 0	17,90,20,790 8 3
Receipts—Over the Counter	4,57,75,605 0 0	1,06,41,420 0 0	80,50,255 0 0	5,16,95,860 0 0	22,62,335 0 0	1,23,62,030 0 0	26,52,780 0 0	3,42,06,910 0 0	16,76,47,195 0 0
„ From Small Coin Account	...	...	...	...	...	6,04,000 0 0	...	...	6,04,000 0 0
„ At Agencies	48,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	1,23,85,000 0 0	46,000 0 0	...	2,50,000 0 0	...	2,83,240 0 0	1,30,42,240 0 0
„ In Remittance Transactions — Between Head Office and Agencies	3,47,94,768 9 6	5,10,000 0 0	1,03,15,450 0 0	1,57,50,000 0 0	...	...	...	1,44,17,640 0 0	7,57,87,858 9 6*
„ In Remittance Transactions — Between Circles	2,41,65,000 0 0	1,45,11,000 0 0	30,00,000 0 0	...	1,21,78,000 0 0	...	...	2,04,70,000 0 0	7,43,24,000 0 0*
„ For Mint Certificates	1,11,78,765 12 10	...	...	1,28,99,821 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,40,78,586 12 10
Total Receipts	11,59,62,139 6 4	2,56,92,420 0 0	3,37,50,705 0 0	8,03,91,681 0 0	1,44,40,335 0 0	1,32,16,030 0 0	26,52,780 0 0	6,93,77,790 0 0	35,54,83,880 6 4
Total of Balances and Receipts	15,73,31,062 14 7	5,05,13,115 0 0	4,98,91,620 0 0	14,22,87,578 0 0	2,08,58,890 0 0	3,46,92,740 0 0	39,42,575 0 0	7,49,87,090 0 0	53,45,04,670 14 7
Issues—Over the Counter	7,40,23,350 0 0	93,75,780 0 0	1,09,08,360 0 0	5,20,99,415 0 0	1,15,11,670 0 0	1,79,53,810 0 0	5,48,965 0 0	3,55,33,030 0 0	21,19,54,410 0 0
„ At Agencies	10,000 0 0	...	2,15,000 0 0	...	...	1,87,800 0 0	...	...	4,12,800 0 0
„ In Remittance Transactions — Between Head Office and Agencies	3,64,44,768 9 6	6,50,090 0 0	2,01,28,685 0 0	81,41,000 0 0	...	...	...	1,44,17,640 0 0	7,97,82,093 9 6*
„ In Remittance Transactions — Between Circles	2,28,86,000 0 0	1,95,52,000 0 0	42,23,000 0 0	2,46,43,000 0 0	29,60,000 0 0	...	30,25,000 0 0	2,17,52,500 0 0	9,90,41,500 0 0*
„ For Bullion delivered and for Pre-melting Fees	15,300 1 1	...	...	67,286 0 0	...	...	...	...	82,586 1 1
„ To Small Coin Account	...	...	...	...	...	2,20,000 0 0	...	...	2,20,000 0 0
„ In Purchase of Securities	22,885 5 8	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	22,886 9 8
Total Issues	13,34,02,304 0 3	2,95,77,780 0 0	3,54,75,045 0 0	8,49,50,732 4 0	1,44,71,670 0 0	1,83,61,610 0 0	35,73,965 0 0	7,17,03,170 0 0	39,15,16,276 4 3
Balance of Coin, 31st March 1892	2,39,28,758 14 4	2,09,35,335 0 0	1,44,16,575 0 0	5,73,36,845 12 0	63,87,220 0 0	1,63,31,130 0 0	3,68,610 0 0	32,83,920 0 0	14,29,88,394 10 4

	Remittance transactions with other Circles. Receipts.	Issues.	Remittance transactions with Agencies. Receipts.	Issues.
* Home Notes (Statement VI)	9,71,65,800 0 0	7,56,55,000 0 0	2,99,53,685 0 0	2,61,09,450 0 0
Coin (Statement VII)	7,43,24,000 0 0	9,90,41,500 0 0	7,57,87,858 9 6	7,97,82,093 9 6
	17,14,89,800 0 0	17,46,96,500 0 0	10,57,41,543 9 6	10,58,91,543 9 6
Add for Foreign Notes received in remittance transactions	32,06,700 0 0	...	1,50,000 0 0	...
	17,46,96,500 0 0	17,46,96,500 0 0	10,58,91,543 9 6	10,58,91,543 9 6

No. VIII.

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation on the last day of each month.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
April .	10,75	10,73	11,13	13,30	11,27	12,89	12,86	14,20	13,35	12,34	13,02	13,78	14,02	16,54	15,82	17,42	25,71
May .	11,06	10,70	11,55	13,09	11,17	13,10	13,01	14,67	13,09	13,24	13,54	14,17	13,90	17,03	15,77	17,65	26,18
June .	11,29	11,59	12,67	13,87	11,82	13,64	13,72	14,91	13,01	13,83	14,86	13,78	14,08	17,69	16,24	17,94	26 81
July .	11,18	11,54	12,85	14,07	12,24	13,91	14,04	15,29	13,54	14,56	14,50	14,26	15,48	18,05	16,49	18,19	27,04
August .	11,19	11,91	12,15	14,27	12,74	13,75	14,22	15,29	13,74	14,97	14,36	14,44	15,66	17,69	16,15	20,50	26,93
September .	11,77	11,75	12,39	14,06	13,33	13,47	13,55	15,28	14,40	15,01	15,55	14,30	16,78	16,94	16,14	22,97	26,24
October .	12,04	11,45	13,19	13,70	13,58	13,55	13,39	15,82	14,49	13,61	15,71	14,53	17,78	16,74	16,63	25,66	25,99
November .	11,69	11,93	14,74	13,46	13,75	14,50	13,07	16,25	14,47	15,76	15,64	14,68	18,61	15,50	16,67	26,54	25,88
December .	11,22	11,97	15,05	12,69	13,80	14,38	13,15	16,16	13,39	15,08	15,20	14,41	17,69	15,15	15,47	27,04	24,85
January .	11,77	12,44	15,64	12,15	14,23	14,12	13,39	15,37	12,11	14,97	15,41	14,10	17,08	15,28	16,25	27,66	22,62
February .	11,28	12,57	14,07	12,20	13,28	13,25	13,74	14,42	12,26	14,53	14,56	14,07	16,45	14,83	16,37	26,42	22,90
March .	11,00	11,62	13,57	11,42	12,36	13,46	13,91	14,51	12,76	14,58	14,17	13,88	16,42	15,71	15,77	25,60	21,08
Average .	11,35	11,64	13,25	13,19	12,80	13,66	13,50	15,18	13,38	14,51	14,71	14,20	16,16	16,43	16,15	22,89	25,44
Net Imports of Silver.	1,55	7,20	14,68	3,97	7,87	3,89	5,38	7,51	6,25	7,44	11,48	7,04	9,30	9,28	10,93	14,17	9,15
Net Amount borrowed in India.	2,92	—86	3,03	3,83	4,03	3,09	2,79	2,04	2,50	...	...	1,20	5,50	2,79	1,88	—1	—5
Currency Investment on 31st March.	5,69	6,00	5,69	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	5,99	5,99	5,99	5,98	6,00	7,00	8,00
Profits of Paper Currency Department.	20	21	20	19	25	23	22	21	21	22	20	21	21	21	21	21	24

No. IX.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (*In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.*)

Last Day of.	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	Rangoon.	Total.
1880.												
January . .	7,10,12	50,71	64,83	3,92,22	14,99	16,05	26,24	1,23,32	14,11	11,29	...	14,22,88
February . .	6,02,25	45,87	68,25	4,03,66	12,91	14,14	29,81	1,23,43	13,91	13,91	...	13,28,14
March . .	5,67,08	50,14	74,24	3,33,97	11,93	12,63	31,15	1,23,99	13,19	17,41	...	12,35,73
April . .	5,98,41	46,61	86,22	3,23,67	11,98	13,21	34,66	1,45,32	13,91	14,49	...	12,88,48
May . .	5,94,13	45,59	84,26	3,38,32	14,69	23,53	29,12	1,49,72	14,72	15,55	...	13,09,63
June . .	6,29,69	43,45	82,70	3,38,88	25,50	29,18	33,2o	1,57,40	13,67	15,26	...	13,68,98
July . .	6,42,81	43,01	78,98	3,46,46	28,26	30,96	33,79	1,56,02	14,45	16,40	...	13,91,14
August . .	5,88,13	47,81	1,45,98	3,47,94	30,07	30,06	32,19	1,24,76	14,62	13,33	...	13,74,89
September .	6,26,81	50,78	86,64	3,55,86	29,72	29,44	35,05	1,03,03	16,43	13,60	...	13,46,86
October . .	6,65,63	41,89	97,03	3,33,13	29,80	28,92	37,91	95,58	17,95	7,13	...	13,54,97
November . .	7,47,71	52,26	94,69	3,32,28	29,81	32,15	38,26	98,53	17,12	6,95	...	14,49,76
December . .	7,45,92	59,04	88,18	3,24,99	28,52	29,00	39,38	1,01,13	14,82	7,20	...	14,87,68
1881.												
January . .	6,98,62	73,09	85,04	3,56,17	18,65	15,70	33,55	1,13,80	10,69	6,82	...	14,12,13
February . .	6,54,75	71,46	94,25	2,99,09	16,98	15,64	33,81	1,16,60	11,69	10,70	...	13,24,97
March . .	6,56,54	66,76	86,52	3,13,50	17,07	14,26	34,35	1,19,55	17.78	13,84	...	13,40,17
April . .	5,97,25	49,02	96,02	3,09,53	17,27	13,62	33,63	1,36,16	16,06	17,02	...	13,85,58
May . .	6,00,41	40,61	97,81	3,37,84	22,48	16,16	31,74	1,22,14	15,54	16,26	...	13,00,99
June . .	6,39,19	51,34	91,85	3,65,36	22,46	19,72	34,13	1,13,29	17,27	17,42	...	13,72,03
July . .	6,52,70	47,24	88,84	3,72,35	22,31	23,46	39,32	1,25,06	14,59	18,40	...	14,04,27
August . .	6,73,68	67,38	77,80	3,97,17	9.73	15,63	31,66	1,28,87	12,67	7,96	...	14,22,55
September . .	6,28,25	84,45	78,62	3,71,16	5,35	11,31	34,42	1,23,20	13,48	4,54	...	13,54,78
October . .	6,39,25	68,82	74,08	3,77,93	4,54	8,44	32,40	1,18,97	11,35	3,33	...	13,39,16
November . .	6,30,20	83,43	74,16	3,34,52	3,24	7,30	32,69	1,21,92	17,09	2,91	...	13,07,43
December . .	6,35,57	82,04	75,23	3,22,32	2,57	4,60	40,07	1,29,42	20,12	2,79	...	13,14,71
1882.												
January . .	6,54,53	98,69	74,11	3,37,68	2,07	3,17	30,44	1,19,08	16,90	2,45	...	13,39,12
February . .	6,86,80	1,06,76	73,41	3,20,31	1,77	2,71	28,41	1,35,62	16,02	2,36	...	13,74,17
March . .	6,88,04	86,58	73,95	3,15,13	1,64	2,62	30,73	1,48,10	13,17	2,07	...	13,97,03
April . .	6,87,23	57,53	80,16	3,89,37	...	...	34,88	1,54,73	16,09	...	...	14,19,99
May . .	6,72,87	61,98	77,01	4,52,00	...	...	34,15	1,56,43	12,81	...	...	14,67,25
June . .	6,80,98	81,94	71,82	4,57,64	...	...	29,93	1,50,36	18,44	...	...	14,91,11
July . .	6,91,22	93,22	74,59	4,75,13	...	...	29,15	1,43,61	21,96	...	...	15,28,88
August . .	7,21,29	82,59	90,82	4,64,64	...	...	30,33	1,26,09	13,09	...	...	15,28,85
September . .	6,93,16	79,83	96,16	4,90,15	...	...	31,42	1,17,35	19,85	...	...	15,27,92
October . .	6,90,97	89,14	1,07,04	5,31,56	...	...	32,33	1,16,16	14,09	...	...	15,81,79
November . .	7,59,74	81,35	69,97	5,60,14	...	...	33,34	1,10,36	15,04	...	...	16,25,44
December . .	7,89,40	96,74	70,98	4,91,33	...	...	37,72	1,20,65	8,82	...	...	16,16,14
1883.												
January . .	7,48,75	1,03,89	65,41	4,42,89	...	...	35,76	1,32,41	7,69	...	...	15,36,80
February . .	7,01,01	99,95	64,35	3,99,34	...	...	32,77	1,36,33	7,78	...	...	14,42,03
March . .	7,51,09	81,72	78,12	3,53,53	...	...	31,24	1,51,26	8,68	...	...	14,50,64
April . .	6,35,97	65,81	74,27	3,61,85	...	...	30,83	1,54,04	12,10	...	...	13,34,87
May . .	6,08,27	61,95	77,21	3,54,04	...	...	28,23	1,69,09	10,54	...	...	13,09,33
June . .	6,19,73	81,71	78,53	3,18,93	...	...	34,20	1,60,96	11,98	...	...	13,01,04
July . .	6,36,59	90,79	72,37	3,50,14	...	...	36,86	1,54,40	12,52	...	...	13,53,67
August . .	6,25,41	81,44	72,63	3,97,78	...	...	34,71	1,47,48	11,38	...	Rangoon. 7,99	13,78,83
September . .	6,28,30	78,16	75,47	4,59,24	...	...	32,97	1,37,90	10,97	...	16,79	14,39,80
October . .	6,29,08	67,78	78,73	4,92,43	...	...	28,97	1,23,37	10,60	...	17,61	14,48,57
November . .	6,38,47	61,71	84,35	4,97,87	...	...	27,38	1,10,46	9,63	...	17,62	14,47,49
December . .	6,00,47	60,44	82,78	4,18,79	...	...	28,65	1,18,98	8,77	...	19,72	13,38,55
1884.												
January . .	5,73,92	66,96	76,78	3,31,54	...	...	24,06	1,19,16	8.72	...	9,77	12,10,91
February . .	5,65,38	62,15	76,72	3,41,02	...	...	23,36	1,37,94	8,97	...	10,04	12,25,58
March . .	5,93,58	51,61	75,52	3,58,47	...	...	29,62	1,36,92	9,08	...	20,85	12,75,65
April . .	5,44,35	53,01	78,16	3,61,58	...	...	31,96	1,38,32	9,67	...	17,19	12,34,24
May . .	6,04,86	62,32	74,84	3,71,39	...	...	31,56	1,37,80	10,82	...	30,54	13,24,13
June . .	6,47,84	79,95	72,10	3,92,20	...	...	27,43	1,26,50	12,00	...	2454	13,32,61
July . .	6,79,14	75,86	74,27	4,30,53	...	...	29,35	1,20,09	17,83	...	28,98	14,56,05
August . .	7,22,84	75,33	78,36	4,29,86	...	...	29,57	1,16,07	19,03	...	26,20	14,97,26
September . .	7,06,01	86,31	78,28	4,48,10	...	...	29,03	1,20,63	18,67	...	19,52	15,06,55
October . .	7,27,55	78,38	81,69	4,85,67	...	...	29,72	1,26,26	15,97	...	15,95	15,61,19
November . .	7,23,68	72,45	83,56	4,99,70	...	...	27,73	1,34,34	12,99	...	21,82	15,76,27
December . .	6,65,60	83,00	80,33	4,92,31	...	...	26,66	1,29,00	9,35	...	22,17	15,08,42
1885.												
January . .	6,21,30	1,07,29	82,78	4,84,29	...	...	31,11	1,46,10	8,81	...	15,30	14,96,98
February . .	5,93,74	81,79	80,89	4,79,62	...	...	34,67	1,63,30	8,16	...	11,20	14,53,37
March . .	6,52,26	62,15	82,64	4,54,24	...	...	41,90	1,43,43	7,79	...	13,28	14,57,69
April . .	5,68,06	50,98	75,89	3,97,84	...	...	46,74	1,34,75	7,92	...	19,60	13,01,78
May . .	5,62,02	52,50	75,46	4,53,85	...	...	42,00	1,44,29	8,56	...	15,11	13,53,79
June . .	5,72,22	63,86	77,26	4,99,65	...	...	43,50	1,37,78	12,48	...	18,83	14,86,29
July . .	6,08,14	60,06	76,97	4,97,73	...	...	43,04	1,31,85	15,89	...	14,75	14,50,35
August . .	6,03,43	51,92	78,07	5,63,05	...	...	46,29	1,23,38	15,09	...	25,49	14,36,40
September . .	6,40,94	58,07	74,60	5,45,61	...	...	49,09	1,18,13	17,76	...	33,16	15,54,80
October . .	6,48,13	59,32	74,33	5,34,51	...	...	48,89	1,30,42	14,73	...	54,91	15,71,84
November . .	6,57,90	56,80	80,08	5,24,76	...	...	43,95	1,18,53	14,07	...	57,95	15,63,74
December . .	6,05,12	60,70	79,54		...	...	46,94	1,38,45	9,88	...	54,29	15,19,66

No. IX—*contd.*

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (*In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees*)—contd.

Last Day of.	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	Rangoon.	Total.
1886.												
January	6,31,99	68,87	80,95	5,13,42	...	...	45,63	1,54,18	9,91	...	36,19	15,41,14
February	5,93,40	73,12	80,85	4,58,00	...	...	43,28	1,86,63	9,56	...	10,73	14,55,57
March	5,89,59	65,68	78,43	4,34,93	...	...	52,75	1,70,51	9,60	...	15,72	14,17,21
April	5,77,11	67,81	84,00	3,99,17	...	...	60,59	1,59,90	17,33	...	12,01	13,77,94
May	5,66,50	65,77	79,86	4,33,49	...	...	60,78	1,74,45	10,37	...	25,65	14,16,87
June	5,38,78	99,61	75,26	4,28,03	...	...	51,80	1,45 35	12,08	...	27,15	13,78,06
July	5,36,68	81,12	81,82	4,97,81	...	...	54,01	1,31,73	15,79	...	27,48	14,26,44
August	5,60,32	77,38	85,79	4,66,59	...	...	50,69	1,62,48	15,03	...	26,16	14,44,44
September	5,71,90	79,39	86,15	4,34,75	...	...	52,99	1,61,01	17,67	...	26,54	14,30,40
October	5,66,85	80,44	91,14	4,59,93	...	...	50,06	1,47,99	13,86	...	42,94	14,53,21
November	5,69,35	73,96	93,.2	4,73,98	...	...	49,80	1,42,99	13,97	...	50,65	14,67,82
December	6,07,10	77,86	80,79	3,88,62	...	...	47,31	1,58,61	13,26	...	67,60	14,41,15
1887.												
January	5,87,95	89,71	80,67	3,96,66	...	...	38,15	1,68,83	10,72	...	37,15	14,09,84
February	5,89,76	79,55	78,80	3,88,92	...	...	39,79	1,89,08	9,55	...	31,99	14,07,44
March	5,96,40	61,17	79,78	3,81,26	...	...	43,98	1,83,49	9,74	...	31,86	13,87,68
April	5,96,37	57,17	84,00	4,19,99	...	...	37,76	1,62,70	10,59	...	33,07	14,01,65
May	5,77,38	56,85	88,80	4,13,89	...	...	40,68	1,64,88	12,90	...	34,94	13,90,32
June	5,73,82	75.73	80,88	4,04,99	...	...	39,60	1,71,61	14,70	...	46,39	14,07,72
July	5,72.58	1,05,15	93,34	4,69,21	...	...	42,95	1,88,23	19,53	...	56,59	15,47,58
August	5,67,78	96,98	1,02,37	5,07,34	...	...	47,44	1,72,20	13,49	...	58,22	15,65,82
September	6,05,53	95,62	1,05,30	5,58,52	...	...	51,72	1,77,89	12,60	...	71,10	16,78,28
October	6,26,48	1,02,47	1,03,56	6,15,23	...	...	56,85	1,76,09	10,22	...	87,45	17,78,05
November	6,52,19	97,19	1,00,40	6,58,53	...	...	59,92	1,74,85	9,41	...	1,08,54	18,61,03
December	6,92,62	92,67	87,64	5,52,91	...	...	50,04	1,90,56	8,74	...	94,08	17,69,26
1888.												
January	6,76,96	1,01,80	88,68	5,33,36	...	...	48,87	2,05,60	9,31	...	48,05	17,07,63
February	6,67,66	88,28	81,96	5,48,98	...	...	46,71	1,79,86	8,20	...	28,35	16,45,00
March	6,44,77	90,46	82,20	5,33,37	...	...	48,54	1,97,99	7,85	...	37,26	16,42,44
April	6,40,53	68,33	87,99	5,50,87	...	...	49,80	2,18,21	9,93	...	28,28	16,54,03
May	6,99,59	89,96	92,37	5,87,87	...	...	49,64	1,93,42	9,66	...	30,08	17,03,54
June	7,21,89	99,14	82,33	5,98.32	...	...	42,98	1,76,85	11,25	...	36,15	17,68,91
July	6,62,07	1,11,24	87,95	6,86,83	...	...	39,07	1,70,68	15,45	...	33,24	18,05,53
August	6,09,19	88,98	95,80	7,05,98	...	...	36,65	1,72,62	15,75	...	44,30	17,69,17
September	6,14,68	83,47	82,96	6,57,76	...	...	39,23	1,68,30	12,21	...	35,39	16,94,00
October	6,81,68	82,18	91,05	5,60,33	...	...	38,67	1,67,80	10,17	...	41,66	16,73,68
November	6,59,54	79,45	80,38	4,43,92	...	...	34,66	1,91,01	9,77	...	51,71	15,50,44
December	6,54,69	95,49	81,24	4,01,70	...	...	33,87	1,94,02	10,12	...	44,10	15,15,23
1889.												
January	6,57,89	74,96	79,11	4,40,92	...	...	36,63	1,87,61	9,26	...	41,24	15,27,62
February	6,60,47	69,69	78,39	4,15,95	...	...	39,41	1,81,67	9,85	...	27,55	14,82,98
March	6,67,07	65,87	85,15	5,03,27	...	...	41,18	1,71,59	11,39	...	28,26	15,78,78
April	6,68,81	60,11	90,78	5,15,56	...	...	46,13	1,71,95	10,22	...	16,97	15,82,53
May	6,62,54	72,87	85,79	4,90,97	...	...	44,28	1,82,88	14,30	...	23,03	15,76,66
June	6,73,96	90,80	87,46	5,19,56	...	...	38,88	1,69,79	14,86	...	28,99	16,24,80
July	6,67,46	73,45	85,25	5,45,70	...	...	46,09	1,85,85	17,78	...	27,93	16,49,51
August	6,01,31	85,82	88,59	5,76,59	...	...	44,11	1,82,00	15,23	...	21,58	16,15,23
September	6,27,51	87,14	84,01	5,14,63	...	...	47,13	2,10,46	15,09	...	27,84	16,13,81
October	6,44,96	81,63	86,93	5,74,12	...	...	38,66	1,90,57	17,13	...	28,98	16,62,98
November	6,45,67	86,73	81,76	5,83,59	...	...	38,24	1,90,91	14,90	...	24,98	16,66,78
December	6,54,82	84,05	77,70	4,48,19	...	...	36,69	1,97,70	10,76	...	36,74	15,46,65
1890.												
January	6,56,58	74,96	80,77	5,09,37	...	...	35,59	2,30,53	10,48	...	30,66	16,28,94
February	6,28,77	78,99	82,48	5,33,07	...	...	39,08	2,36,48	9,85	...	28,51	16,37,23
March	6,74,04	74,58	90,10	4,46,88	...	...	40,13	2,11,80	11,02	...	28,63	15,77,18
April	7,19,05	64,33	1,09,20	5,73,06	...	...	47,76	1,83,93	15,10	...	29,52	17,41,95
May	7,34,21	68,07	96,61	5,76,01	...	...	45,33	1,91,62	16,40	...	36,44	17,64,69
June	7,59,43	87,91	99,46	5,66,14	...	...	41,56	1,97,29	20,21	...	21,59	17,93,59
July	7,75,50	88,61	1,05,57	6,62,43	...	...	40,64	1,99,39	18,60	...	27,66	19,18,50
August	7,97,00	92,71	1,15,09	7,29,66	...	...	44,70	2,04,85	19,27	...	46,70	20,49,98
September	8,72,64	89,23	1,24,66	8,48,56	...	...	51,47	2,33,25	23 66	...	53,64	22,97,11
October	9,39,61	1,00,73	1,29,74	10,11,93	...	...	51,60	2,37,95	24,62	...	69,41	25,65,59
November	10,38,81	1,03,09	1,20,26	10,12,28	...	...	50,88	2,22,43	23,06	...	83,55	26,54,26
December	9,91,86	1,03,46	1,22,98	10,48,32	...	...	48,24	2,80,12	22,80	...	85,99	27,04,07
1891.												
January	9,96,42	1,03,87	1,38,73	10,91,54	...	...	54,30	3,17,16	22,96	...	41.05	27,66,03
February	9,05,66	1,07,69	1,37,89	10,07,26	...	...	58,80	3,58,47	19,55	...	46,84	26,42,16
March	9,36,04	98,80	1,45,35	8,87,20	...	...	58,10	3,72,06	18,51	...	52,98	25,69,04
April	9,16,66	98,42	1,44,16	9,76,73	...	...	64,54	3,03,44	22,21	...	48,31	25,71,47
May	9,52,48	1,01,83	1,46,41	9,80,62	...	...	60,14	3,02,03	27,50	...	47,03	26,18,04
June	10,17,57	1,34,03	1,23,78	9,54,67	...	...	79,59	2,83,74	28,55	...	59,49	26,81,42
July	10,66,28	1,10,59	1,29,70	9,66,33	...	...	68,65	2,81,18	30,19	...	51,15	27,04,07
August	10,67,66	1,09,14	1,41,85	9,30,77	...	...	75,52	2,76,28	33,08	...	58,74	26,93,04
September	9,58,17	1,48,76	1,28,77	9,51,26	...	...	65,20	2,66,62	32,31	...	73,18	26,24,27
October	9,39,52	1,41,81	1,16,52	9,46,51	...	...	68,16	2,75,84	30,01	...	80,60	25,96,97
November	9,00,55	1,40,51	1,12,48	9,70,38	...	...	64,63	2,78,65	26,35	...	93,98	25,87,53
December	9,12,15	1,40,78	1,26,35	8,57,31	...	...	65,20	2,78,63	16,09	...	88,49	24,85,00
1892.												
January	8,84,17	1,41,76	1,41,14	7,33,01	...	...	62,70	2,65,95	8,91	...	24,78	22,62,42
February	10,15,45	1,13,68	1,54,08	6,58,95	...	...	64,87	2,42,80	8.65	...	31,18	23,89,61
March	10,30,46	89,55	1,44,88	7,58,94	...	...	72,10	2,68,27	9,18	...	39,31	24,07,64

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 3	17 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	‡	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	8 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	125 0	130 0	18 0	18 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	7 5	8 11	10 13	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 6	11 5	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 8	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	7 7	7 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	7 9	8 13	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	18 14	18 14
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 2	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	10 5	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 10	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	‡	...	...	490 0	392 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 2	10 0	...	...	9 2	8 0	9 13	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 0	22 8	20 5	8 14	8 4	69 0	69 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	8 3	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	218 0	218 0	7 3	7 3
Pakôkku	‡	15 12	...	...	6 12	6 9	8 0	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	‡	‡	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	11 15
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	22 8	20 13	20 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	‡	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 6	12 11	16 9	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	12 7	11 9
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 3	11 7	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	24 0	27 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	130 0	150 0	10 0	14 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 5	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	10 6	10 9
Cachar	8 0	7 12	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 4	12 1[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	8 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	13 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 8
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 10	10 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	9 8
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	80 0	80 0	10 0	11 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Tippera	12 0	12 4	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	80 0	...	10 0	9 0
Dacca	10 8	11 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 0	9 8	13 0	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	...	13 0	...	120 0	110 0	10 0	9 12
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	10 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	10 12	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	10 8	140 0	140 0	9 0	10 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 4	15 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	12 0	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	10 10	105 0	100 0	10 13	10 10½
Calcutta	11 8	11 5	15 8	16 1	7 14	7 10	10 11	10 6	15 2	16 1	12 15	12 14	...	...	10 0	10 5	14 9	14 12	...	...	15 8	15 4	85 0	86 0	11 4	11 4
Hooghly	12 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 1	11 13½	19 6	17 12½	10 7½	10 0	11 12	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9½	15 4	...	...	17 8½	17 8½	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	10 0	13 0	...	12 0	10 0	9 8	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 12
Central—																										
Bankura	10 0	11 10	...	...	11 0	11 4	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 12	...	...	17 0	18 4	280 0	320 0	10 0	11 0
Burdwan	11 0½	11 4	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	11 10	11 10
Birbhum	10 8	10 8	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 3	10 3	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	230 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	...	...	18 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 4	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	16 14	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 12
Rajshahi	12 12	12 12	19 8	19 8	9 12	9 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	18 8	19 8	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 0	13 4	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	10 13	10 13	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 3	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	6 8	7 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	8 2	10 8	...	...	9 3	10 8	11 13	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13†	13 13†	...	...	13 13	13 8	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 0
Cuttack	9 3	10 8	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7†	15 1†	...	...	13 2	11 8	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Balasore	10 12	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0* / 16 0§	16 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	10 10
Lohardaga	8 4 to 11 0	8 0 to 12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0 to 15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	...	...	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	17 0	18 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	8 8
Palámau	13 8	13 8	16 14	16 14	12 6	13 8	13 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	16 10	20 4	...	...	14 1	14 10	20 4	20 14	16 14	20 4	200 0	200 0	7 14	7 14
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 4	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	16 0	17 0	14 8	15 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Biri. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. § Chana. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 8	13 10 to 14 7	16 0	...	9 5	9 7	10 12	11 0 to 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 8	17 13	15 0	15 12	16 8	16 12 to 17 13	160 0	178 8	10 10	10 8
Gaya	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	11 12	12 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	17 0	16 8	...	16 8	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 12 to 15 0	13 8 to 14 0	19 8	18 0	9 8	9 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	22 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Shahabad	13 8	13 8	15 12	18 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	17 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 12
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	12 0	12 0	...	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	16 6	17 10	10 1	10 1	11 6	11 6	..	..	...	...	...	...		...	16 6	17 10	15 12	16 6	17 10	17 10	164 8	164 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	18 2	18 2	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 10	12 0	10 0	18 2	18 2	17 0	17 0	19 0	18 11	168 0	168 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 8	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Saran	13 8	13 8	19 4	19 0	8 8	8 8	11 2	11 8	...	...	14 0	...	20 0	20 0	13 6	13 0	18 8	18 8	18 0	18 0	20 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 4
Champaran	12 8	12 4	17 0	17 8	9 0	8 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 9	12 11	16 10½	17 1	9 3	9 7	10 0	10 2½	17 7½	18 4½	16 11	16 15	...	...	9 3	9 3½	17 4	17 9½	...	...	20 10	21 10½	130 0	130 0	9 12	10 9½
Ghazipur	13 8	13 8	16 12	17 6	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 10	16 1	17 6	21 14	25 12	10 5	10 5	18 10	20 0	19 5	20 10	21 4	21 14	154 8	154 8	9 10	9 0
Jaunpur	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	20 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 6	10 0
Allahabad	11 8	12 12	18 8	16 12	8 0	8 12	11 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	95 0	97 8	9 8	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 8	17 0	23 0	24 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	12 8	23 0	24 0	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 12	10 8
Fatehpur	13 0	13 12	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	21 4	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 12
Hamirpur	16 0	17 6	...	20 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	20 8	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	..	20 12	21 14	...	...	24 0	25 13	140 0	140 0	9 0	11 0
Jalaun	17 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 8	24 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	14 8	14 12	19 8	20 0	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	20 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 8	130 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 6	15 2	19 15	22 2	5 0	5 0	12 0	11 0	20 2	21 0	19 4	19 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 13	22 4	22 0	22 0	24 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	11 0
Farukhabad	13 5	13 12	17 11	18 0	5 7	5 0	8 3	8 0	20 7	20 0	16 5½	15 12	...	...	...	...	19 1	18 8	...	...	19 12	19 12	110 0	160 0	10 14½	10 4
Mainpuri	15 8	16 0	19 8	21 4	4 8	4 8	12 8	8 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 4	20 12	17 0	17 0	23 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Etah	15 12	16 2	21 8	22 4	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 4	...	...	14 8	14 8	21 8	20 8	10 4	10 0	25 8	23 8	...	...	17 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	9 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	17 2	17 5	25 1½	25 4½	7 4	7 9	12 0	12 0	21 12	22 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9½	21 10½	...	...	25 14	25 15	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 4	14 0	21 4	21 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	21 0	21 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	10 0
Muttra	14 8	15 0	23 0	23 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 8	21 8	22 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 8	25 0	...	...	25 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	12 0
Aligarh	14 8	15 0	22 8	24 0	5 4	5 4	9 8	11 8	20 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	12 8	14 0	23 8	25 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	21 0	160 0	155 0	11 8	11 8
Sulandshahr	15 10	15 2	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	9 11	10 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 8	17 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Submontane—																										
Ballia	14 12	15 0	18 4	19 4	9 8	9 12	12 14	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	18 8	19 4	...	...	19 4	20 0	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 4
Azamgarh	13 4	13 4	17 0	18 8	8 14	8 14	11 13	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	18 8	...	...	15 8	14 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	19 5	19 12	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 5	14 6	19 5	19 5	...	18 14	21 3	21 10	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 8	14 8	20 0¾	21 0	8 12	8 12	22 0§	22 0§	9 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	19 0	19 8	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 8	14 12	21 8	23 0	8 0	8 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 0	20 8	21 8	...	...	21 0	22 8	140 0	150 0	10 4	10 4
Budaun	15 12	16 0	23 0	23 4	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	23 0	20 0	21 8	26 4	25 8	192 0	192 0	11 0	10 0
Pilibhit	14 6	14 6	2 0	25 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	23 12	...	12 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 10	17 8	...	25 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	9 14	10 10
Bareilly	12 14½	13 12	18 12	21 1½	7 10½	7 10	10 13¾	10 9	15 3¾	18 12	15 3¾	16 6	...	...	7 8	7 8	18 3¼	19 6	15 3¾	22 4	19 15	21 2	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	15 0	15 4	22 8	25 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	15 8	21 0	12 8	14 8	...	...	4 0	4 0	20 4	20 0	...	23 0	22 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Naini Tal	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 0	9 8	11 8	13 0	7 4	7 12	7 12	8 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	12 0	14 0	11 4	11 12	...	...	9 0†	9 0†	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	14 10	14 10	22 12	23 10	10 11	10 11	11 13	11 13	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	20 4	...	...	21 6	24 12	135 0	135 0	10 11	9 14
Muzaffarnagar	14 13½	15 6	25 5	25 5	11 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	17 9	14 5	15 6	9 14½	9 14	6 9	6 9	22 13	22 13	13 3	18 11	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	15 0	14 8	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	23 8	22 0	23 8	23 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	15 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	15 0	21 8	12 12	15 0	21 8	21 8	12 12	12 12	21 8	21 8	16 0	21 8	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	14 8	14 6	22 0	22 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 8	19 14	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	9 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	15 8	19 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8
Sultanpur	14 8	15 4	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	14 0	15 10	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	14 0	24 0	28 8	20 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	24 8	25 12	16 0	17 0	25 8	27 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	14 4	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Lucknow	13 6	14 0	20 0	21 12	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 4	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 4	21 4	22 0	23 0	20 6	22 8	100 0	110 0	9 8	10 12
Hardoi	15 8	16 8	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 4	9 8	9 10	12 8	12 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 4	...	...	21 0	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 0	14 0	20 9	22 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 8	13 0	23 0	23 14	23 0	23 8	21 0	21 8	130 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	15 0	15 2	23 8	24 0	10 8	10 12	12 0	12 8	20 13	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	21 8	22 4	21 13	23 0	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	11 0
Bahraich	15 8	15 8	23 8	23 8	10 8	10 8	12 8	13 0	23 8	...	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	...	8 0	23 8	24 0	22 8	23 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	15 2	22 8	24 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	‡	...	‡	...	‡	‡	16 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	‡	...	20 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 8	16 8	25 8	26 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	30 0	31 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	30 0	31 0	23 4	26 8	160 0	140 0	10 8	11 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 12	13 12	19 6	20 0	9 6	9 6	10 10	10 10	17 8	17 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 2	18 2	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 13	15 4
Bánswara	17 8	18 2	20 0	20 0	7 8	8 9	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8	20 0	22 8	...	...	10 0	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 2	10 15	14 1	14 1	7 13	8 3½	8 9½	8 9½	15 10	15 10	12 8	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	12 8	13 4½	14 1	14 13½	10 8½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	10 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	11 13½	11 13½	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 4	16 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	12 3	12 0	16 12	16 12	5 0	5 0	9 14	9 10	15 13	16 0	13 10	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 10	15 13	17 5	...	...	87 8	87 8	11 14	12 8
Abu	9 9	10 1	12 4	13 12	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 12	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	*	*	11 0	12 8
Kishengarh	12 4	12 13	16 4	16 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 4	15 12	13 12	14 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 12	16 4	16 4	‡	‡	*	*	12 12	12 13
Boondee	17 4	17 0	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Kotah	18 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	10 0
Jhallawar	16 4	16 5	23 6	23 6	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	22 4	22 4	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	24 5	24 5	19 4	19 15½	24 1	25 7	14 2½	14 2½	175 0	175 0	9 5½	10 3
Tonk	14 9	14 10	17 10½	19 4	8 8	8 4	9 8	9 8	21 3	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 12	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	11 4	11 12
Jeypore	13 12	13 12	18 4	18 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0§	18-4 to 20 8	18-4 to 20 8	20 12	20 12	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 4	16 14	21 4	21 9	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	20 10	20 10	17 8	21 14	...	...	14 6	15 0	21 9	21 9	...	...	28 12	28 12	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 15
Dholpur	16 9½	16 15	24 3½	25 9	8 7	8 11½	9 9	10 2	19 12½	20 5	19 8	19 11½	...	...	11 4	12 6	24 4	24 14½	...	...	30 1½	31 8½	90 0	90 0	10 11½	10 0¾
Bhurtpore	16 10	16 14	23 12	24 7	6 2½	6 15	6 15	6 15	22 4	24 14	19 8	21 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	23 12	24 7	15 0	15 0	25 0	20 8	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4
Ulwur	15 10	15 11	22 2	22 6	7 5	7 0	8 10	8 10	22 2	21 13	20 5	20 12	...	...	12 12	12 12	22 5	22 10	21 14	22 5	27 4	27 6	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 2
Deoli Cantonment	14 4	14 9½	17 0	17 7	4 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	18 6	18 14	16 8	11 3	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 2½	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 4	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 0	12 8	16 5½	17 1½	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	17 2½	15 12	16 5½	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 4	17 0	17 5	11 0	10 13½	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 3¾
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	13 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	||	||	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	10 2	10 2	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	10 10	10 10	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	13 0	13 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	13 2	13 6	16 9	16 0	8 4	8 8	9 12	9 8	16 12	16 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 6½	15 5½	16 3	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 13½ and 11 12	10 0 and 11 9	15 0	13 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	12 13 and 14 6	12 8	11 14 and 12 8	12 3	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 10	13 2	14 1	10 0	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 12	7 12	10 10	10 10	9 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 8	10 12	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	14 4½	15 15½	...	...	9 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 12	12 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	12 14	13 8	18 0	19 6	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	18 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 10	18 8	19 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Goona	18 8	19 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	20 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	16 7½	15 15	25 8	25 0	6 6	6 6	9 0§	9 0§	21 5	22 6	21 4	21 4	...	...	10 10	12 12	17 8½	18 0½	25 8	25 8	17 8½	17 0	170 0	170 0	11 6¾	11 11

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. || Seven and half pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	18 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	280 0	280 0	12 8	12 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	8 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	16 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	14 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	‡	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	16 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundar	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	100 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 4	13 0
Gurdáspur	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	‡	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	†	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	†	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	8 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	9 0
Kángra	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	†	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	‡	110 0	110 0	13 12	13 12
Gujrát	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	†	‡	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	*	*	19 0	19 0	15 0	18 0	*	*	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	75 0	75 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	†	‡	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	13 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	41 0	41 0
Kohát	13 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	‡	‡	130 0	90 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	14 0	14 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	15 0	16 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	13 0	‡	‡	115 0	115 0	36 0	36 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	11 0	15 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	2 0 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 12	11 12	19 6	19 4	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	17 2	16 12	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 12	11 10	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 4	11 0	17 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	9 8	10 0	‡	‡	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 4	14 0	15 0	‡	...	164 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	12 8	13 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	9 12	9 8	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	8 9	7 15	*	*	8 9	8 9	9 14	9 14	13 0	14 5	10 7	9 13	16 7	15 4	*	*	12 10	12 13	*	*	8 14	8 14	120 0	105 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	103 0	112 0	12 0	13 6
Bombay	8 13	8 13	15 11	14 1	6 9	7 8	10 10	10 5	14 6	14 7	12 3	12 7	16 0	15 10	14 7	15 12	13 15	13 12	16 9	15 11	8 4	8 6	62 6	63 2	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	*	*	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	18 10½	18 10½	*	*	11 7	11 7	*	*	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 5	9 5	*	*	9 12	9 11	10 7	10 7	15 6	15 6	14 3	14 3	17 4	17 4	*	*	10 5	10 15	*	*	11 4	13 11	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	9 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	*	*	11 8	11 4	8 0	5 4	8 8	9 0	92 0	88 0	12 8	13 8
Sátara	8 12	8 11	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	12 10	12 5	11 15	12 5	14 0	14 0	*	*	9 12	9 12	15 2	15 2	8 15	8 15	120 0	120 0	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	11 10	12 1	*	*	9 12	9 12	10 5	10 5	14 1	17 13	16 14	16 14	*	*	14 9	14 9	9 12	12 3	*	*	10 3	10 10	80 0	85 5	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	*	7 8	7 8	8 10	9 6	15 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	*	*	7 5	7 5	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	9 3	9 3	10 3	12 14	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	11 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 13
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 4	15 0	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 3
Násik	12 15	12 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 13	14 13	19 2	20 4	...	...	13 11	14 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	23 12	23 12	18 2	18 2	*	*	*	*	11 6	11 6	*	*	16 14	16 14	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Gujarat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	*	*	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	*	*	7 10	8 0	8 4	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 0	*	*	*	*	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	10 5	12 1	21 5	22 0	7 4	7 3	10 0	10 0	18 13	20 0	15 5	16 0	18 13	20 0	*	*	12 5	13 0	*	*	*	14 0	107 0	107 0	12 13	12 13
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9½	8 9½	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	9 0	17 2	17 2	14 4½	14 14	17 2	17 2	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	9 2	9 2	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	10 8	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 8	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 *	16 4	20 0	21 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 8	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 5	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 8	15 3	13 0	14 5	...	*	...	*	14 0	14 0	...	*	11 0	11 2½	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 8	12 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 4	7 8	16 0	16 0	13 2	13 4	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 4	...	...	7 0	7 8	80 0	80 0	52 8	55 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 6	10 8	18 13	19 0	18 13	19 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 14	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 6	10 6	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 5	11 5	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Betúl	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Chhindwára	11 11	11 11	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	8 14	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 7	...	...	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	13 2	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	16 14	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	...	...	11 4	10 10	95 0	115 0	10 7	10 11
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	16 0	...	...	11 7	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	11 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	14 13	14 13	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	12 0	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 13	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 4	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 8	17 8	26 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	140 0	122 0	9 0	9 14
Mandla	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	9 12	11 8	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 10	...	...	9 2	10 15	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	16 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 8	9 8
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Chanda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	14 7	14 7	...	...	12 5	12 5	15 13	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	12 0	12 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 8
Raipur	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 13	12 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 0	13 13	...	...	8 0	7 10	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 10	20 0	16 10	...	...	...	...	14 13	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 10	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	96 0	113 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	12 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	128 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	12 0	11 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 10	18 12	13 14	13 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 14	...	...	11 0	11 0	81 0	81 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 11	9 11	*	*	6 12	6 12	7 14	7 12	13 13	14 2	...	...	21 7	23 0	*	*	11 4	11 4	*	*	13 3	13 3	120 0	125 0	9 0	9 0
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 4	7 0	7 11	7 9	16 2	16 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 3	12 3	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	9 0	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	15 8	17 0	16 8	18 0	*	*	*	*	12 0	12 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9	9

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Salt.		Firewood.		Arhar, or tur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Varagu or kodo (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																												
Malabar Coast—																												
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 8	9 5	8 14	10 0	14 13	15 5	15 14	15 14	16 2	15 5	11 11	12 10	136 2	136 2	11 0	11 0	9 12	9 12	...	...	13 0	16 8	...	...
S. Canara	7 16	7 16	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 14	12 0	...	...	13 5	14 2	15 14	14 10	12 11	13 5	121 8	121 8	9 14	11 5	9 8	8 8	...	...	9 4	24 0	...	...
South, central—																												
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	14 13	14 13	15 14	15 14	16 6	16 6	11 11	11 11	133 11	133 11	11 11	11 11	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 2	11 14	13 5	13 2	13 11	12 3	7 6	7 6	274 3	274 3	7 6	7 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	14 3	14 3	16 5	16 5	13 8	14 2	221 2	221 2	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—																												
Bellary	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 10	14 3	14 6	13 13	13 13	16 8	16 8	11 14	11 14	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	14 11	16 0	13 2	12 3	16 8	16 8	11 14	12 3	97 3	97 3	12 3	12 3	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	14 10	14 0	13 2	13 2	16 8	*	12 3	12 3	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	7 5	8 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 5	15 2	15 2	13 13	13 13	*	*	11 11	11 11	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, north—																												
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	*	*	*	*	16 6	16 6	13 13	13 13	119 2	119 2	10 11	11 13	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 8	8 8	14 11	12 6	13 11	13 3	14 10	14 6	11 11	11 11	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	7 3	6 13	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	14 6	14 6	13 2	13 2	16 6	16 6	12 8	12 8	162 0	162 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—																												
Kistna	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 8	10 8	13 11	15 5	13 13	13 13	17 14	16 6	13 13	13 13	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	12 6	12 6	11 5	11 5	12 8	14 10	12 5	12 5	93 5	93 5	12 5	12 13	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—																												
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 0	9 0	13 11	13 14	10 14	10 14	14 11	14 11	12 11	12 11	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 11	8 11	*	*	*	*	14 6	14 6	12 5	12 6	136 2	136 2	12 5	12 5	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 6	8 13	9 6	9 6	13 11	14 10	11 10	11 10	13 11	13 11	11 5	11 5	163 3	163 3	11 5	11 5	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 6	*	*	*	16 3	16 14	14 5	13 11	11 11	11 11	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	6 10	6 5	...	...	9 10	10 0	10 0	10 6	*	*	13 13	13 13	16 10	18 2	12 14	12 14	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	6 5	6 5	...	...	9 0	9 11	9 6	10 0	14 11	13 5	14 0	14 10	15 2	15 2	13 0	14 0	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—																												
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 11	...	...	9 2	9 8	10 0	10 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	14 6	14 6	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6	9 10	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 11	10 2	10 2	10 10	14 10	14 10	14 11	14 11	15 8	15 8	13 0	13 2	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore—																												
Mysore	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	8 12	8 12	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	8 6	7 3	7 5	7 5	7 1	7 1	7 4	7 4	14 2	14 4	...	...	17 1	17 1	8 10	9 10	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0	9 12	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	10 0	10 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	340 0	340 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan	...	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	72 0	72 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 0	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 14	18 14	...	...	24 0	22 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	...	...	9 7	10 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...
Shimoga	6 13	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	10 8	10 8	23 0	18 14	16 0	18 0	21 8	22 9	10 8	10 8	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	9 7	9 7	...	...	24 0	21 8	...	...
Chitaldroog	8 4	8 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 4	23 0	23 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg—																												
Coorg	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	...	9 4	9 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 4	9 4	...	...
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	65 5	65 5	5 9	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not sold.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 23rd July 1892.

During the week under review strongly marked monsoon conditions have prevailed over the greater part of India, but in the extreme north-west the monsoon current was less felt than in other parts of the country. The monsoon as it crossed the West Coast of India between the stations of Karwar and Karachi was exceptionally strong, and, with this exceptional strength, it passed into the central parts of the country. As a consequence the low pressure area which ordinarily exists over the south of the Gangetic plain was pushed northward to the foot of the hills, and the easterly current which determines the rainfall of Northern India was consequently absent on most days. On the 18th, however, when a small depression appeared over West Bengal, the trough appeared, and rain extended up to Rawal Pindi. This continued till the 20th, after which date the former conditions were established. As is usually the case when rain is plentiful in the north and centre, only slight and scattered showers were received in Madras and the centre of the Peninsula. No storms of any consequence appeared during the week, but two shallow depressions were developed over Bengal—one on the 18th and one on the 22nd.

The chart of the 17th showed the highest pressures in the extreme south and the lowest readings in the extreme north. Gradients were steep, the barometric difference between Colombo and Rawal Pindi being as much as 0·658 inch. The wind was westerly to south-westerly over the greater part of the country, but some easterly and south-easterly breezes were reported from Bengal, Assam, and Burma. There was practically no rain in the Punjab, Sind, or the centre and east of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the fall was general. The only heavy falls were in Lower Burma and North Bengal, where between three and four inches fell. On the following day, the 18th, a small depression had appeared over South-West Bengal, and a trough of relatively low pressure had been developed over the Gangetic plain. Otherwise there was but little change to record.

The easterly current which on the previous day had not extended beyond North Bengal now extended up the Gangetic plain as far as Delhi and Meerut. Elsewhere the westerly and south-westerly current noticed on the previous day continued to blow strongly. Rain had extended slightly into the Punjab and the central parts of the Peninsula, but otherwise the distribution of rain was similar to that recorded on the 17th. Heavyish amounts were falling in South-West Bengal and parts of the North-West Provinces, and moderate amounts in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Burma. On the 19th the barometer was rising, except over Behar and the North-West Provinces, where there was a slight fall. The depression from West Bengal had moved north-westward to the North-West Provinces and was filling up, while the lowest pressures were reported from Sind. Gradients were steep, and a massive monsoon current was blowing across the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, while a moderate southerly current prevailed over the head of the Bay and Lower Bengal, and a feeble easterly current along the foot of the Himalayas from Sibsagar to Sialkot. There was very little rain over Madras or over Khandeish, Guzerat, Sind, and the Western desert, but in all other parts of India the fall was general. Moderate amounts, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 2 inches, were reported. The chart of the 20th showed that, although the barometric changes had been considerable in some parts of the country, the general distribution of pressure was very little altered. Readings were highest in the extreme south and low over the Gangetic plain and the Western desert, the intervening gradients being steep. The wind circulation was also very little changed, except that the easterly current had

become slighter and ceased in Oudh. Rain had ceased in the Punjab, and there were only a few showers in Guzerat and Madras and no rain in Sind. Elsewhere rain was general, and in parts of the North-West Provinces, of the Central Provinces, of Bengal, of Arakan, and of Malabar fairly heavy. On the 21st the depression over the North-West Provinces had disappeared, and pressure decreased from a high pressure area in the extreme south to a low pressure area in the north-west of the Punjab and to a relatively low pressure area over Bengal, where the barometer was falling briskly. Gradients were exceedingly steep, and a very strong monsoon was blowing on the West Coast, across the Peninsula, and in the central parts of the country. Easterly winds were confined to North Bengal, and did not extend up the Gangetic plain. There was practically no rain in North-West India or in the south of Madras, but in all other parts of the country rain was general. The fall was heavy in parts of Burma, of the North-West Provinces, and of Malabar, but elsewhere the amounts were moderate or light. The chart of the 22nd showed that a slight depression had been developed over Bengal, but there was no other important change in the pressure distribution. The winds were irregularly cyclonic over Bengal, variable over the Gangetic plain, and southerly in Burma and North-West India. Elsewhere a strong westerly monsoon was blowing. Rain was still absent from North-West India and the south of Madras, but was general elsewhere. The amounts were not large, except in Lower Burma. The chart of the 23rd showed that the depression over Bengal had developed and commenced to move westward. Easterly winds had extended up the north side of the Gangetic plain, and with this change showers of rain had extended into the north of the Punjab. There was again no rain over the centre of the Peninsula, over South Madras, over Sind, or over Rajputana. The fall was heavy in the neighbourhood of the depression over West Bengal, but was light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was about normal, and, except on the 19th and 20th, when there was a deficiency of about 1°, the daily variations were also small.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India :

Province.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·7	—1·5	—0·6	0	—1·2	—1·5	—2·4	—1·1
Bengal and Assam	—1·4	—2·3	—1·8	—1·1	—0·8	—1·3	—1·6	—1·5
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—0·5	—0·4	—4·3	—4·1	—2·4	—2·5	—2·6	—2·4
Punjab	+3·9	+3·2	—2·3	—2·1	+1·8	+3·0	—1·1	+0·9
Bombay	+1·6	+0·6	+0·1	—0·2	—0·8	+0·4	+0·7	+0·3
Berar and Central Provinces	+1·2	—0·1	—2·7	—3·2	—1·0	—1·3	—0·8	—1·1
Guzerat and Central India	—1·3	—0·3	—1·0	—0·4	—1·5	—1·1	+1·3	—0·6
Sind and Rajputana	+0·4	+0·6	+0·9	+0·9	+2·2	+2·9	+2·8	+1·5
Madras	+1·6	+2·3	+0·6	+0·8	+0·1	—0·7	—0·3	+0·6
Mean for whole India	+0·5	+0·2	—1·2	—1·0	—0·4	—0·2	—0·4	—0·4

The provincial variations show that the mean temperature had been below the normal over Burma, Bengal, Assam, the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Central India, and above in the other Provinces. The largest variation was —2·4° in the North-West Provinces, followed by about —1·0° in Burma, Bengal, and the Central Provinces. Elsewhere the variations were less than 1°. The maxima were high in the Punjab at the commencement of the week.

Rain.—Last week rain was reported in all the rainfall divisions. This week it has fallen in all divisions except Sind and Rajputana (West), and the amounts are generally heavier than they were last week. Consequently for the past fortnight there have been good rains throughout the whole country.

The heaviest average fall during the week under review was 21·95 inches in Arakan, followed by 20·91 inches in Coorg, by 13·89 inches in the Central Provinces (East), and by 13·31 inches in Tenasserim. The lightest rainfall reported was in the south of Madras, where the average fall was less than one-tenth of an inch, but in the south, north-west, and west of the Punjab and in Khandeish and Kattiawar the average was only about one-half inch. Under normal conditions the heaviest rain during the present week is in Arakan (12·60 inches), followed by 10·0 inch in Tenasserim and by 9·15 inches in the Konkan, while the smallest normal fall is reported from South Madras. The actual and normal distribution of rain consequently agree in their main characteristics, but the very heavy rain in Coorg and the Central Provinces (East) as well as the amount of the rainfall in Arakan is abnormal.

Of the 49 divisions which received rain, 30 had more than the normal amount and 18 less, while in the case of Upper Burma no comparison is possible. The region of excessive rain included the following divisions, *viz.*:—Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Arakan, all the Bengal and Assam divisions, all the North-West Provinces divisions, the Hill districts of the Punjab, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, the Central Provinces (West and East), Central India (East), the East Coast (North), and Madras (South Central). In the other divisions there was greater or less deficiency. The greatest actual excess was 12·76 inches in Coorg, but in Arakan and the east of the Central Provinces the excess equalled over 9 inches, and in the North-West Provinces varied between 1½ inches and 5¼ inches.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the rainfall for the season, *i.e.*, from May 29th to July 23rd. In most parts of the country the actual and normal agree fairly closely, but in parts of West Bengal, of the North-West Provinces, of the west of the Peninsula, of the Central Provinces, and of Madras there has been a considerable excess. All the instances of considerably deficient rainfall are in North-West India, and of these the most important are the Central Punjab, the Hill districts of the Punjab, Kattiawar, Central India (East and West), and Rajputana.

The following are the principal heavy totals for the different Provinces :

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thatôn	15·68 inches.
Burma	Bassein	Sudder	11·03 ,,
Arakan	Akyab	Maungdaw	24·72 ,,
Assam	Khasia	Cherra	19·03 ,,
Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	12·83 ,,
	Darjeeling	Sudder	17·04 ,,
Behar	Darbhanga	Madhubani	10·77 ,,
North-West Provinces	Farukhabad	Tirwa	17·54 ,,
Punjab	Kangra	Sudder	23·53 ,,
	Gurdaspur	Pathankot	5·95 ,,
Malabar	Calicut	Vayitri	31·26 ,,
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	35·30 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	40·24 ,,
Central Provinces	Damoh	Hatta	9·55 ,,
Central India	Sutna	Nagode	9·12 ,,
Madras	Ganjam	Udayagiri	0·08 ,,

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 23rd, 1892.			Rainfall data from May 29th to July 23rd.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to July 23rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	13·31	10·00	+ 3·31	77·12	76·48	+ 1
	Lower Burma	9·17	5·67	+ 3·50	39·88	38·09	+ 5
	Central Burma	5·84	6·49	— 0·65	45·50	43·36	— 5
	Upper Burma	0·96	?	?	10·19	?	?
	Arakan	21·95	12·60	+ 9·35	93·03	93·11	+ 1
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	4·89	4·03	+ 0·86	26·81	33·72	— 20
	Assam (Surma)	6·53	6·18	+ 0·35	70·07	64·19	+ 9
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·11	3·04	+ 0·07	27·64	28·16	— 2
	Deltaic Bengal	3·87	2·45	+ 1·42	18·38	19·28	— 5
	Central Bengal	3·87	2·33	+ 1·54	20·91	19·40	+ 8
	North Bengal	6·29	4·23	+ 2·06	45·01	42·80	+ 7
	Orissa	3·52	2·99	+ 0·53	19·73	17·79	+ 11
	Chota Nagpur	6·30	2·87	+ 3·43	22·81	17·04	+ 34
	Behar (South)	4·43	2·15	+ 2·28	13·57	13·74	— 1
	Do. (North)	3·76	2·21	+ 1·55	21·63	17·84	+ 21
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	7·32	2·44	+ 4·88	14·04	11·76	+ 27
	Oudh (South)	6·95	1·71	+ 5·24	13·74	11·17	+ 23
	Do. (North)	6·70	1·98	+ 4·72	15·39	13·35	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	6·68	2·05	+ 4·63	12·95	10·01	+ 29
	North-Western Provinces (West).	3·35	1·99	+ 1·36	8·54	8·46	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	5·79	2·71	+ 3·08	13·86	14·44	— 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·74	0·88	— 0·14	4·04	4·24	— 5
	Do. (Central)	1·05	1·54	— 0·49	3·75	7·70	— 51
	Do. (Submontane)	1·40	2·12	— 0·72	8·47	8·80	— 4
	Do. (Hill Districts)	7·47	5·01	+ 2·46	16·05	23·35	— 31
	Do. (North-West)	0·68	1·25	— 0·57	4·72	4·86	— 3
	Do. (West)	0·51	0·58	— 0·07	2·62	2·08	+ 26
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	9·60	6·85	+ 2·84	52·75	60·91	— 13
	Madras (South Central)	1·99	1·30	+ 0·63	9·88	9·92	0
	Coorg	20·91	8·15	+ 12·76	57·26	45·32	+ 26
	Mysore	3·11	1·76	+ 1·35	13·09	10·60	+ 23
	Konkan	7·57	9·15	— 1·58	51·40	61·05	— 16
	Bombay Deccan	2·96	1·80	+ 1·16	17·88	11·12	+ 61
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·54	1·11	— 0·57	10·82	9·22	+ 17
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·13	1·63	+ 1·50	16·73	15·22	+ 10
	Central Provinces (West)	3·37	3·23	+ 0·14	14·88	16·42	— 9
	Ditto (Central)	3·74	4·56	— 0·82	18·06	20·71	— 8
	Ditto (East)	13·89	4·04	+ 9·85	33·81	19·61	+ 72
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·82	4·77	— 2·95	15·25	19·77	— 23
	Kathiawar	0·47	2·00	— 1·53	6·04	9·39	— 36
	Sind	0	0·37	— 0·37	1·49	1·79	— 17
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·99	2·80	+ 0·19	12·38	16·64	— 26
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·09	2·18	— 1·09	7·11	11·01	— 35
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·69	— 0·69	0·85	4·65	— 82
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·46	1·36	+ 0·10	11·36	9·81	+ 16
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	4·65	5·14	— 0·49	20·55	22·54	— 9
	Hyderabad (South)	0·42	0·95	— 0·53	8·90	8·52	+ 4
	Madras (Central)	0·19	0·64	— 0·45	9·16	5·52	+ 66
	East Coast (Central)	0·45	0·78	— 0·33	7·63	5·95	+ 29
	Ditto (South)	0·06	0·47	— 0·41	6·48	4·25	+ 52
	Madras (South)	0·07	0·20	— 0·13	1·72	1·99	— 14

Simla, *28th July, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd July.*—Rainfall very heavy on the West Coast and Nilgiris; good in the Circars; very little rain elsewhere. Cultivation and sowing are proceeding actively throughout, and young crops are thriving generally. Pasture has much improved everywhere and is sufficient. Condition of cattle in affected parts have improved. Water-supply is sufficient. Prices are slightly easier in the Karnatic; stationary elsewhere. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 28,884, Karnatic 10,963, and Central 3,615: *Total* 43,462 against 53,463 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 447, Karnatic 125, and Central 115: *Total* 687 against 847 last week. Loans for wells disbursed since April 1891:—Deccan Rs. 8,46,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,36,000, and Central Rs. 11,14,000: *Total* Rs. 23,96,000. Wells completed—602, 2,139, and 1,316: wells under construction—6,579, 2,013, and 7,564 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 87,000, Rs. 98,000, and Rs. 68,000: *Total* Rs. 2,53,000 disbursed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th July.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and Sind, except in Karachi and Kathiawar; generally moderate. Sowing and transplantation are progressing and standing crops are good, but more rain is wanted in parts of eleven districts. Preparations for late crops are progressing in two districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of five and water in parts of two districts. Cattle are poor in parts of three districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bijapur 52, Belgaum 1,447, Dharwar 212, and Kolhapur 2,432: *Total* 4,143 against 8,266 last week. Karnatic districts will be excluded from the affected area from 1st August.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th July.*—The weather has been of the ordinary monsoon character during the week, and the rainfall has been generally sufficient for agricultural purposes. The prospects of the winter-rice crop continue to be satisfactory. Early-rice and jute are coming to maturity throughout the Province, and a good harvest may be expected. The harvest has begun in the Chittagong, Dacca, Rajshahi, and Bhagalpur divisions. The latest report from Dinajpur states that crops were little damaged by the flood. Prospects in Orissa are good, but temporary distress has been reported from a small area 30 miles square in Cuttack. The Collector has been directed to open relief works. Prices of food-grains are generally stationary. Cattle are in good condition and fodder and water are plentiful. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Darbhanga 4,000 and Bhagalpur 2,867: *Total* 6,867, showing a decrease of 281 since last week. Relief works closed in Monghyr. In Darbhanga three relief circles were closed on the 20th instant. *On gratuitous relief*:—Darbhanga 37, Monghyr 230, and Bhagalpur 1,117: *Total* 1,384, showing a decrease of 445 since last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th July.*—There has been general rain throughout the Provinces. The fall has been heaviest in the Eastern, Central, and Hill districts. More rain is required in the Western districts. Prospects have everywhere improved. Autumn sowings and weeding are progressing. Transplantation of rice and cutting of indigo have commenced. Prices are generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th July.*—Good rain has fallen in all but two districts, but more rain is still wanted in four districts. All canals are flowing well. Ploughing and sowings of autumn crops are in progress in most districts. Prospects of crops have improved by recent rain, and they are now in good condition. Stock of food-grain is reported insufficient in Rawal Pindi only. In the Native States of Simla people are distressed, but are supporting themselves by labour. The Bilaspur State has distributed 14,000 maunds of stored grain, and the Koti State professes itself ready to help, but reports that no help is required. The revenue demand has been reduced in them. Cattle in most districts are still lean, and are suffering from insufficiency of fodder. Grass is springing up, but dry fodder is scarce in all districts except two. Prices are rising in six districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th July.*—Weather generally cloudy and rainy. The rice crop has been slightly damaged in one tahsil and in the lowlands of Sambalpur; otherwise prospects are very good. Weeding operations are progressing under favourable conditions. Prices are steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 23rd July.*—Rainfall throughout Burma has been general. The total fall up to date is above the average, and in Upper Burma the excess is marked and promising, except in Shwebo, where more rain is wanted. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet-weather paddy are in full progress throughout the Province. Reaping and threshing of dry-weather paddy continue in two districts, and reaping of early wet-weather paddy has begun in another and in the Southern Shan States. Sowing of sesamum, cotton, and *jowar* continues in some parts. The price of paddy is fluctuating in some, but stationary in most districts. In Mandalay there is a considerable fall in the price of rice. The prices of *jowar* and beans are steady, except in five districts, where the fluctuations are marked. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 1,517, Meiktila 2,126, and Yamethin 1,363: *Total* 5,006 against 4,646 last week.

Assam.—*For week ending 26th July.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of summer paddy and transplanting of winter paddy continue. Condition of cattle is normal. Fodder is plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th July.*—MYSORE: Good rain is reported in three districts, but more rain is wanted in parts of two others. Crops and prospects have generally improved, and agricultural operations are in active progress. Prices have fallen in two districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 40, Tumkur 314, and Mysore 83: *Total* 437 against 581 last week.

COORG: Rainfall heavy. Transplanting of rice is in progress, but is retarded in some parts owing to excessive rain and floods. Coffee, cardamom, and *ragi* are in good condition. Prices are stationary. Fodder and water-supply for cattle are sufficient.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate during the week. Sowing of irrigated crops and weeding of autumn crops are in progress. Condition of cattle is improving. Prices continue high.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th July.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Sowing of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is in progress. Cotton plants have germinated and are in good condition. Weeding operations have commenced in two districts. Fodder and water are almost sufficient. Prices are steady. Cattle are in good condition.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th July.*—Prospects continue generally good. Sufficient rain has fallen all over, except in parts of Gwalior territory. Fodder in Bhopal is still scanty, but is fast improving. Condition of agricultural stock has improved in Bhopawar, but is still indifferent in Bhopal. Prices of food-grains are rising in the Nimuch district.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th July.*—Rainfall general, except in three Agencies. Agricultural operations are generally progressing, but are limited in parts by scarcity and weakness of cattle. In Ajmere standing crops are fair; harvest prospects are also fair, but it is too early to predict the outturn. Agricultural stock is improving generally, but in Marwar cattle suffer for want of fodder and water. Prices are steady in six States; slightly inclined to rise in Ajmere, and have risen in three Agencies. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 34,680 (including 3,736 home labour), Kishengarh 1,921, Marwar (not received), and Bikanir 2,347: *Total* 38,948 against 38,247 last week, excluding Marwar. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 7,149, Kishengarh 203, Marwar (not received), and Bikanir 998: *Total* 8,350 against 8,618 last week, excluding Marwar. The reduction of numbers on works in Ajmere-Merwara which commenced last week was checked during the week under report by the break in the rains and return of labour to the works, chiefly in Merwara. The return of emigrants continues, but immigration of foreigners is ending.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st July.*—Weather warm and seasonable. Prospects are good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	4,305	3,134	15	...	...	...	4,305	3,134	15
Bombay ...	1	2	...	7,70,222	6,35,311	8,01,406	...	...	...	7,70,223	6,35,313	8,01,406
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,327*	46,713*	35,632	48,327	46,713	35,632
Bengal ...	10,961	6,461	14,594	...	2	...	...	...	...	10,961	6,463	14,594
N.-W. P. and O. ...	32,460	17,052	33,065	9,452	23,008	16,382	3	...	...	41,915	40,060	49,447
Punjab ...	6,512	2,220	236	4,473	2,578	...	8,586*	2,220*	1,525	19,571	7,018	1,761
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	6,050	1,491	11,792	14,763	...	...	...	1,491	11,792	20,813
Berar	...	3,405	563	2,42,408	2,76,550	1,73,723	...	...	...	2,42,408	2,79,955	1,74,286
Assam	1,486	255	873	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,486	255	873
Raj. & C. I. ...	13,775	1,666	554	1,48,181	1,23,460	1,44,224	...	...	...	1,61,956	1,25,126	1,44,778
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	7,859	5,863	7,185	...	...	...	7,859	5,863	7,185
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	65,195	31,661	55,935	11,88,391	10,81,698	11,37,698	56,916	48,933	37,157	13,10,502	11,62,292	12,50,790
WHEAT—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	2,07,441	5,26,191	86,419	...	...	...	2,07,441	5,26,191	86,419
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,243*	2,94,248*	1,54,786	1,93,243	2,94,248	1,54,786
Bengal	3,59,538	5,08,606	2,49,647	...	22	...	...	...	...	3,59,538	5,08,628	2,49,647
N.-W. P. & O. ...	3,28,794	14,30,798	20,83,668	66,831	8,65,707	9,90,217	...	1,705	...	3,95,525	22,98,210	30,73,885
Punjab	334	16,139	42,861	67,334	2,09,928	3,06,245	4,13,844*	3,22,343*	9,31,451	4,81,512	5,48,410	12,80,557
Cent. Provs. ...	28,270	22,414	47,96	14,34,041	27,80,839	12,08,702	...	...	...	14,03,211	28,03,253	12,13,588
Berar	...	735	...	76,632	1,83,334	31,813	...	...	...	70,032	1,84,069	31,813
Assam	...	222	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	278
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	316	6,673	2,42,336	3,86,709	3,13,490	...	...	...	2,42,336	3,87,025	3,20,165
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	2,192	...	...	...	...	...	2,192	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	7,16,836	19,79,230	23,87,925	20,95,715	49,54,922	29,36,976	5,07,087	6,18,296	10,86,237	34,09,438	75,52,448	64,11,138
LINSEED—												
Madras	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...
Bombay	...	...	488	1,19,625	1,80,298	1,27,291	...	...	...	1,19,625	1,80,298	1,27,779
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	6,19,907	5,64,272	5,03,606	...	850	...	...	...	...	6,19,907	5,65,131	5,03,606
N.-W. P. & O. ...	2,28,208	4,11,615	10,29,720	16,646	1,12,824	26,472	111	...	...	2,45,055	5,24,439	10,56,192
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	598	...	...	...	...	...	598
Cent. Provs. ...	16,913	20,655	1,01,131	2,15,893	3,97,251	1,68,050	...	...	...	2,32,806	4,17,886	2,69,181
Berar	...	...	469	60,263	2,13,343	72,864	...	...	...	60,263	2,13,343	73,333
Assam	43,750	4,836	6,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,750	4,836	6,299
Raj. & C. I. ...	31,080	17,182	53,957	1,66,812	3,07,232	2,61,315	...	...	...	1,97,892	3,24,414	3,18,272
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	42,973	82,353	60,989	...	...	...	42,973	82,353	60,989
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	9,33,948	10,18,560	16,95,670	6,22,326	12,91,140	7,20,579	111	...	...	15,61,385	23,12,700	24,16,249
INDIGO—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	104	13	...	...	...	...	104	13
Bombay	...	...	...	...	80	37	...	...	...	...	80	37
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	8	37	149	...	...	...	1,159*	430	...	1,159	37	149
N.-W. P. & O. ...	2	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	54	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	389	147
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	...	59	...	...	330*	147	...	...	9	...
Berar	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	7
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	198	7	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Mysore	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	10	91	149	480	57		1,489	577	10	2,060		783

Not available.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT;

Simla, the 27th July 1892.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of May 1892, and from 1st January 1892 to 31st May 1892, periods of the years 1890 and 1891.

Total from January 1st, including total of month.													Articles, and whence exported.
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.				
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20.	21	22	23	24	25		26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
...	...	...	4,849	3,906	42	...	...	...	4,849	3,906	42		COTTON, RAW—
7	6	...	32,63,623	28,75,822	30,64,589	...	...	...	32,63,630	28,75,828	30,64,589		Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,35,937*	2,14,719*	1,65,973	2,35,937	2,14,719	1,65,973		Bombay.
51,637	23,366	51,854	...	10	...	...	...	...	51,637	23,376	51,854		Sind.
4,29,969	2,04,830	1,62,744	3,32,233	3,90,679	1,33,262	126	1	...	7,62,328	5,95,510	2,96,006		Bengal.
66,952	14,007	237	90,602	61,619	927	1,03,616*	46,576*	11,171	2,61,170	1,22,202	12,335		N.-W. P. & O.
1	4,656	11,051	68,332	97,671	62,301	...	...	...	68,333	1,02,327	73,352		Punjab.
...	4,345	9,908	15,22,396	14,64,636	13,79,417	...	...	...	15,22,396	14,68,981	13,89,325		Cent. Provs.
18,142	2,361	13,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,142	2,361	13,850		Berar.
89,254	28,887	8,939	7,45,621	8,88,863	5,23,248	...	...	...	8,34,875	9,17,755	5,32,187		Assam.
...	...	...	7,925	7,832	9,029	...	...	...	7,925	7,932	9,029		Raj & C. I.
...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...		Nizam's Terry.
													Mysore.
6,55,962	2,82,458	2,59,183	60,35,604	57,91,043	51,72,815	3,39,679	2,61,296	1,77,144	70,31,245	63,34,797	56,09,142		TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		WHEAT—
...	...	...	6,49,184	17,46,376	8,03,078	...	...	...	6,49,184	17,46,376	8,03,078		Madras.
...	...	...	...	21	1	6,41,482*	9,77,702*	6,55,907	6,41,482	8,77,702	6,55,907		Bombay.
7,65,410	9,43,440	6,89,006	72,247	23	...	...	...	...	7,65,431	9,43,463	6,89,007		Sind.
7,39,208	20,22,780	32,83,567	8,80,571	2,22,308	18,68,425	...	1,705	1,353	8,02,455	29,05,056	51,53,345		Bengal.
17,316	95,946	50,954	1,11,429	5,63,520	5,63,520	13,88,103*	12,85,863*	25,36,827	15,16,848	16,04,117	31,51,301		N.-W. P. & O.
45,781	57,846	8,081	28,19,359	2,22,308	34,33,104	...	...	...	28,65,140	51,69,145	34,41,185		Punjab.
...	735	...	1,67,466	51,11,299	3,27,004	...	...	...	1,67,466	4,20,582	3,27,004		Cent. Provs.
...	367	278	...	4,19,847	...	...	...	...	...	367	278		Berar.
...	310	8,253	5,40,372	6,30,346	8,40,016	...	...	...	5,40,372	6,30,662	8,48,269		Assam.
...	...	...	...	2,905	2	...	...	...	...	2,905	2		Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nizam's Terry.
													Mysore.
15,58,715	31,21,430	40,40,139	43,60,078	90,13,675	78,35,150	20,29,585	21,65,270	31,94,087	79,48,378	1,43,00,375	1,50,69,376		TOTAL.
...	...	...	5,251	1,454	...	...	...	...	5,251	1,454	...		LINSEED—
...	...	488	4,37,063	8,52,300	8,07,252	...	...	...	4,37,063	8,52,300	8,07,740		Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7		Bombay.
...	...	...	...	1,161	18	...	...	...	18,06,453	17,80,173	13,00,888		Sind.
18,06,453	17,79,012	13,09,870	...	2,02,487	89,017	191	...	...	4,69,442	15,07,787	17,89,558		Bengal.
4,39,340	13,05,300	17,00,541	29,911	...	598	402*	...	60	402	...	2,135		N.-W. P. & O.
...	...	1,477	...	13,68,129	9,28,161	...	...	...	7,76,702	14,25,531	11,72,241		Punjab.
31,077	57,402	2,44,080	7,45,625	9,09,417	9,33,502	...	...	...	3,08,199	9,09,417	9,33,971		Cent. Provs.
...	...	463	3,08,199	...	...	...	...	...	49,463	8,789	17,116		Berar.
40,463	8,789	17,156	...	7,60,242	7,63,252	...	...	...	4,69,810	8,90,870	9,34,937		Assam.
78,972	1,30,628	1,69,685	3,90,838	2,75,832	3,85,728	...	...	...	2,75,832	5,03,135	3,85,728		Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	2,75,832	5,03,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Mysore.
24,05,305	32,81,131	34,43,766	21,92,719	45,98,325	39,69,528	593	...	67	45,98,617	78,79,456	73,53,361		TOTAL.
...	...	...		135	276				...	135	276		INDIGO—
...	...	...		197	411		...	...	...	197	411		Madras.
...	...	...		...	...		1,679*	2,282	1,679	2,282			Bombay.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	7,139	7,599			Sind.
7,139	1,918	7,599		...	39		...	...	1,242	1,918	7,599		Bengal.
1,242	1,743	3,864		65	5		605*	1,989	...	1,743	3,903		N.-W. P. & O.
...	1,051	...		9	...		...	...	...	1,721	1,994		Punjab.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	9	...		Cent. Provs.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...		Berar.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...		Assam.
...	...	...		211	556		...	...	...	211	556		Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...		30	1		...	...	...	30	1		Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...		Mysore.
8,381	4,712	11,463	...	647	1,288	...	2,284	4,271	8,381	7,643	17,022		TOTAL.

Not available.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 18 and 21 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports during April and May 1891 only, the figures from January to March 1891 not being available.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RECORDED UNDER THE HEAD "IRRIGATION WORKS" IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR 1890-91.

No. 177-I., dated Simla, the 26th July, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Note by R. G. MACDONALD, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Irrigation Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1890-91.

RESOLUTION.—In Resolution No. 96 A. G., dated 20th April 1892, the Government of India reviewed the note submitted by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the accounts for 1890-91. The note now submitted deals in corresponding detail with the Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation and Navigation Works for the same period.

2. This exhibition of the financial results of Irrigation and Navigation Works, now brought together in a comprehensive form for the first time, is of great interest and value, and exhibits clearly the very remunerative character of the outlay on such works. In reviewing the figures submitted by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, the Government of India takes the opportunity of stating in a brief and general form (1) the classification of the works for purposes of account; (2) the sources from which funds are provided for their construction and maintenance, and the manner in which the revenue derived from them is accounted for; and (3) the classes into which the works to which the figures relate may be roughly divided from a professional aspect.

3. For purposes of account, Irrigation and Navigation Works are divided into two main classes, Major and Minor.

Major Works again are sub-divided into—

(*a*) Productive Works, which term is applied to projects that are estimated within 10 years after completion to yield a return of at least 4 per cent. on the sum-at-charge, *i.e.*, the direct and indirect capital outlay *plus* the accumulated arrears of simple interest.

(*b*) Protective Works, which do not necessarily fulfil the above conditon, but are undertaken in order to protect certain tracts from famine.

Minor Works of Irrigation and Navigation are again sub-divided into:—

(*a*) Those for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.

(*b*) Those for which only Revenue accounts are kept.

(*c*) Those for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.

Agricultural Works, which term is applied chiefly to river embankments, are included among Minor Works, and are sub-divided in the same manner.

4. Funds for capital outlay on Major Works are at present provided in all cases from Imperial resources.

In the case of Productive Works, the capital outlay is principally from borrowed money, out of the 350 lakhs which may be spent annually on Railways and Canals not charged to Revenue, of which, however, only 55 lakhs has for the last few years been allotted to Irrigation. These 55 lakhs are supplemented by grants from Imperial Revenues out of the 150 lakhs set aside annually for Famine Protection and Insurance. The revenue outlay on these works is also Imperial, except in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, where it is Provincial.

For Protective Works the capital outlay also comes out of the provision for Famine Protection and Insurance, the charges on Revenue account being also Imperial.

In the case of Minor Works, the capital outlay is from Imperial Revenues in Rajputana, Baluchistan, Upper Burma, Bombay (except the Gokak Storage Works), and the Punjab. In Lower Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Madras it is Provincial. The revenue outlay follows the same division.

5. Receipts on Revenue account are of two kinds—Direct and Indirect.

Direct receipts consist principally of the occupier's or water-rate levied on irrigated lands and of the owner's rates on the same land, the assessments being made as a rule by the Public Works Department, but the receipts realised in the Revenue Department. They also include realisations on account of the sale of water for sundry purposes, for the water-supply of towns, from plantations and other canal produce, and for water-power, navigation receipts, rents of buildings, fines and miscellaneous, which are all realised in the Public Works Department. Direct receipts are credited to Imperial or Provincial in the same way as the revenue outlay is debited.

Indirect receipts are realised in the Revenue Department, and consist of the share of the enhanced land revenue due to Irrigation, or, in other words, a portion of the increased land assessment that is levied on land brought under the command of an irrigation work. In the case of all Major Works, these receipts are credited to the works in the Finance and Revenue accounts. In some provinces however, and notably in Madras, the water-rates, though separately assessed, are collected with the land revenue, and, in the case of those works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, are also credited as indirect revenue in the Finance and Revenue accounts.

In the case, however, of all Minor Works, no credit is afforded on account of these indirect receipts, which are included in the general land revenue. This is a fact that must be borne in mind in connection with these works, especially those for which Capital accounts are not kept, for which the figures are given in paragraph 39 of the Accountant General's note. These latter works, though individually small, are collectively of very great importance, irrigating a large area and bringing in a considerable revenue. The agricultural prosperity of those portions of the country which are not under the command of the major systems mainly depends on these works.

Indirect receipts are credited to Imperial in all cases, a proportion of the total land revenue which includes these receipts being assigned as the Provincial share under the contract system.

6. From a professional aspect, Irrigation and Navigation Works may be roughly divided as follows:—

(*a*) Perennial canals and channels.
(*b*) Inundation canals and channels.
(*c*) Reservoirs and tanks.
(*d*) Tidal canals.

Tidal canals are naturally for purposes of navigation only. The larger perennial canals combine navigation with irrigation in many cases.

7. A perennial canal is provided, as a rule, with a weir across the river at the canal head, by means of which the level of the river is artificially raised, affording a supply of water to the canal at all seasons. The principal exception to this rule is the Upper Ganges Canal in the North-Western Provinces, where head-works of a temporary nature, which are repaired after the flood season, are found to be sufficient and more economical. The canal itself is provided with head-sluices to regulate the supply entering it.

Perennial canals may be divided into two classes, deltaic and non-deltaic. In deltaic tracts the bed of the river is only slightly below the level of the surrounding country, and its tendency is constantly to rise. Water taken off from a deltaic river by means of a weir is therefore at a higher level than the immediately adjacent cultivation, and can be distributed by gravitation (lift being rarely required) without the intervention of any great length of leading canal. There are six principal examples of this class of canal in India, *viz.*, the Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Penner, and Srivaikuntham systems in the Madras Presidency, and the Orissa system in Bengal. The fact of the bed of the river in these deltas being so nearly on the level of the adjacent ground renders the latter extremely liable to flooding, and such rivers have to be kept in control by long lengths of embankment.

Perennial canals that are non-deltaic derive their supply from a river at some upper point of its course, where the bed is well below the surface of the neighbouring country. Water taken into canals at such points has therefore to be carried considerable distances by means of leading channels before it can be distributed by gravitation, or even by the more expensive method of lift, over the surface of the ground. The best examples of this class of canal are in Northern India, *e.g.*, the Sirhind, Chenab, and Western Jumna Canals in the Punjab, and the Upper and Lower Ganges and the Agra and Eastern Jumna Canals in the North-Western Provinces.

8. The sphere of operation of an inundation canal lies in the broad alluvial valleys formed by the larger rivers, which extend for many miles on either side of the existing channels of the rivers, and indicate the limits within which the rivers have at some time wandered. An inundation canal consists of a channel with an open head through which the supply is taken when the river is in flood, a regulator being in some cases provided to moderate the supply during the highest floods: the bed of the canal generally starts at the level of the low supply surface of the river. Inundation canals are cheaper to construct than perennial canals, the cost of head-works being saved. But they are more expensive to maintain owing to the rapid deposit of silt. They are also open to the objection that the supply of water diminishes rapidly as the river falls; and it may thus happen that the supply is insufficient to bring to maturity crops for which water was taken when the canal was running full, while in the rabi or cold-weather season there is little or no supply in the canal. The best examples of inundation canals are the Upper Sutlej, the Lower Sutlej and Chenab, the Muzaffargarh, and Indus Canals in the Punjab and the Indus Canals in Sind.

9. The most important tanks and reservoirs are in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and in Rajputana. Many of them were in existence before the country came under British rule, but have since been systematically improved and maintained. It is estimated that in the Madras Presidency alone there are not less than 30,000 irrigation tanks.

Some important works of this class have been undertaken under the auspices of the British Government. Among these may be mentioned the reservoir supplying the Mutha Canal and the Bhatghar reservoir supplying the Nira Canal in the Bombay Presidency and the Periyar reservoir now under construction in Madras.

10. Only one tidal canal is included among the Major Works, *viz.*, the Hidgellee Tidal Canal in Bengal. But irrigation is combined with navigation on the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals in Bengal; on the Upper and Lower Ganges and Agra Canals in the North-Western Provinces; on the Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals in the Punjab; and on the Godavari, Kistna, and Karnul Canals in Madras.

Among Minor Works, the Calcutta and Eastern and the Orissa Coast Canals in Bengal and the Buckingham Canal in Madras are for navigation only.

11. The following figures exhibit the direct capital outlay, the gross revenue receipts and expenditure, the net revenue, and the irrigated area for all the purely irrigation works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept:—

Class of work.	Number of works.	Direct Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.	Irrigated area.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.
IRRIGATION.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Acres.	
I.—Major Works—							
(*a*) Productive.	35	25,465,011	1,985,041	760,493	1,224,548	7,025,621	4·81
Add—On account of old Irrigation in Madras.	...	...	289,700	34,882	254,818	...	...
Total Productive ...	35	25,465,011	2,274,741	795,375	1,479,366	7,025,621	5·80
(*b*) Protective ...	8	1,660,527	38,046	24,893	13,153	146,847	0·79
II.—Minor Works—							
(*a*) Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.	69	2,607,739	425,063	222,919	202,144	2,102,634	7·75
GRAND TOTAL ...	112	29,733,277	2,737,850	1,043,187	1,694,663	9,275,102	5·69

12. These figures are very instructive. On Productive Works the direct capital outlay to the end of 1890-91 has amounted to Rx. 25,465,011, upon which a net return of 4·81 per cent. is derived, without taking into account the old irrigation in Madras. This old irrigation represents the area included in the present systems that was watered before the existing works were undertaken by the British Government, and for purposes of account the receipts and charges relating to this old irrigation are excluded. The area in question is, however, now watered by the new canals; and it is certain that but for these the supply to it would be most precarious. In dealing, therefore, with the returns due to irrigation in a general form, the figures relating to this area may legitimately be included. Including these figures, the average return from all Productive Works amounts to 5·8 per cent..

It will be understood, however, that these aggregate results include the figures relating to projects, such as the Chenab Canal in the Punjab and the Sangam and Periyar projects in Madras, which were still in various stages of construction during the year under review. The capital outlay on these projects is, of course, unproductive until the works are complete, and the general average of return is reduced in corresponding ratio. The same remark applies to the large addition which has of late years been made to the capital outlay of the Lower Ganges Canal in the North-Western Provinces on account of the new aqueduct over the Kali Nadi at Nadrai, as it will take time before the irrigation can recover from the check caused by the failure of the original aqueduct.

13. The figures in the statement also include those relating to the Orissa project in Bengal and the Karnul Canal in Madras. These two works were first undertaken by companies under a 5 per cent. guarantee from Government, but being entirely unproductive the companies were bought out. The capital outlay on these two projects has amounted to Rx. 4,585,919, on which large outlay there is less than no return, the working expenses during the year under review having exceeded the receipts by Rx. 12,707.

On the other hand, the returns from some of the works are extraordinarily good. Out of 35 irrigation works classed as Productive, 15 yield over 4 per cent. on their capital outlay, ranging from 40·29 per cent. in the case of the Cauvery system in Madras to 4·5 per cent. in the case of the Agra Canal in the North-Western Provinces.

On the whole, the returns from the systems which really fulfil the condition of being productive are more than sufficient to cover the deficits on the systems which, though classed as Productive, do not attain to the necessary

standard. The aggregate profit to the State to the end of 1890-91 on account of the former, after paying 4 per cent. interest on the capital outlay, amounts to Rx. 10,735,022, whereas the deficit on account of the latter, including the accumulated arrears of simple interest, amounts to Rx. 6,620,520. The net profit therefore amounts to Rx. 4,114,502.

14. From Protective Works the return is as yet but small, 0·79 per cent. in the aggregate; but the policy which dictated these works, and which was the outcome of the report of the Famine Commission in 1880, did not contemplate a productive expenditure. The Swat River Canal in the Punjab is, however, an exception, having yielded a return of 4·25 per cent. during the year under review. Moreover, some of the works of this class are incomplete, and one, the Rushikulya Canal in Madras, is not yet in operation.

15. From Minor Irrigation Works the aggregate net revenue during 1890-91 is equivalent to a return of 7·75 per cent. on a capital outlay of Rx. 2,607,739. The most remunerative of the Minor Works are those in Sind, which yielded a return of 24·97 per cent. One of these works, the Ghar Canal gave a return of 102 per cent. The extreme productiveness of these works in Sind is due to the fact that they are mainly inundation canals, upon which the capital outlay is comparatively small.

The Irrawaddy embankments in Lower Burma, which are classed as agricultural works, are also very remunerative, the net return amounting to Rx. 50,244 on a capital outlay of Rx. 305,892, or 16·42 per cent. These embankments protect the surrounding country from the overflow of the river. The embankment of the Ma-ubin island is one of the best examples, and has saved from flooding a large area of land previously uncultivated. The protected land was eagerly taken up, a reduced assessment being charged for the first three or four years, and it now brings in a large revenue.

16. Taking together all the purely Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, and including the figures relating to old irrigation in Madras, the net revenue is equivalent to a return of 5·69 per cent. on the capital outlay: excluding those figures, the return is 4·84 per cent.

17. The area irrigated by the Major and Minor Works during 1890-91 amounted to 9,275,102 acres, or 14,492 square miles. The following figures show the growth of irrigation and revenue in the case of the works classed as Major during a period of five years:—

Year.		Area irrigated in acres.	Gross Revenue in Rx.
1886-87	...	5,292,733	1,813,185
1887-88	...	5,806,043	1,852,298
1888-89	...	6,583,548	2,045,825
1889-90	...	7,047,553	2,137,441
1890-91	...	7,172,468	2,312,787

18. The estimated value of the crops grown under the Major and Minor Works in 1890-91, excluding those in Sind, for which figures are not available, was Rx. 24,554,110, from an area of 7,984,275 acres, giving a value of about Rx. 3·per acre. The estimated value of the produce for one year is thus nearly equal to the whole of the direct capital outlay incurred on the works.

The incidence of assessment in the case of the Major Works is given in paragraph 25 of the Accountant General's note for the different provinces. It averages Rx. 0·31 per acre.

For the Minor Works the incidence of assessment is given in paragraph 37, but the figures require explanation. In the case of Bengal, the rate of revenue per acre works out to Rx. 0·98; but the figures relate to one work only, the Sarun Canal, which is not primarily an irrigation work at all. The water from this canal is used principally for indigo manufacture, a special rate of Rs. 2 per maund being charged. The acreage figures for Rajputana include also much land which is not irrigated directly from the tanks, but from wells in the vicinity which are benefited by percolation from the tanks.

19. The principal crops irrigated in 1890-91 are shown in the following statement:—

Provinces.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jowar (Sorghum vulgare).	Bajra (Panicillaria spicata).	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Barley.	Indigo.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bombay (including Sind)	640,070	192,919	412,632	412,169	6,769	86,468	...	...
Punjab	199,901	1,011,127	160,232	102,891	77,207	273,300	...	...
Bengal	469,311	14,951	...	...	18,190	...	9,314	...
Madras	2,470,341	...	...	51,032	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	167,868	736,297	...	...	198,577	69,887	107,352	224,663
TOTAL	3,947,491	1,955,294	572,864	566,092	300,743	429,655	116,666	224,663

20. The following figures exhibit for the different provinces the percentage on the gross revenue of the cost of the revenue management (which includes collection charges), and of the ordinary up-keep of the Major Works :—

Province.	Revenue management—per cent.	Up-keep per cent.	Total per cent.
Madras	10·3	12·3	22·6
Punjab	13·0	22·0	35·0
Bombay	11·5	24·2	35·7
North-Western Provinces ...	14·3	25·0	39·3
Bengal	33·2	67·1	100·3

The following figures show the total cost of working per acre irrigated in the case of the Major Works :—

	Rx.
Madras	0·08
Bombay	0·08
Punjab	0·11
North-Western Provinces	0·14
Bengal	0·25

Madras occupies the first position in both cases, but the economy in working is partly due to the fact that in Madras the water is not distributed with the same minuteness and precision as in Northern India. The minor distribution is left largely in the hands of the cultivators instead of being at the charge of the officers of the Public Works Department.

21. The figures in the preceding paragraphs relate only to irrigation works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept; but it has been explained in paragraph 5 that there is a large class of works for which only Revenue accounts, or neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, and that in the case of these works the share of the land revenue due to irrigation is not separated in the Finance and Revenue accounts, and they therefore get credit only for the direct receipts realised in the Public Works Department. The correct figures for these works not being available, there is no alternative but to exclude them from a general statement of the irrigation operations in India.

It has been said, however, that collectively these works are of very great importance, and in support of this it will suffice to mention that the Muzaffargarh Canals in the Punjab, for which only Revenue accounts are kept, irrigated in 1890-91 no less than 292,878 acres, yielding an irrigation revenue of Rx. 25,766; and that in Sind similar works irrigated 824,844 acres with a gross revenue of Rx. 203,315. In Madras the works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept irrigated during 1890-91 an area of first crop of 2,061,891 acres, and of second crop of 684,518 acres, yielding an estimated irrigation revenue of Rx. 635,325. The direct revenue outlay on these works in Madras, including collection charges, amounted to Rx. 159,376, in addition to which there was an outlay of Rx. 66,904 on the Tank Restoration scheme, which has for its object the systematic repair of all the old tanks and channels.

22. The figures for all these works for which Capital accounts are not kept, so far as they are given in the Finance and Revenue accounts, are entered in the statement in paragraph 39 of the Accountant General's note. These figures include agricultural works.

23. The following statement gives some details regarding the hydraulic duty obtained on the principal canals in each province. The figures are taken from Statement I. E. in the Irrigation Revenue Reports.

Provinces.	CANALS.	Length of main canal (miles).	Maximum discharge at head of canals (cubic feet per second).	AVERAGE DISCHARGE AT HEAD OF CANALS (CUBIC FEET PER SECOND). Kharif.	Rabi.	AREA IRRIGATED (ACRES). Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Flow.	Lift.	AREA IRRIGATED PER CUBIC FOOT PER SECOND OF AVERAGE DISCHARGE AT HEAD (ACRES). Kharif.	Rabi.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BOMBAY.	1. Nira ...	100	436	144	165	8,920	7,993	16,913	16,877	36	62 (273)	48 (92)
	2. Mhasvad Tank	28	...	51	64	4,081	3,025	7,106	7,031	75	80 (214)	47 (90)
	3. Mutha	88	...	130	139	7,736	3,465	11,201	11,133	68	58 (273)	25 (92)
	4. Krishna	35	66	54	83	1,735	2,214	3,950	3,330	620	32 (273)	25 (92)
PUNJAB.	5. Swat River	22	737	387	471	34,507	55,368	88,875	88,875	...	55 (166)	120 (80)
	6. Western Jumna	84	3,334	2,281	2,277	190,155	189,320	378,505	377,339	21,166	87 (167)	83 (156)
	7. Bari Doab	30	4,802	3,648	2,357	220,903	314,142	535,045	484,007	51,038	61 (171)	132 (127)
	8. Sirhind	39	4,542	3,568	2,978	146,541	453,621	600,162	598,240	1,922	58 (165)	152 (179)
	9. Upper Sutlej Inundation	319	1,973 (winter year) 4,564			68,327	69,534	137,861	126,663	11,288	70 (whole year) 48	(142) (132)
	10. Indus Inundation ...	713	6,344	...		154,535	61,755	216,280	197,107	21,173		
	11. Muzaffargarh Inundation	817	...	Not recorded		132,750	160,128	292,878	280,879	11,999	Not recorded	
BEN-GAL.	12. Orissa	145	5,058	2,237	491	175,049	4,350	180,293	173,976	6,317	79	9
	13. Sone	218	5,055	2,094	1,869	250,457	30,557	281,041	271,620	9,394	74	32
MADRAS.	14. Godavari	306	10,943	6,867	5,550	627,240	49,331	676,571	662,396	14,175	95	8
	15. Kistna	335	7,682	3,686	...	453,686	39	453,725	434,926	3,799	124	...
	16. Pennet	28	1,688	483	216	60,945	1,850	62,795	61,598	797	126	9
	17. Sangam	9	4,375	743	205	62,903	3,483	66,386	65,332	1,054	85	17
	18. Cauvery	844	Natural river.	12,097	81	871,517	97,574	969,091	908,976	60,115	72	...
N.-W. PROVINCES.	19. Upper Ganges	213	6,779	4,046	3,914	319,629	503,023	821,652	682,353	139,039	73 (122)	128 (165)
	20. Lower Ganges	62	5,100	2,726	3,565	170,039	472,603	642,632	395,623	247,009	62 (138)	133 (161)
	21. Agra	100	1,500	715	1,085	54,957	99,161	154,118	134,293	19,825	74 (69)	91 (163)
	22. Eastern Jumna	129	2,348	980	898	103,679	127,743	231,422	190,497	40,925	112 (158)	142 (164)
SIND.	23. Desert	...	...	2,118	...	114,796	...	...	94,976	19,820	54	...
	24. Begari	...	...	3,146	...	147,068	...	...	117,588	30,450	47	...
	25. Ghar	...	...	5,817	...	179,067	...	...	176,524	3,443	33	...
	26. Fuleli	...	...	8,737	...	285,210	...	...	180,223	105,987	33	...

N.B.—The figures in brackets in columns 12 and 13 denote the number of days on which the irrigating duty is calculated.

The results brought out exhibit wide divergences, which may be attributed in part to the canal discharges not being very accurately observed in some cases.

24. Reference has been made so far only to Irrigation Works, or to those in which navigation is combined with irrigation. The Navigation Works proper will now be briefly referred to.

The following statement gives for these works the same particulars as were given in paragraph 11 for the Irrigation Works:

Class of Works.	Number of works.	Direct Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
NAVIGATION.						
I.—Major Works—						
(*a*) Productive ...	1	199,779	2,804	5,197	—2,393	...
II.—Minor Works ...	7	1,687,254	68,060	50,194	17,866	1·06
TOTAL ...	8	1,887,033	70,864	55,391	15,473	0·82

These Navigation Works are not directly remunerative, but they must have largely benefited the parts of the country which they serve. In the case of one only, the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, do the revenue receipts exceed the working expenses. The largest capital outlay has been incurred on the Buckingham Canal in Madras, which was undertaken primarily as a protective work after the famine of 1877-78 in order to connect the Godavari and Kistna Deltas with the southern districts of the province. It is now being completed from Provincial Funds. The capital outlay on it to the end of 1890-91 amounted to Rx. 723,717, and there was a deficit of Rx. 2,577 in the Revenue account. The other navigation works are also Provincial, except the Hidgellee Tidal Canal in Bengal, in which case the funds for its completion are advanced by the Supreme Government on a Provincial guarantee of 4 per cent.

25. The following figures furnish some particulars of the navigation operations on all the canals, including those on which navigation is combined with irrigation:

PROVINCES.	Length of canal open for navigation.	Ton mileage.	Estimated value of cargoes.	Estimated value of rafts.	Number of passengers carried.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Miles.	*Millions.*	*Thousands of Rx.*	*Thousands of Rx.*	
Punjab	432	2·481	140	126	6,448
Bengal	641	51·941	9,611	66	505,396
Madras	1,232	44·166	6,561	130	519,928
North-Western Provinces	535	7·665	228	20	487
TOTAL ...	1,840	106·253	16,540	342	1,032,259

26. The following statement gives details regarding important irrigation projects that have already been submitted to the Government of India, but upon which work has not been begun:

Name of project.	Amount of estimate (direct outlay).	Ultimate area to be irrigated.	Ultimate estimated revenue after completion.	Percentage of net revenue on direct Capital outlay.
Sanctioned projects.	*Rx.*	*Acres.*	*Rx.*	
Jhelum Canal	1,202,407	423,360	98,794	8·21
Kalingaroyen Channel	82,500	23,000	5,500	6·67
Chenab Canal extension	1,512,891	700,000	273,366	18·07
Project under preparation.				
Lower Ganges Canal—Cawnpore Branch extension	327,000	144,900	38,000	11·62
TOTAL ..	3,124,798	1,291,260	415,660	13·30

All these projects come under the head of Major Works, (*a*) Productive. The Chenab Canal extension project has just been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and will take precedence of the Jhelum Canal, also in the Punjab, which had been sanctioned in 1888, funds for both projects not being available out of the annual allotment for irrigation.

The Kalingaroyen channel in Madras has also been sanctioned, but the commencement of work on it has been deferred for the same reason.

The Lower Ganges Canal extension project has been submitted to the Government of India by the North-Western Provinces Government, but has been returned for revision.

27. In addition to the above, a large and profitable outlay is contemplated on works in Upper Burma, where scientific irrigation is still in its infancy. The Government of India is also awaiting the receipt of proposals from the Bombay Government for the improvement and extension of irrigation in Sind, upon which subject a Committee assembled in the early part of the current year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note by the Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted on the margin for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural and Finance Departments, and that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Document accompanying.

Note by the Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, dated 30th April 1892.

Accompaniment to Public Works Department No. 177 I. of 1892.

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation Works in India for 1890-91.

The figures in the accounts submitted herewith are based on the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India, and those in this note upon the Administrative accounts of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, the Revenue reports of Irrigation Works, and the annual statement of the financial results of irrigation operations in India prepared for submission to the Secretary of State for India.

2. The irrigation works in India are divided into two main classes, *viz.*, Major Works and Minor Works.

Major Works are subdivided into—

(*a*) Productive Works, the capital of which has been provided from borrowed money; and

(*b*) Protective Works, the capital of which has been provided out of the general revenues of India.

Minor Works are subdivided into—

(*a*) Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept; and

(*b*) Works for which Capital accounts are not kept.

3. Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for all Major Irrigation Works. There are 44 projects falling under this category—*vide* statement given in paragraph 11 below.

Of these, 36 were sanctioned as works expected to be remunerative, *i.e.*, to pay the cost of up-keep and interest on the Capital outlay. They were or are being constructed from funds provided outside the general revenues. The remaining eight projects * were sanctioned as works of protection against famine, and the cost of their construction has been or is being paid for out of the annual grants for Famine Insurance.

* *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*—
1. Betwa Canal.
Punjab—
2. Swat River Canal.
Madras—
3. Rushikulya Project.
Bombay-Deccan and Gujarat—
4. Nira Canal.
5. Mhaswad Tank.
6. Chankapur Tank.
7. Maladevi Tank.
8. † Gokak Canal, 1st section.

† Now classed as a minor work and combined with Gokak Storage Works.

4. The works classed as Minor Irrigation Works are numerous. Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for 76 projects falling under this category; for the others one account only of receipts and charges for each work or group of works is kept.

5. The general results of works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept are as follows:

	Major Works. *Rx.*	Minor Works. *Rx.*	Total. *Rx.*
Capital outlay—			
During 1890-91 ...	578,876	69,865	648,741
To end of 1890-91 ...	27,325,317	4,294,993	31,620,310
Revenue Account, 1890-91—			
Gross Revenue ...	2,025,891	493,123	2,519,014
Maintenance and working...	790,583	273,113	1,063,696
Net Revenue	1,235,308	220,010	1,455,318
Interest	1,081,435		
Net profit ...	153,873		
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital outlay to end of the year ...	4·52	5·12	4·60

6. The above results show that during 1890-91 the Minor Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept proved to be more remunerative than Major Works.

This is principally due to the fact that the Capital outlay on Major Works includes outlay on projects which are now under construction, and which are not yet earning revenue. Some projects also which have been recently opened for irrigation are not yet earning the full amount of revenue expected from them owing to the distributaries and minor channels not having been completed.

Of the 44 Major Works rather more than half were in an unfinished state at the end of 1890-91, whereas most of the Minor Works (except in Bombay) were completed and were earning the full revenue expected of them.

7. The receipts and charges of the year 1890-91 on Revenue account, exclusive of outlay on construction of Minor Works (classed in Financial accounts as expenditure against Revenue), are detailed in the following statement by funds and provinces.

1890-91.

	Imperial.				Provincial.				Local.				Total.			
	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Net profit.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
MAJOR WORKS.																	
Productive.																	
Irrigation.																	
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	131,110	129,171	1,939	...	...	...	...	131,110	129,171	1,939	231,026	—229,087
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	110,697	...	110,697	... — 738	111,435	533,473	245,787	287,686	...	...	...	...	644,170	245,787	398,383	271,255	127,128
Punjab	557,997	193,969	364,028	220,588	143,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	557,997	193,969	364,028	220,588	143,440
Madras	539,937	159,247	379,690	206,714	172,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539,937	159,247	379,690	206,714	173,076
Bombay	121,727	41,319	80,408	73,234	7,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121,727	41,319	80,408	73,234	7,174
Total ...s	1,330,458	385,535	934,923	499,798	435,125	664,583	374,958	289,625	...	...	...	...	1,985,041	760,493	1,224,548	1,008,817	215,731
Navigation.																	
Bengal	...	...	...	512	—512	3,804	5,197	—2,393	...	...	...	...	3,804	5,197	—2,393	7,686	—10,079
Total Productive ...	1,330,458	385,535	934,923	500,310	434,613	667,387	380,155	287,232	...	...	...	...	1,987,845	765,690	1,222,155	1,016,503	205,652
Protective.																	
Irrigation.																	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	7,448	10,527	—3,079	15,834	—18,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,448	10,527	—3,079	15,834	—18,913
Punjab	25,048	10,247	14,801	13,842	959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,048	10,247	14,801	13,842	959
Madras	...	...	...	6,428	—6,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,428	—6,428
Bombay	5,550	4,119	1,431	28,828	—27,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,550	4,119	1,431	28,828	—27,397
Total Protective ...	38,046	24,893	13,153	64,932	—51,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,046	24,893	13,153	64,932	—51,779
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS ...	1,368,504	410,428	948,076	565,242	382,834	667,387	380,155	287,232	...	...	...	...	2,025,891	790,583	1,235,308	1,081,435	153,873
MINOR WORKS.																	
Irrigation.																	
Baluchistan	12,474	5,813	6,661	...	6,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,474	5,813	6,661	...	6,661
Lower Burma	1,621	2,137	—516	...	—516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,621	2,137	—516	...	—516
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	70,176	19,933	50,244	...	...	...	...	70,176	19,933	50,244	...	50,244
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,698	3,741	—43	...	...	...	...	3,698	3,741	—43	...	—43
Punjab	182,359	82,531	19,828	...	19,828	55,671	16,478	9,193	...	...	...	...	55,671	16,478	9,193	...	9,193
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	64,869	31,551	33,318	...	...	...	...	64,869	31,551	33,318	...	33,318
Bombay	143,154	59,924	83,230	...	83,230	1,041	422	619	...	...	...	...	144,195	60,346	83,849	...	83,849
Total ...	339,608	150,405	109,203	...	109,203	165,455	72,124	93,331	...	...	...	...	425,063	222,919	202,144	...	202,144
Navigation.																	
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	59,067	38,338	20,729	...	...	...	...	59,067	38,338	20,729	...	20,729
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	8,993	11,856	—2,863	...	...	...	...	8,993	11,856	—2,863	...	—2,863
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	68,060	50,194	17,866	...	...	...	...	68,060	50,194	17,866	...	17,866
TOTAL MINOR WORKS ...	339,608	150,405	109,203	...	109,203	233,515	122,318	111,197	...	...	...	...	493,123	273,113	220,010	...	220,010
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,708,112	560,833	1,057,279	565,242	492,037	900,902	502,473	398,429	...	...	...	...	2,519,014	1,063,696	1,455,318	1,081,435	373,883

8. From the above table it will be seen that after paying interest on borrowed money expended in the construction of Major Irrigation Works, the h ghest net profits are obtained from Madras. Next follow the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bombay. The loss on Major Irrigation Works in Bengal is explained in paragraph 18 below.

9. The most prominent feature in the above table, in addition to the financial results in each province, is the extent to which in the several provinces the Irrigation Works have been provincialized.

In Bengal the whole of the Major and Minor Works are Provincial. In Lower Burma there are no Major Works, but all Minor Works are Provincial. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh all works are Provincial, except the Betwa Canal, which is a protective irrigation work.

In the Punjab, Rajputana, and Baluchistan all works remain Imperial, as is the case also in Bombay, with the exception of one project, the Gokak Canal, 1st section, and Storage Works, which is Provincial.

In Madras the Minor Works are Provincial, but the Major Works still remain Imperial.

10. One result of provincializing the Minor Works in Madras, which was done with effect from the commencement of 1887-88, is that whereas in 1886-87, when the major portion of the grants had to be obtained from the Government of India, the amount available for this service was Rx. 299,380,* in 1890-91 the Provincial grant was Rx. 366,000 and the outlay Rx. 354,634.

	Rx.
* Imperial	252,830
Provincial	46,550
	299,380

Bombay and the Punjab are the only great provinces which have still come practically to no arrangement for the acceptance of provincial responsibility for their irrigation works.

Major Works.

11. The following statement shows in detail the financial results of individual Major Irrigation Works during and to the end of 1890-91.

Number of works.	MAJOR WORKS.	Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1890-91. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	REVENUE ACCOUNT TO END OF 1890-91. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
	PRODUCTIVE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
4	BENGAL.												
	Irrigation.												
	Orissa Canals	2,421,788	34,494	43,939	−9,445	96,208	−105,653	.....	368,084	631,473	−263,389	1,569,367	−1,832,756
	Midnapore Canal	824,424	23,699	19,904	3,795	33,049	−29,254	·46	392,843	370,966	21,877	607,914	−586,037
	Sone Project	2,552,800	72,917	65,328	7,589	101,769	−94,180	·30	952,514	773,962	178,552	1,556,282	−1,377,730
		5,799,012	131,110	129,171	1,939	231,026	−229,087	·03	1,713,441	1,776,401	−62,960	3,733,563	−3,796,523
	Navigation.												
	Hidgellee Tidal Canal...	199,779	2,804	5,197	−2,393	7,686	−10,079	.....	89,464	74,497	14,967	148,044	−133,077
	Total Bengal ...	5,998,791	133,914	134,368	−454	238,712	−239,166	.....	1,802,905	1,850,898	−47,993	3,881,607	−3,929,600
4	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.												
	Irrigation.												
	Ganges Canal	2,685,061	315,225	184,300	310,925	107,093	103,832	7·82	5,771,956	2,443,096	3,328,860	3,290,687	38,173
	Lower Ganges Canal	3,099,852	161,293	88,711	72,582	123,616	−51,034	2·34	2,802,447	1,167,878	1,634,569	1,790,228	−155,659
	Agra Canal	849,147	61,239	(a) 23,106	38,133	33,898	4,235	4·50	720,436	344,270	376,166	587,460	−211,294
	Eastern Jumna Canal	318,507	106,413	29,670	76,743	12,648	64,095	24·09	2,662,004	773,074	1,888,930	398,360	1,490,570
	Total N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	6,952,567	644,170	245,787	398,383	277,255	121,128	5·74	11,956,843	4,728,318	7,228,525	6,066,735	1,161,790
8	PUNJAB.												
	Irrigation.												
	Western Jumna Canal	1,062,456	162,051	55,412	106,639	42,381	64,258	10·03	5,481,629	1,539,793	3,941,836	820,303	3,121,533
	Ditto Sirsa Branch	59,915	.....	.....	.....	1,468	−1,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,738	−1,738
	Bari Doab Canal	1,580,393	193,320	56,308	137,012	63,159	73,853	8·67	3,305,000	1,341,990	1,963,010	1,712,863	250,147
	Sirhind Canal	2,213,442	168,426	58,503	109,923	89,066	20,857	4·96	537,536	266,945	270,591	1,110,803	−840,212
	Lower Sohag and Para Canal	66,522	6,391	7,410	−1,019	2,624	−3,643	.....	26,246	23,757	2,489	14,146	−11,657
	Chenab Canal	554,815	9,785	8,943	842	18,417	−17,575	·15	21,289	32,333	−11,044	64,684	−75,728
	Sidhnai Canal	90,560	18,024	7,393	10,631	3,439	7,192	11·74	73,163	28,456	44,707	17,574	27,133
	Jhelum Canal	868	.....	.....	.....	34	−34	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	−51
	Total Punjab ...	5,628,971	557,997	193,969	384,028	220,588	143,440	6·47	9,444,863	3,233,274	6,211,589	3,742,162	2,469,427
9	MADRAS.												
	Irrigation.												
	Godavari Delta System	1,084,282	227,699	66,810	160,889	43,352	117,537	14·84	5,070,729	1,501,015	3,569,714	1,041,591	2,528,123
	Kistna ,, ,, ...	930,874	181,260	47,328	133,932	36,293	97,639	14·38	2,711,924	857,680	1,854,244	660,687	1,193,557
	Penner Anicut ,, ...	163,225	14,235	3,437	10,798	6,512	4,286	6·61	263,713	40,098	223,615	143,369	80,246
	Cauvery Delta ,, ...	165,606	74,882	8,143	66,739	6,624	60,115	40·29	2,048,616	137,749	1,910,867	147,025	1,763,842
	Srivaikuntham Anicut System	135,103	5,740	2,980	2,760	5,404	−2,644	2·04	146,201	47,293	98,903	97,591	1,312
	Sangam Project	297,987	13,755	5,895	7,860	11,882	−4,022	2·63	54,085	24,310	29,775	73,904	−49,129
	Karnul Canal	2,164,131	11,926	15,188	−3,262	86,566	−89,828	.....	72,585	145,731	−73,146	736,298	−809,444
	Barur Tank	39,023	540	466	74	1,537	−1,463	·19	905	903	2	8,017	−8,015
	Periyar Project	266,610	.....	.....	.....	8,544	−8,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,296	−16,296
	Total Madras ...	5,246,841	530,037	150,247	(a) 379,790	206,714	173,076	7·24	10,363,758	2,754,784	7,613,974	2,929,778	4,684,196
	BOMBAY.												
4	SIND.												
	Irrigation.												
	Desert Canal	121,701	17,076	5,134	11,942	4,868	7,074	9·81	207,859	58,045	149,814	60,776	89,038
	Begari Canal	162,551	23,844	8,138	15,706	6,502	9,204	9·67	462,462	206,650	254,812	115,022	139,790
	Eastern Nara Works	513,065	45,579	13,858	31,721	20,364	11,357	6·18	621,720	272,179	349,541	389,072	−39,531
	Unharwah	33,184	4,573	1,572	3,001	1,327	1,674	9·05	29,093	9,705	19,388	7,830	11,558
	Total Sind ...	830,511	91,072	28,702	62,370	33,061	29,309	7·51	1,320,134	546,579	773,555	572,700	200,855

(a) Includes Rx. 32, pay of canal mohurrirs in the Gurgaon district paid by the Accountant General, Punjab. In the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India this amount has been shown under 43—Minor Works and Navigation against Punjab.

Number of works.	MAJOR WORKS.	Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1890-91. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	REVENUE ACCOUNT TO END OF 1890-91. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
7	DECCAN AND GUJARAT.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Irrigation.												
	Hathmati Canal	49,093	737	647	90	1,964	—1,874	·18	6,920	13,110	—6,190	35,520	—41,710
	Lakh Canal...	35,251	125	343	—218	1,406	—1,624	.....	2,586	10,099	—7,513	31,313	—38,826
	Kadva River Works	69,038	963	617	346	2,752	—2,406	·50	10,646	9,010	1,636	31,932	—30,296
	Krishna Canal	79,585	3,077	1,286	1,791	3,180	—1,389	2·06	43,232	36,296	6,936	75,110	—68,174
	Lower Panjhra River Works	43,347	1,514	850	664	1,733	—1,069	1·53	20,173	9,856	10,317	34,888	—24,571
	Ekruk Tank...	122,812	2,482	1,318	1,164	4,913	— 3,749	·95	17,582	29,877	—12,295	102,789	—115,084
	Mutha Canals	607,983	21,757	7,556	14,201	24,225	—10,024	2·33	221,473	92,368	129,105	415,687	—286,582
	Total Deccan and Gujarat ...	1,007,109	30,655	12,617	18,038	40,173	—22,135	1·78	322,612	200,616	121,996	727,239	—605,243
	TOTAL BOMBAY ...	1,837,620	121,727	41,319	80,408	73,234	7,174	4·37	1,642,746	747,193	895,553	1,299,939	—404,388
36	Total Productive ... Irrigation ...	25,465,011	1,985,041	760,493	1,224,548	1,008,817	215,731	4·81	35,126,651	13,230,972	21,836,679	17,772,177	4,114,502
	Total Productive ... Navigation ...	199,779	2,804	5,197	—2,393	7,686	— 10,079	.....	89,464	74,497	14,967	148,044	— 133,077
	Total Productive ... Total ...	25,664,790	1,987,845	765,690	1,222,155	1,016,503	205,652	4·76	35,216,115	13,314,469	21,901,646	17,920,221	3,981,425

(a) Excludes revenue due to old irrigation, which is as follows :—

	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Godavari Delta System	12,400	745	11,655
Kistna ,, ,, ...	7,100	426	6,674
Penner Anicut ,, ...	11,700	2,846	8,854
Cauvery Delta ,, ...	236,500	27,343	209,157
Srivaikuntham Anicut System	7,900	1,166	6,734
Sangam Project	13,900	2,344	11,556
Karnul Canal	.....	.....	.....
Berar Tank	200	12	188
TOTAL	289,700	34,882	254,818

Number of works.	MAJOR WORKS.	Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1890-91. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	REVENUE ACCOUNT TO END OF 1890-91. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
	PROTECTIVE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.												
	Irrigation.												
	Betwa Canal	396,507	7,448	10,527	—3,079	15,834	—18,913	.....	27,438	47,155	—19,717	119,703	—139,420
2	PUNJAB.												
	Irrigation.												
	Swat River Canal	347,589	25,048	10,247	14,801	13,842	959	4·25	85,715	44,155	41,560	127,266	—85,706
1	MADRAS.												
	Irrigation.												
	Rushikulya Project	183,427	.....	.....	.....	6,428	—6,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,828	—20,828
	BOMBAY.												
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT.												
	Irrigation.												
	Gokak Canal, 1st section	40,094	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,603	—1,603	.....	2,474	1,994	480	14,486	—14,006
	Mhaswad Tank	197,426	1,942	1,215	727	7,884	—7,157	·37	4,832	6,757	—1,925	65,248	—67,173
	Nira Canal	485,832	3,608	2,904	704	18,956	—18,252	·14	8,458	12,042	—3,584	134,409	—137,993
	Chankapur Tank	6,256	.....	.....	.....	249	—249	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,375	—2,375
	Maladevi Tank	3,396	.....	.....	.....	136	—136	.....	.....	.....	.....	851	—851
	Total Bombay ...	733,004	5,550	4,119	1,431	28,828	—27,397	·20	15,764	20,793	—5,029	217,369	—222,398
8	TOTAL PROTECTIVE ...	1,650,527	38,046	24,893	13,153	64,932	—51,779	·79	128,917	112,103	16,814	485,166	—468,352
44	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,325,317	2,025,891	790,583	1,235,308	1,081,435	153,873	4·52	35,345,032	13,426,572	21,918,460	18,405,387	3,513,073

(b) This is now classed as a minor work and combined with Gokak Storage Works.

NOTE. The figures of "Gross Revenue" and "Maintenance and Working" differ from those in the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India in the following respects :—

(1) In this statement, cash refunds of revenue are treated as reductions of revenue, whereas in the Finance and Revenue accounts they are added to working expenses ; and

(2) In this statement, the collection charges in the Civil Departments in Madras and Bombay are added to maintenance and working, whereas in the Finance and Revenue accounts they are deducted from the gross revenue.

12. It will be observed from the foregoing statement that taken collectively the Major Works fulfil the required conditions of productive public works, *i.e.*, they pay more than the interest on their Capital outlay, notwithstanding that, as stated above, rather more than half of these works were still incomplete at the end of 1890-91, and therefore were not earning the amount of revenue expected from them.

13. Taken collectively by provinces, the percentages of net revenue on the Capital outlay of Major Works is as follows for 1890-91 :

1.	Bombay—Sind	7·51
2.	Madras	7·01
3.	Punjab	6·34
4.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5·38
5.	Bombay-Deccan and Gujarat	1·11
6.	Bengal	*Nil.*
	TOTAL ...	4·52

14. The systems which in 1890-91 paid over 4 per cent. are arranged below in the order of the rate paid :

1.	Cauvery Delta System	40·29
2.	Eastern Jumna Canal	24·09
3.	Godavari Delta System	14·84
4.	Kistna Delta System	14·38
5.	Sidhnai Canal	11·74
6.	Western Jumna Canal	10·03
7.	Desert Canal	9·81
8.	Begari Canal	9·67
9.	Unharwah Canal	9·05
10.	Bari Doab Canal	8·67
11.	Ganges Canal	7·82
12.	Penner Anicut System	6·61
13.	Eastern Nara Works	6·18
14.	Sirhind Canal	4·96
15.	Agra Canal	4·50
16.	Swat River Canal	4·25

The Swat River Canal was sanctioned as a protective irrigation work, and it is satisfactory to find that it is paying more than 4 per cent. on its Capital outlay.

15. The systems that have up to the end of 1890-91 paid off the accumulative interest on their capital cost are arranged in the following order :

		Surplus. Rx.
1.	Western Jumna Canal	3,121,533
2.	Godavari Delta System	2,528,123
3.	Cauvery Delta System	1,763,842
4.	Eastern Jumna Canal	1,490,570
5.	Kistna Delta System	1,193,557
6.	Bari Doab Canal	250,147
7.	Begari Canal	139,790
8.	Desert Canal	89,038
9.	Penner Anicut System	80,246
10.	Ganges Canal	38,173
11.	Sidhnai Canal	27,133
12.	Unharwah Canal.	11,558
13.	Srivaikuntham Anicut	1,312
	This represents to end of 1890-91 a net profit to the State on these systems of	10,735,022
	The charge to the State on other Major Works is ...	7,221,949
	Leaving a net profit to date on all Major Works of ...	3,513,073

16. Excluding canals in Bengal and in the Deccan and Gujarat, the Betwa Canal in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Karnul Canal in Madras, all of which are unremunerative, and excluding also all works which have not yet been completed, or which have not yet commenced to yield revenue, the following statement shows to the end of each year for the last six years the net charge to the State on projects which eventually are expected to pay off the accumulated interest on their Capital cost :

	Date of completion.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.							
Lower Ganges Canal ...	1878	*—159,78*	*— 98.770*	*—25.424*	46,035	104,590	155,659
Agra Canal ...	1874	191,365	191,504	201,243	212,332	215,533	211,294
Punjab.							
Sirhind Canal ...	1891	693,841	764,636	815,945	845,115	861,070	840,212
Lower Sohag and Para Canal.	1891	2,043	3,329	6,060	7,953	8,015	11,657
Swat River Canal ...	1884-85	62,730	78,106	89,321	88,737	86,666	85,706
Madras.							
Sangam Project ...	1884-85	19,107	26,213	33,589	40,611	45,107	49,129
Barur Tank ...	1887	1,567	2,567	3,741	5,050	6,552	8,015
Bombay-Sind.							
Eastern Nara Works ...	...	79,360	80,115	75,345	67,227	50,889	39,531
TOTAL	...	890,035	1,047,700	1,199,820	1,313,060	1,378,422	1,401,203

17. The above shows that during the year 1890-91 the Agra, Sirhind, and Swat River Canals commenced to wipe off their debts, and that in the case of the Eastern Nara Works in Sind, the debt has been steadily decreasing since 1886-87, although these works are not yet entirely complete.

The increasing loss to the State on the Lower Ganges Canal is due to the destruction of the original Kalinadi aqueduct in 1884, and to the heavy expenditure incurred on the construction of a new aqueduct at Nadrai, now completed. It is therefore anticipated that the loss will gradually disappear.

The other works mentioned in above statement are not of great importance.

18. It is very doubtful whether the canals in Bengal will ever become remunerative. The non-productiveness of the Sone Canals is mainly due to the permanent settlement, owing to which the land revenue cannot be influenced by irrigation. They must be looked on as a protection against occasional drought and famine rather than a possible source of profit to Government. Taken collectively, the gross revenue of all the Major Works in Bengal during 1890-91 did not quite cover their maintenance and working.

The Orissa project, which consists of the Orissa, Midnapore, and Tidal Canals, was commenced by the East Indian Irrigation and Canal Company in November 1863, and by the end of 1865 water became available for irrigation. It was purchased by the Government of India in November 1868.

19. In Bombay (Deccan and Gujarat) almost all the works constructed out of funds "not charged to Revenue" (previously called Productive Public Works) were allowed to be commenced from borrowed money before the introduction of the rules laying down conditions which must be fulfilled before a work may be admitted to this category. As some of these works cannot pay the interest on the Capital outlay, and in some cases not even their up-keep and working expenses, the present Capital outlay upon them is being met from ordinary revenues.

The Karnul Canal in Madras was constructed under a five per cent. guarantee of interest by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company; and as in the Company's hands it failed to pay even its maintenance and working expenses, it was purchased by the Government of India in 1882. It does not promise to be ever a financial success, as the Capital outlay has been so heavy.

21. The sources of revenue from Major Works during 1890-91 are exhibited in the following statement in comparison with those of the previous four years:

		Irrigation Revenue.												Totals of previous four years.			
		Share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation works.	Water-rates.	Owners' rates on irrigated lands.	Sale of water.	Water-supply of towns.	Plantations.	Other canal produce.	Water-power.	Navigation receipts.	Rents of buildings.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	... ...	...	96,237	...	62	...	151	270	116	32,510	1,220	4	3,344	133,914	150,448	138,118	108,708	136,968
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	... ...	110,697	475,007	39,038	726	100	14,549	...	5,096	2,003	364	1,963	2,075	651,618	555,842	548,370	511,845	546,212
Punjab	... ...	46,422	461,768	41,156	3,116	230	5,288	2,980	15,063	5,253	671	678	1,120	583,045	496,680	436,499	400,592	319,298
Madras	... ...	502,743	8,179	...	...	516	1,159	2,416	...	13,087	389	3	1,545	530,037	513,347	509,218	455,161	432,688
Bombay	... ...	83,946	29,518	...	316	9,213	1,502	...	360	...	75	5	2,342	127,277	136,519	132,041	102,846	95,312
Total for 1890-91	...	743,808	1,070,709	80,194	4,220	10,059	22,649	4,966	20,635	52,853	2,719	2,653	10,426	2,025,891	1,852,836	1,764,246	1,579,152	1,530,478
1889-90	...	724,610	935,438	59,103	4,198	10,091	25,468	4,700	18,721	55,655	2,859	2,210	9,783	1,852,836	...	...	...	...
1888-89	...	705,501	869,072	56,071	4,028	9,701	24,869	5,071	21,614	53,910	2,805	1,963	9,641	1,764,246	...	...	...	...
1887-88	...	631,857	762,060	60,240	3,317	9,275	23,982	4,362	18,770	50,413	2,595	2,312	9,969	1,579,152	...	...	...	...
1886-87	...	624,822	735,960	53,832	2,843	9,190	21,710	4,446	16,011	46,010	2,657	2,005	10,992	1,530,478	...	...	...	...

22. The foregoing table shows that taken collectively the revenue from all Major Irrigation Works is steadily on the increase year by year. The province showing the largest increase is the Punjab, where the revenue has increased from Rx. 319,298 in 1886-87 to Rx. 583,045 in 1890-91.

In Bengal there was a falling-off in 1887-88 due to an agitation against the irrigation system of the Sone Canals. This led to the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the complaints, in consequence of which the rate-payers withheld payment of demands in the hope of obtaining remissions. In 1890-91 there was also a falling-off of revenue due to seasonable and abundant rainfall, which reduced the necessity for canal irrigation.

This also was the cause of the decrease in revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during 1887-88.

The decrease in revenue in Bombay during 1890-91 occurred chiefly on the Eastern Nara Works, and is attributed to a large area having been left fallow owing to over-cultivation in the previous year.

23. In Madras the water-rates are separately assessed in most cases, but are treated in the accounts as a portion of the land revenue due to irrigation works, except in the case of the Karnul Canal, where the water-rate is collected separately. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab there is an additional rate called "Owner's rate." This is imposed on owners of canal irrigated lands in respect of the benefit which they derive from such irrigation.

24. The annual increase in revenue derived from Major Works is due partly to the development of irrigation on canals that have been completed, and partly to the opening of additional lengths of canals. This is shown in the following statement, which exhibits for each Major Work during the last five years the gross revenue, the irrigated area, and the mileage of canals completed at the end of each year.

Major Works.	Gross Revenue in Rx.					Irrigated Area in Acres.					Mileage in Operation (including Distributaries).				
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
											Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal.															
Orissa Canals ...	17,952	22,267	24,529	30,412	34,494	77,709	109,506	159,292	186,627	180,299	815	862	1,012	1,024	1,017
Midnapore Canal ...	23,398	23,393	25,151	27,743	23,699	69,762	65,864	69,777	68,810	82,002	325	331	355	355	355
Hidgellee Tidal Canal ...	5,349	4,186	5,510	4,195	2,804	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	29	29	29
Sone Project ...	90,269	58,862	83,128	88,098	72,917	268,204	315,380	355,909	305,282	281,014	1,522	1,526	1,550	1,561	1,563
Total Bengal ...	136,968	108,708	138,118	150,448	133,914	415,675	490,750	584,978	560,719	543,315	2,691	2,748	2,946	2,969	2,964
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.															
Ganges Canal ...	264,894	241,244	257,262	253,720	315,325	574,440	601,904	628,260	807,574	821,652	2,996	3,015	4,024	4,006	4,013
Lower Ganges Canal ...	126,152	127,283	144,149	153,986	161,293	359,003	470,942	519,022	499,894	642,632	2,578	2,585	3,031	3,089	3,294
Agra Canal ...	61,147	47,930	46,437	54,934	61,239	122,096	124,557	124,434	178,254	152,118	670	692	745	750	748
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	91,956	92,333	93,226	85,626	106,413	203,429	176,243	185,026	243,817	237,422	770	778	1,112	1,112	1,115
Betwa Canal ...	2,063	3,055	7,296	7,576	7,448	8,608	24,135	32,609	24,282	33,953	344	426	501	513	538
Total North-Western Provinces and *Oudh.*	546,212	511,845	548,370	555,842	651,618	1,267,576	1,397,781	1,489,351	1,753,821	1,887,777	7,358	7,496	9,413	9,470	9,608
Punjab.															
Western Jumna Canal ...	88,648	139,563	94,434	117,441	162,051	315,911	237,821	290,802	419,968	383,505	1,174	1,161	1,176	1,191	1,191
Bari Doab Canal ...	189,310	163,493	179,599	182,063	193,320	405,152	473,465	519,226	523,409	535,045	1,374	1,399	1,407	1,411	1,410
Sirhind Canal ...	35,470	69,864	113,179	133,854	163,426	215,625	390,965	476,650	488,981	600,162	2,001	2,525	2,692	2,768	2,764
Lower Sohag and Para Canal.	1,879	3,044	5,633	8,295	6,391	17,340	41,159	61,986	63,223	38,604	114	131	136	136	136
Chenab Canal ...	...	26	3,768	7,710	9,785	...	10,854	47,644	39,308	52,390	...	195	225	302	374
Sidhnai Canal ...	1,319	14,276	17,136	22,406	18,024	27,162	75,284	108,885	109,082	122,525	149	149	149	149	204
Swat River Canal ...	2,672	10,326	22,750	24,896	25,048	74,373	96,686	107,910	91,195	88,875	130	138	138	148	162
Total Punjab ...	319,298	400,592	436,499	496,680	583,045	1,055,563	1,326,234	1,613,103	1,735,166	1,826,106	4,942	5,698	5,923	6,105	6,241
Madras.															
Godavari Delta System ...	210,379	218,337	227,546	234,808	240,099	598,236	608,696	651,619	672,239	680,495	2,103	2,185	2,180	2,224	2,243
Kistna ,, ,, ...	130,665	151,087	161,664	170,138	188,360	337,419	387,505	416,205	433,975	463,071	921	1,124	1,062	1,062	1,939
Penner Anicut System ...	25,145	25,594	22,976	26,438	25,935	63,480	64,987	59,653	66,171	65,080	142	142	142	142	142
Cauvery Delta ,, ...	310,147	291,335	334,903	318,658	311,382	1,006,626	937,634	1,007,136	1,010,698	1,013,344	1,372	1,601	1,601	1,678	2,094
Srivaikuntham Anicut System.	19,293	18,840	18,558	18,356	13,640	40,078	40,632	40,420	39,785	28,856	90	90	90	90	90
Sangam Project ...	18,594	20,765	22,143	25,723	27,655	47,421	51,893	55,938	64,926	68,224	161	177	209	252	259
Karnul Canal ...	6,521	6,426	8,155	7,560	11,926	22,676	21,927	34,999	21,851	24,848	503	503	503	503	503
Barur Tank ...	...	211	362	466	740	...	492	1,344	1,712	2,774	...	31	25	27	29
	720,744	732,595	796,307	802,147	819,737	2,115,936	2,113,766	2,267,314	2,311,357	2,346,732	5,292	5,833	5,812	5,978	7,299
Deduct old Irrigation revenue.	288,056	277,434	287,089	288,800	289,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Madras ...	432,688	455,161	509,218	513,347	530,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.															
Sind. Desert Canal ...	10,481	12,868	19,292	19,763	17,076	76,562	88,552	113,155	127,579	124,919	115	115	185	190	190
Sind. Begari Canal ...	26,112	24,124	33,159	29,389	23,844	171,960	157,601	201,718	183,479	144,053	176	176	176	176	176
Sind. Eastern Nara Works	27,185	32,851	40,234	49,551	45,579	136,327	170,781	217,700	285,213	228,293	263	267	280	273	273
Sind. Unharwah ...	4,409	5,325	7,799	4,668	4,573	24,322	29,406	43,172	33,840	20,690	64	67	67	67	67
Total Sind ...	68,187	75,168	100,484	103,371	91,072	409,171	446,340	575,745	630,111	517,954	618	625	708	706	706
Deccan and Gujarat. Hathmati Canal ...	710	747	545	520	737	2,727	2,787	2,467	2,349	3,766	46	46	46	46	51
Deccan and Gujarat. Lakh Canal ...	239	76	120	205	125	230	170	814	322	433	32	34	34	10	18
Deccan and Gujarat. Kadwa River Works...	733	675	774	1,033	963	1,788	1,580	2,497	3,090	2,227	35	36	36	36	36
Deccan and Gujarat. Krishna Canal ...	2,499	2,359	3,115	2,958	3,077	3,125	2,562	3,325	3,732	3,950	61	61	61	61	61
Deccan and Gujarat. Lower Panjhra River Works.	1,785	1,747	1,724	1,596	1,524	2,399	2,342	2,664	2,293	2,390	45	45	45	45	45
Deccan and Gujarat. Ekruk Tank ...	1,502	1,325	1,419	1,674	2,482	2,066	2,115	2,976	2,534	2,598	48	48	48	48	48
Deccan and Gujarat. Mutha Canals ...	18,321	18,938	21,505	20,591	21,757	8,852	8,145	9,764	13,338	11,201	155	155	155	155	155
Deccan and Gujarat. Gokak Canal, 1st Section.	911	667	887	...	...	1,819	2,082	3,837	...	...	40	41	41	...	...
Deccan and Gujarat. Mhaswad Tank ...	161	356	439	1,817	1,942	1,344	3,861	6,104	6,791	7,106	60	83	84	90	98
Deccan and Gujarat. Nira Canal ...	374	768	1,029	2,754	3,608	4,462	5,528	18,559	21,930	16,913	131	150	185	198	206
Total Deccan and Gujarat	27,185	27,678	31,557	33,148	36,205	28,812	31,172	53,057	56,379	50,584	653	699	735	689	818
Total Bombay ...	95,372	102,846	132,041	136,519	127,277	437,983	477,512	628,802	686,490	568,538	1,271	1,324	1,443	1,395	1,524
Grand Total ...	1,530,478	1,579,152	1,764,246	1,852,836	2,025,891	5,292,733	5,806,043	6,583,549	7,047,553	7,172,463	21,354	23,099	25,839	26,917	27,538

25. The rates charged per irrigated acre vary considerably in different provinces, as will be seen from Appendix A of this note.

In the following table, which gives the rate per acre irrigated during 1890-91, the Irrigation revenue is the share of enhanced land revenue due to Irrigation, *plus* water-rates and owners' rates :

Provinces.	Irrigation revenue (assessed.)	Irrigated acreage.	Rate of revenue per acre.
	Rx.	*Acres.*	*Rx.*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	652,499	1,887,777	·35
Madras	800,622	2,346,732	·34
Punjab	574,905	1,826,106	·31
Bombay	(*a*) 127,277	568,538	·22
Bengal	98,520	543,315	·18
TOTAL ...	2,253,823	7,172,468	·31

(*a*) Represents actual collections. The figures of assessment are not yet available.

26. The charges for maintenance and working for the year 1890-91 are detailed in the following statement and compared with the outlay of the previous four years. There is a very considerable sum charged to Revenue in connection with extensions and improvements, a portion of which would be charged to Capital in the case of Railways. This amount was Rx. 61,926 in 1890-91.

It will be observed that in Bengal the charges for maintenance and working have been on the decrease during the last four years, while in other provinces there has been a steady annual increase, due naturally to extended operations.

	Extensions and improvements.	Maintenance and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Suspense.	Total.	Totals of previous four years. 1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Bengal	326	62,752	63,179	7,989	122	...	134,368	133,876	140,490	148,744	131,565
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	26,280	96,820	130,130	3,024	...	...	256,314	245,911	248,142	226,102	219,726
Punjab	16,930	91,938	93,345	1,963	...	...	204,216	198,080	185,410	160,085	134,180
Madras	16,247	53,854	71,061	9,085	...	...	150,247	133,100	135,120	127,930	125,307
Bombay	2,143	22,084	20,787	424	...	...	45,438	47,109	43,782	40,520	39,180
Total for 1890-91 ...	61,926	397,448	378,602	22,485	122	...	790,583	758,076	752,944	703,381	649,958
1889-90 ...	65,556	312,498	357,638	22,416	15	—45	758,076	...	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	67,880	317,555	346,269	21,273	—18	45	752,944	...	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	47,425	315,581	319,883	20,320	232	...	703,381	...	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	40,804	305,575	283,872	19,673	34	...	649,958	...	...	...	...

27. Combining the figures given in the foregoing statement with those of irrigated acreage given in paragraph 24, the cost of maintenance and working per irrigated acre in the different provinces during the past five years and the percentages of maintenance and working on gross revenue are as follows:

Cost of maintenance and working per irrigated acre.

Provinces.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Remarks.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
1. Madras	·07	·08	·07	·07	·08	
2. Bombay	·09	·08	·07	·07	·08	
3. Punjab	·13	·12	·11	·11	·11	
4. North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	·17	·16	·17	·14	·14	
5. Bengal	·32	·30	·24	·24	·25	Excluding maintenance of Tidal Canal.

Percentages of maintenance and working on gross revenue.

1. Madras	21·9	21·9	21·3	20·9	22·6
2. Bombay	41·1	39·4	33·2	34·5	35·7
3. Punjab	42·0	40·0	42·5	39·9	35·0
4. North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	40·2	44·2	45·3	44·2	39·3
5. Bengal	96·1	136·8	101·7	89·0	100·3

28. The above tables show that Madras stands well to the fore in economy of working. Then follow Bombay, Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and lastly Bengal, where the maintenance charges are far higher than in the other provinces.

It should, however, be noted that the rates shown against Madras are calculated on total receipts and charges, *i.e.*, inclusive of those on account of old irrigation works. But as the revenue due to these works is treated in the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India as land revenue, and is not credited to the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, no charges are made on account of its collection by the Civil Department. If an addition is made to the cost of maintenance and working on account of the collection of old revenue, the rates shown against Madras will be somewhat increased.

29. The percentages of the cost of Revenue management on the revenue collected in the different provinces during the five years ending 1890-91 were as follows:

Provinces.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Remarks.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
1. Madras	10·2	10·3	10·4	10·3	10·3	
2. Bombay	11·5	11·3	10·1	11·1	11·5	
3. North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	13·7	14·7	13·6	13·5	14·3	
4. Punjab	13·9	13·7	15·0	15·1	13·0	
5. Bengal	24·4	38·2	30·7	28·5	33·2	

MINOR WORKS.

Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.

30. The works of this class are generally of less magnitude than those classified as Major Works. They are also of a more varied character, comprising perennial canals, inundation canals, navigation canals, reservoirs or tanks, large and small embankments, &c. Some of these works were originated by native rulers, and were taken up and improved by the British Government, *e.g.*, the inundation canals of the Punjab and Sind and the tanks in Rajputana. The highly remunerative results of such works are partly due to the fact that their Capital accounts do not take cognisance of the value of the works when they were first acquired by the British Government. On the other hand, these works have been extended and improved by the British Government, and in some cases lines of embankment in connection with inundation canals are maintained at the expense of the canals.

31. The following statement shows in detail the financial results of Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept during and up to the end of the year 1890-91:

Number of works.	Minor Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	Revenue Account for 1890-91.				Revenue Account to end of 1890-91.		
			Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
4	BALUCHISTAN :								
	Irrigation—								
	Khusdil Khan reservoir	87,362	1	689	—688	...	1	689	—688
	Shebo Canal	64,403	1,620	1,448	172	·26	2,769	1,687	1,082
	Other works	3,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	155,703	1,621	2,137	—516	...	2,770	2,376	394
3	RAJPUTANA :								
	Irrigation—								
	Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	86,903	5,864	2,796	3,068	3·53	104,418	45,013	59,405
	,, Beawar ,, ...	59,727	4,313	1,367	2,946	4·93	77,816	47,944	29,872
	,, Todgarh ,, ...	13,621	2,297	1,650	647	4·75	35,748	20,781	14,967
	Total ...	160,251	12,474	5,813	6,661	4·15	217,982	113,738	104,244
1	LOWER BURMA :								
	Irrawaddy embankments	305,892	70,176	19,972	50,244	16·42	839,320	190,860	648,460
3	BENGAL :								
	Irrigation—								
	Sarun project ...*	66,957	3,698	3,741	— 43	...	21,995	31,538	—9,563
	Navigation—								
	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	523,287	52,508	30,961	21,547	4·11	2,127,104	803,963	1,323,141
	Orissa Coast Canal	423,500	6,559	7,377	— 818	...	29,414	38,679	—9,265
		946,793	59,067	38,338	20,729	4·05	2,156,518	847,642	1,309,876
	Total ...	1,013,750	62,765	42,079	20,686	2·04	2,178,513	879,200	1,299,313
4	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH :								
	Irrigation—								
	Dún Canals	62,192	8,489	5,045	3,444	5·54	201,827	104,148	97,679
	Rohilkhand Canals	153,094	13,743	9,426	4,317	2·81	268,186	212,239	55,947
	Bijnor Canals	6,997	2,693	1,529	1,164	16·63	37,347	13,675	23,672
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	7,436	746	478	268	3·60	14,474	16,320	—1,846
	Total ...	229,719	25,671	16,478	9,193	4·00	521,834	346,382	175,452
5	PUNJAB :								
	Irrigation—								
	Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	53,694	14,785	11,030	3,755	6·99	341,353	307,472	33,881
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canal	10,756	59,870	39,079	20,773	193·13	1,120,671	736,210	664,461
	Indus Inundation Canal	68,790	22,745	28,745	—6,000	...	605,478	579,379	26,099
	Shahpur ,, ,, ...	3,887	4,959	3,659	1,300	33·44	40,450	23,066	17,384
	Mádhopur Workshops*	42,415	...	...	...	...	3,659	43,215	—39,556
	Total ...	179,542	102,359	82,531	19,828	11·04	2,411,611	1,709,342	702,269

* This is not an Irrigation project, but a workshop established for the service of the canals in the Punjab generally, and the Bari Doab Canal especially.

Number of works.		Minor Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	Revenue Account for 1890-91.				Revenue Account to end of 1890-91.		
				Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
22		MADRAS :								
		Irrigation—								
		Chembrambakam Tank	62,443	521	538	—17	...	...	...	...
		Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension Project ...	151,583	2,261	532	1,729	1·14	...	...	...
		Palar Anicut System	183,412	13,945	10,505	3,440	1·87	...	...	...
		Pelandoral Anicut System	40,898	1,739	1,409	330	·80	...	...	...
		Other works	128,800	46,403	18,957	27,446	21·31	...	...	...
			557,136	64,869	31,941	32,928	5·81	...	...	...
		Navigation—								
		Buckingham Canal	723,717	8,802	11,379	—2,577	...	...	...	...
		Other works	16,744	191	477	—286	...	...	...	...
			740,461	8,993	11,856	—2,863	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,307,597	73,862	43,797	30,065	2·29	(d)	(d)	...
		BOMBAY :								
		Irrigation—								
7	Sind.	Sukkur Canal	(c) 132,875	14,108	3,744	10,364	7·79	125,008	91,172	33,836
		Ghar Canal	41,554	59,284	16,899	42,385	102·00	1,277,046	364,469	912,577
		Marak Great Canal	19,560	5,938	4,166	1,772	9·15	92,448	33,877	58,571
		Sarfrazwah Canal	11,856	2,984	2,253	731	6·16	28,657	24,120	4,537
		Fuleli Canal	(b) 106,177	48,724	25,292	23,432	22·07	688,463	471,123	217,340
		Other works	8,922	3,284	1,880	1,404	15·74	30,427	23,800	6,627
		Total Sind ...	320,744	134,322	54,234	80,088	24·97	2,242,049	1,008,561	1,233,488
27	Deccan and Gujarat.	Khari Cut	(a) 16,212	629	394	235	1·45	4,510	3,302	1,238
		Jamda Canals	97,849	441	790	—349	...	10,455	22,626	—12,171
		Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal	30,700	817	551	266	·86	6,320	7,258	—938
		Bhatodi Tank	35,242	641	384	257	·73	5,549	4,604	945
		Ashti Tank	74,755	492	491	1	...	2,464	6,088	—3,624
		Upper Man River Works	40,630	717	457	260	·64	3,873	4,645	—767
		Yerla River Irrigation Works	60,918	935	593	342	·56	6,576	8,972	—2,396
		Mainl Tank	36,962	819	524	295	·80	6,618	5,334	1,284
		Madag Tank	16,125	98	107	—9	...	3,473	4,781	—1,308
		Gokak Canal, 1st Section, and Storage Works	57,636	1,041	422	619	1·07	2,087	825	1,262
		Other works	154,766	3,243	1,399	1,844	1·19	27,629	20,797	6,832
		Total Deccan and Gujarat ...	621,795	9,873	6,112	3,761	·60	79,589	89,232	—9,643
		Total Bombay ...	942,539	144,195	60,346	83,849	8·53	2,321,638	1,097,793	1,223,845
		Grand Total ... Irrigation ...	2,607,739	425,063	222,919	202,144	7·75	...	...	...
		Grand Total ... Navigation ...	1,687,254	63,060	50,194	17,866	1·06	...	...	...
76		Grand Total ... Total ...	4,294,993	493,123	273,113	220,010	5·12	...	...	...

(a) Includes Rx. 2,287, outlay from contributions.

(b) ,, ,, 1,006 ,, ,, ,,

(c) ,, ,, 1,913 ,, ,, ,,

(d) No information is available. The figures given in the Administrative accounts include maintenance charges of old works, of which there is no record of the capital outlay. The revenue derived from these works is not credited to the canals, but are treated in the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Empire as land revenue.

32. It will be observed from the above that taken collectively the best paying systems are the inundation canals in Sind, which returned during 1890-91 a profit of 24·97 per cent. of net revenue on the booked capital outlay. The Irrawaddy embankments in Lower Burma yielded a revenue of 16·42 per cent. on their capital cost. Of these works, the net revenue up to date is more than double the capital expended on them. Next come the inundation canals of the Punjab, which show similarly a percentage of 14·46. One system alone, *viz.*, the Lower Sutlej, returned a profit during 1890-91 of no less than 193·13 per cent.

The Calcutta and Eastern Canals in Bengal, a system of navigation channels, partly natural and partly artificial, were worked at a profit of 4·11 per cent. during 1890-91. The net revenue earned by these canals to the end of 1890-91 is more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount of the capital outlay upon them.

The tanks in Rajputana pay collectively 4·15 per cent., and their net revenue up to date amounts to 65 per cent. of their capital outlay.

The works in Baluchistan have barely had time to yield any net revenue. They have only recently been completed.

The canals and other irrigation works in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh show a profit of 4 per cent. during 1890-91, and have to the end of that year realized a net revenue of more than 75 per cent. of their capital cost.

In the Deccan and Gujarat the numerous small works are unremunerative. They barely pay their working expenses, and there is very little hope of marked improvement.

The largest work in this class is the Buckingham Canal in Madras, a navigation channel started as a famine relief work in 1876. During 1890-91 there was a loss of Rx. 2,577 in working this canal, but when quite completed it is expected to earn rather more than its working expenses, which is but a poor financial result.

33. The sources of revenue derived from Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept during 1890-91 are detailed in the following statement, and compared with the revenue of the previous four years:

Minor Works.	Irrigation Revenue.											Totals of previous four years.			
	Share of enhanced land revenue due to Irrigation Works.	Water-rates.	Owners' rates.	Sale of water.	Water-supply of towns.	Plantations.	Other canal produce.	Water-power.	Navigation receipts.	Rents of buildings.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	11,258	922	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	1	7	268	12,474	12,756	13,002	11,820	12,765
Baluchistan	...	1,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,621	787	362	...	...
Lower Burma	70,100	...	...	...	...	—17	...	...	...	91	...	2	70,176	65,801	76,121	69,191	63,165
Bengal	...	3,671	...	...	...	5	28	...	58,329	188	...	544	62,765	58,399	66,211	65,442	52,557
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	8,628	12,824	1,317	243	...	497	...	1,934	...	...	59	169	25,671	24,496	24,624	23,123	24,609
Punjab	60,200	6,835	...	3	...	—1,045	2,352	...	2	31	265	33,716	103,359	102,207	105,386	107,831	99,999
Madras	63,387	...	...	...	1,096	53	440	...	8,719	12	...	155	73,862	26,543	28,638	25,368	26,109
Bombay	130,213	11,962	...	3	5	...	775	345	...	46	4	842	144,195	135,210	118,065	99,243	96,151
Total for 1890-91 ...	343,786	37,833	1,317	249	1,101	—507	3,613	2,279	67,050	369	335	35,698	493,123	426,199	432,409	402,018	375,355
1889-90 ...	288,953	32,223	1,180	216	1,154	2,422	4,173	2,685	62,841	454	220	29,678	426,195				
1888-89 ...	286,923	29,647	1,204	328	1,170	1,492	5,336	2,241	70,632	498	381	32,557	432,469				
1887-86 ...	261,032	26,776	1,065	164	966	1,656	3,222	2,476	69,472	432	447	34,310	403,018				
1886-87 ...	247,474	25,580	1,156	151	1,225	935	3,953	3,352	56,430	464	456	34,879	375,355				

34. It will be seen from the above that there has been on the whole a steady annual increase in the revenue derived from Minor Works during the last five years, and this is specially noticeable in Bombay, where the revenue has increased from Rx. 96,151 in 1886-87 to Rx. 144,195 in 1890-91. In some provinces the revenue remains comparatively stationary; in others there are considerable fluctuations.

About three-fourths of the revenue is due to "Share of enhanced land revenue," and it may be here noted that in the case of Minor Works this source of revenue is not credited to Irrigation in the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Empire, but is included under the general head of Land Revenue. For administrative purposes, however, the share of enhanced land revenue due to Irrigation, the particulars of which are communicated by the Revenue authorities of each province, is taken to account.

35. The working expenses of the year 1890-91 and of the previous four years are shown in the following statement:

Minor Works.		Extensions and improvements.	Maintenance and repairs.	Establishment.	Totals of previous four years.				Total.	Suspense.	Profit and loss.	Tools and plant.
					1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.				
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	...	326	3,629	1,681	5,555	6,326	4,690	—7,353	5,813	...	...	177
Baluchistan	...	...	1,114	1,000	239	...	...	...	2,137	...	...	23
Lower Burma	...	...	4,180	6,003	18,026	11,786	12,034	10,908	19,932	—124	...	87
Bengal	...	...	21,864	13,460	37,329	39,141	32,130	27,050	42,079	...	...	3,087
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	6,001	8,408	15,356	12,873	13,935	19,637	16,478	...	...	124
Punjab	...	...	31,098	23,221	67,673	75,766	85,409	76,363	82,531	39	10	452
Madras	...	...	26,286	11,482	30,232	22,420	23,238	22,688	43,797	...	...	218
Bombay	...	...	37,768	22,329	58,512	66,339	56,269	49,509	60,346	...	...	222
Total for 1890-91	...	29,274	151,940	87,584	232,922	234,651	227,705	198,802	273,113	—85	10	4,390
1889-90	...	17,084	134,674	77,460	...	...	...	...	232,922	—17	15	3,706
1888-89	...	19,837	131,238	77,830	...	...	...	...	234,651	102	2	5,642
1887-88	...	21,697	126,126	76,147	...	...	...	...	227,705	—6	23	3,718
1886-87	...	19,166	111,899	65,579	...	...	...	...	198,802	—38	79	2,117

Here also there is a large outlay on extensions and improvements charged upon Revenue, a part of which in the case of railways would have been charged to Capital.

36. The annual increase in the outlay on maintenance and working of all works in this class taken collectively is closely commensurate with the annual increase in the revenue derived from these works. This is shown in the following table, which gives the percentages of expenditure on revenue in each province during the past five years. The percentages vary considerably in different provinces, but on the total the percentage of expenditure on revenue remains year by year almost stationary:

Provinces.	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	R.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	12,765	*—7,353	13,820	4,690	13,002	6,326	12,756	5,555	12,474	5,813
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	362	...	787	239	1,621	2,137
Lower Burma	63,165	10,908	69,191	12,034	76,121	11,786	65,801	18,026	70,176	19,932
Bengal	52,557	27,050	65,442	32,130	66,211	39,141	58,399	37,329	62,765	42,079
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	24,609	19,637	23,123	13,935	24,624	12,873	24,496	15,356	25,671	16,478
Punjab	99,999	76,363	107,831	85,409	105,386	75,766	102,207	67,673	102,359	82,531
Madras	26,109	22,688	25,368	23,238	28,638	22,420	26,543	30,232	73,862	43,797
Bombay	96,151	49,509	99,243	56,269	118,065	66,339	135,210	58,512	144,195	60,346
TOTAL ...	375,355	198,802	402,018	227,705	432,409	234,651	426,199	232,922	493,123	273,113
		52·9		56·6		54·3		54·7		55·4
Rajputana		...		39·7		48·6		43·5		43·5
Baluchistan		...		...		...		3·0·4		131·8
Lower Burma		17·3		17·4		15·5		27·4		28·4
Bengal		51·5		49·1		59·1		63·9		67·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...		79·8		60·3		52·3		62·7		64·2
Punjab		76·4		79·2		71·9		66·2		80·6
Madras		86·9		91·6		78·3		113·9		59·3
Bombay		51·5		56·7		56·2		43·3		41·9
TOTAL ...		52·9		56·6		54·3		54·7		55·4

* Due to a transfer of old outlay from Revenue to Capital.

37. The rates per irrigated acre in the different provinces during the year 1890-91 were as follows :

	Irrigation revenue (assessed.)	Irrigated acreage.	Rate of revenue per acre.
	Rx.	*Acres.*	*Rx.*
Bengal	2,185	2,226	·98
Baluchistan	1,621	2,657	·61
Rajputana	11,523	28,517	·40
Madras	121,450	421,043	·29
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	22,803	126,337	·18
Bombay	(*a*) 144,195	798,180	·18
Punjab	67,449	723,674	·09
TOTAL ...	371,226	2,102,634	·18
Lower Burma	67,392	...	...
TOTAL ...	438,618	...	...

(*a*) Represents actual collections. The figures of assessments are not yet available.

No acreage is quoted against Lower Burma, as the works concerned are only river embankments.

In Baluchistan the revenue is collected in kind on the so-called "*batai*" system, and is assessed at $\frac{1}{4}$ of the produce, except in the case of the Shadezai people, who pay only an eighth share.

Under present arrangements a very large amount of irrigation revenue in the Punjab is treated in the accounts as miscellaneous revenue under the heads "Statute labour" and "Clearance rate." The amount for 1890-91 is Rx. 34,037. If this sum were added to the irrigation revenue in the above statement, the rate per irrigated acre would be raised from ·09 to ·14.

Works for which Capital accounts are not kept.

38. The works classed under this head, although generally of small importance in themselves, are of considerable value to the country both from an agricultural and financial point of view. They mostly existed in one shape or other before they were taken up by the British Government. Consequently the original cost of the major portion of them is not known, and Capital accounts are not kept for them.

The irrigation revenue due to these works is collected with the land revenue, and is credited to that head in the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Empire.

There is, however, certain miscellaneous revenue derived from these works, which is collected partly by the Revenue Department and partly by the Public Works Department, and which is credited in the Public Works accounts.

Of the total amount thus realized in 1890-91, *viz.*, Rx. 58,134, the collections in the Revenue Department amounted to Rx. 21,186 and in the Public Works Department to Rx. 36,948.

39. The receipts and expenditure on account of these works during 1890-91, as recorded in the Finance and Revenue accounts, are shown in the following statement in comparison with the transactions of the previous four years :

Works for which Capital accounts are not kept.

PROVINCES.	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL.		LOCAL.		TOTAL.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Rajputana ...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	38
Baluchistan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma ...	...	28,167	...	...	3,897	3,855	3,897	32,022
Lower Burma ...	...	...	6,017	33,006	...	1,002	6,017	34,008
Bengal ...	...	...	30,994	91,468	1,022	986	32,016	92,454
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	588	...	7,276	...	...	...	7,864
Punjab ...	67	7,982	5,630	3,985	1,273	1,109	6,970	13,076
Madras ...	...	...	3,461	287,828	...	882	3,461	288,710
Bombay ...	5,773	119,301	...	...	...	...	5,773	119,301
Total for 1890-91 ...	5,840	156,076	46,102	423,563	6,192	7,834	58,134	587,473
1889-90 ...	5,897	149,714	42,979	401,243	3,917	4,617	52,793	555,574
1888-89 ...	5,788	119,962	40,700	419,300	501	966	46,989	540,228
1887-88 ...	5,189	123,307	40,273	332,424	258	1,788	45,720	457,519
1886-87 ...	8,466	405,242	38,757	34,551	1,469	3,693	48,692	443,486

40. The share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation by the Muzaffargarh Canals in the Punjab amounts to Rx. 25,766; but as information regarding this source of revenue is not obtainable in connection with other works under this head, it has not been included in the above statement.

41. Under this head appears at present the only irrigation works in Upper Burma. No Imperial Revenue has hitherto been credited to Government in the accounts of the Public Works Department. Whatever revenue may be due to irrigation from old Burmese works has since the annexation of Upper Burma been credited to "Land Revenue" in the accounts of the Civil Department.

SIMLA;
The 30th April 1892.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Officiating Accountant General,
Public Works Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XIV OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 18th July 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 16th July 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 18th July 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 16th July 1892.	Increase in 1892-93.	Decrease in 1892-93.
State Lines worked by Companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	604	1,577	8,35,465	530	1,582	7,51,515	475	1,60,43,498	1,58,46,128	...	1,97,370
Patna-Gya	197	57	8,508	151	57	7,242	127	1,07,498	1,48,536	...	18,962
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	62,814	76	831	73,478	88	23,92,100	20,14,738	...	3,77,362
Indian Midland (*a*)	127	752	65,321	87	752	63,434	84	15,73,861	17,53,208	1,79,497	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,78,404	226	1,674	3,28,000	197	71,23,270	75,67,510	4,44,240	...
South Indian	150	901	1,41,001	156	1,106	1,30,452	126	23,34,081	22,86,001	...	48,080
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	78,548	76	1,044	77,207	74	15,09,997	13,75,316	...	1,94,681
Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	130	712	90,982	128	755	79,520	105	18,04,209	18,59,951	55,682	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow Bareilly section)	59	157	9,616	61	199	9,086	46	1,87,450	2,15,052	27,602	...
TOTAL	250	7,703	16,71,049	217	8,000	15,28,934	191	3,31,96,024	3,30,66,500	...	1,29,524
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*c*)	264	2,395	6,37,244	266	2,450	3,62,480	148	97,68,375	79,38,816	...	18,29,559
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,27,591	184	692	1,21,277	175	30,85,125	29,78,886	...	1,06,239
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,48,921	192	777	1,56,390	201	31,15,731	26,61,491	...	4,54,240
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	11,866	94	125	12,420	99	2,25,891	2,18,329	...	7,562
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	92,047	151	715	94,067	132	16,55,402	20,25,955	3,70,553	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,478	59	25	1,735	69	17,632	19,620	1,988	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	316	39	8	309	39	4,866	5,013	147	...
TOTAL	251	4,631	10,19,403	220	4,792	7,48,678	156	1,78,73,022	1,58,48,110	...	20,24,912
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,485	4,41,466	297	1,484	4,57,541	308	1,68,63,717	1,38,52,365	...	30,11,352
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	500	401	1,80,291	391	461	1,55,000	336	51,93,954	55,00,629	3,06,675	...
Madras	216	840	1,81,999	217	840	1,70,541	203	28,87,424	27,20,753	...	1,66,671
TOTAL	368	2,786	8,03,756	288	2,785	7,83,082	281	2,49,45,095	2,20,79,747	...	28,65,348
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,120	34,94,208	231	15,577	30,60,694	196	7,60,14,141	7,09,94,357	...	50,19,784
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	10,202	110	162	17,550	108	3,37,227	3,13,144	...	24,083
Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,308	287	22	5,666	257	99,926	93,717	...	6,209
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	4,671	74	67	7,093	106	1,32,604	1,53,445	20,751	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,402	121	78	8,151	105	1,55,410	1,56,357	947	...
TOTAL	135	329	39,883	121	329	38,460	117	7,25,257	7,16,663	...	8,594
Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*g*)	154	354	43,261	122	354	58,754	166	7,98,580	8,03,683	5,103	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	834	64	13	710	55	21,555	21,953	398	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	22,213	75	311	26,888	86	3,86,645	3,83,599	...	3,046
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	68	3,265	48	93	2,620	28	63,461	96,153	32,692	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,398	48	29	1,306	45	(*h*) 22,631	25,481	2,850	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	2,709	38	72	2,310	32	76,262	93,792	17,530	...
TOTAL	107	832	73,680	89	872	92,588	106	13,69,134	14,24,661	55,527	...
Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájputana-Bhátinda	118	108	17,825	165	108	10,372	96	2,29,748	1,57,774	...	71,974
Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	10,490	58	334	14,885	45	5,12,078	6,27,300	1,15,222	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	10,808	57	292	17,200	59	1,61,699	3,15,555	1,53,856	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	61	94	4,631	49	94	4,463	47	1,14,791	1,10,119	...	4,672
TOTAL	76	616	34,029	57	720	36,548	51	7,88,568	10,52,974	2,64,405	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,005	36,60,525	215	17,606	32,33,662	184	7,91,26,848	7,43,46,429	...	47,80,419

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, the Company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir Railway.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley State Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April to 18th July 1891.

SIMLA, *the 28th July, 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT, *M.I.C.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 9	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	15 3	17 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	7 1	6 7	9 7	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	+	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	10 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	17 8	18 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 11	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 13	12 6	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 7	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 11	7 12	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	7 7	7 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 9	9 5	8 9	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	18 14
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	11 3	...	...	9 5	8 12	11 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	‡	...	...	...	490 0	490 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 14	11 2	...	...	9 7	9 2	10 3	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 14	20 10	22 8	8 4	8 14	69 0	69 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	6 12	7 9	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 10	‡	‡	6 4	6 0	218 0	218 0	9 10	7 3
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	7 0	6 12	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	‡	‡	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	16 0	20 13	20 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	16 0	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	12 7	12 7
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 10	10 8	11 13	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	21 0	24 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 12	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	10 6	10 6
Cachar	7 8	8 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	12 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 12	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	11 0	13 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 0	10 10	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 8	9 8
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	9 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	4 0	...	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	3 8	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 10	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 14	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Tippera	10 0	12 0	...	...	8 6	10 0	10 10½	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	14 0	...	...	7 6	8 0	...	80 0	10 5	10 0
Dacca	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 0	9 0	...	15 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	10 0	10 0	8 6	8 4	10 12	10 12	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	12 4	12 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 4	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 8	15 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 8	13 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 7	106 0	105 0	10 10½	10 13
Calcutta	11 7	11 8	14 8	15 8	7 14	7 14	10 12	10 11	15 3	15 2	11 13	12 15	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 4	14 9	...	...	15 3	15 8	85 0	85 0	11 4	11 4
Hooghly	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 0	12 1	18 13	19 6	10 5	10 7½	11 7	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9½	15 9½	...	...	17 8½	17 8½	...	...	10 10	10 10½
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	120 0	130 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	280 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	11 0½	11 0½	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	11 1	11 10
Birbhum	10 8	10 8	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 3	10 3	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	...	...	17 4	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 15	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 9
Rajshahi	12 0	12 12	19 8	19 8	9 12	9 12	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	18 8	18 8	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 8	13 0	...	...	9 8	10 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	10 8	10 13	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 8	9 3	10 8	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13†	13 13†	...	...	13 13	13 13	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Cuttack	9 3	9 3	...	...	8 8	8 3	11 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12†	14 7½†	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Balasore	10 12	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0§	12 0§ / 16 0§	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 14
Lohardaga	7 12 to 10 0	8 4 to 11 0	12 0 to 13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Palámau	12 6	13 8	20 4	16 14	13 8	12 6	14 1	13 8	...	...	...	...	20 4	16 10	...	...	14 1	14 1	18 9	20 4	20 4	16 14	200 0	200 0	7 15	7 14
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Biri. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. § Chana. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 3	13 8	13 10	16 0	9 7	9 5	11 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	16 0	16 13	16 8	15 12	15 0	17 5	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 10
Gaya	12 8	13 0	16 8	18 0	10 0	9 0	11 8	11 12	13 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	15 8	...	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 8 to 14 8	13 12 to 15 0	18 8	19 8	10 8	9 8	12 0	12 8	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 8	19 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Shahabad	14 0	13 8	16 0	15 12	8 0	9 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	16 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	16 6	16 6	10 1	10 1	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 6	15 2	15 12	17 10	17 10	151 8	164 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	17 10	18 2	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 10	18 0	17 10	12 0	17 10	18 2	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	176 0	168 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	19 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Saran	13 12	13 8	17 12	19 4	8 8	8 8	11 6	11 2	...	...	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 6	18 0	18 8	17 10	18 0	20 0	20 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	12 8	12 8	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	18 8	19 0	...	...	16 8	17 0	17 8	17 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8		
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	12 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	10 0
Benares	12 9	12 9	16 10½	16 10½	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 7½	16 10½	16 11	...	...	9 7½	9 3	16 13	17 4	...	...	20 7½	20 10	125 0	130 0	9 10	9 12
Ghazipur	13 8	13 8	16 12	16 12	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 1	16 1	21 14	21 14	10 5	10 5	18 10	18 10	19 5	19 5	21 4	21 4	154 8	154 8	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	20 8	22 8	92 8	95 0	9 0	9 8
Allahabad	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	9 12	11 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0										
Central—																										
Bánda	15 12	16 8	25 0	23 0	7 8																					
Fatehpur	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	23 0	...	21 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	24 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	9 12
Hamírpur	16 4	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 0	20 12	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	21 4	21 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jálaun	17 0	17 8	21 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	...	...	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Cawnpore	13 8	14 8	18 8	19 8	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 8	22 0	22 0	19 8	21 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Etáwah	14 0	14 6	19 4	19 15	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	19 8	20 2	18 8	19 4	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	21 2	20 13	22 0	22 0	19 8	21 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Farukhabad	13 8	13 5	17 14	17 11	5 4	5 7	8 0	8 3	23 2	20 7	15 8	16 5½	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 1	...	...	19 12	19 12	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4
Mainpuri	14 4	15 8	19 12	19 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	12 8	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 0	17 0	23 4	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	10 14½
Etah	15 4	15 12	21 4	21 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	11 4	10 4	26 8	25 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Western—																										
Delhi	16 4½	17 2	24 4	25 1½	7 8	7 4	12 0	12 0	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	21 9½	...	...	25 4	25 14	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	14 4	20 8	21 4	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 0	21 0	...	...	14 0	14 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	14 0	14 8	22 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	21 8	21 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	...	...	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Aligarh	14 0	14 8	23 0	22 8	5 4	5 4	9 8	9 8	16 0	20 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	13 8	12 8	23 0	23 8	16 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 2	15 10	22 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	9 11	17 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	22 4	23 0	18 0	17 0	16 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Submontane—																										
Bareilly	13 2½	12 14½	19 6	18 12	7 10½	7 10½	10 11½	10 13½	15 3½	15 3½	16 7½	15 3½	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 11½	18 3½	18 12	15 ‖	20 8½	19 15	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	14 ‖	15 0	22 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	4 0	4 0	19 4	20 4	...	...	22 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 0
Naini Tal	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	7 0
Almora	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	7 4	7 4	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	10 12	11 4	...	...	9 0	9 0†	160 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	14 1	14 10	21 6	22 12	10 2	10 11	11 4	11 13	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4½	19 2	...	...	20 4	21 6	135 0	135 0	10 14	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	15 0	14 13½	24 3	25 5	6 9	11 8	11 8	6 0	16 8	11 8	14 5	14 5	9 4	9 14½	6 9	6 9	21 8	22 13	13 3	13 3	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	10 0	11 0
Meerut	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	13 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	15 0	16 0	12 12	12 12	21 8	21 8	12 12	12 12	19 0	21 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	13 4	14 8	21 8	22 0	6 0	7 8	9 8	6 8	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 12	18 0	...	...	18 2	18 8	18 12	19 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Garhwál	9 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	21 8	24 0	8 8	8 0	14 8	14 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	26 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	14 3	14 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 8	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	13 2	13 6	19 0½	20 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	21 8	24 0	19 1½	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 6½	20 4	22 0	22 0	20 8	20 6	100 0	100 0	9 8	10 8
Hardoi	15 4	15 8	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 0	13 8	18 9½	19 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 8	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	...	...	20 2	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	12 12	13 0	19 6	20 9	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	21 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	13 0	23 12	23 0	20 8	23 0	20 3	21 0	125 0	130 0	10 8	11 0
Gonda	14 14	15 0	22 0	23 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 13	19 8	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 12	21 8	20 8	21 13	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	15 0	15 8	22 4	23 8	9 8	10 8	11 8	12 8	21 8	23 8	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	23 8	20 0	22 8	23 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	14 8	15 0	22 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	20 0	‡	‡	‡	16 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	‡	20 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	14 12	15 8	24 0	25 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	30 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	25 0	30 0	22 0	23 4	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 12	13 12	20 0	19 6	9 6	9 6	10 10	10 10	16 4	17 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 2	20 0	17 12	18 2	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 10	15 13
Bánswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	8 12	8 9	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	27 8	27 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 8½	11 2	14 7½	14 1	7 13	7 13	8 3½	8 9½	15 3½	15 10	10 2½	12 8	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 10½	14 1	12 8	12 8	14 1	14 1	9 12½	10 8½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	10 14	11 13½	15 4	15 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 6	16 4	13 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 2	17 12	...	...	...	...	230 0	220 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	12 3	12 3	16 15	16 12	5 0	5 0	9 10	9 14	15 13	15 13	13 13	13 10	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 11	15 13	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 0	11 14
Abu	9 9	9 9	13 4	12 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	14 0	14 0	9 8	9 0	*	*	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 4	12 4	15 8	16 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	14 4	14 4	13 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	16 0	15 0	16 4	‡	‡			12 12	12 12
Boondee	17 0	17 4	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 12	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8
Kotah	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 8
Jhallawar	16 11	16 4	23 14	23 6	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	22 12	22 4	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	24 5	24 5	20 3	19 4	22 2	24 1	13 6	14 2½	175 0	175 0	8 14	9 5½
Tonk	14 6	14 9	17 5	17 10½	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	21 14	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 10	...	...	...	...	105 0	110 0	10 12	11 4
Jeypore	13 12	13 12	18 8	18 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	19 0	15 8	16 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	18-0 to 20 0	18-4 to 20 8	19 8	20 12	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 15	16 4	20 5	21 4	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	20 10	20 10	17 8	17 8	...	...	14 6	14 6	20 10	21 9	...	...	27 8	28 12	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 10
Dholpur	15 11½	16 9½	22 11	24 3½	8 7	8 7	9 9	9 9	18 2	19 12½	18 2	19 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	22 15	24 4	...	...	28 12	30 ½	90 0	90 0	11 2	10 11½
Bhurtpore	15 14	16 10	22 13½	23 12	6 2½	6 2½	6 15	6 15	21 8	22 4	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	23 2½	23 12	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	12 4
Ulwur	15 0	15 10	21 1	22 2	8 0	7 5	8 11	8 10	21 7	22 2	19 9	20 5	...	...	12 12	12 12	21 0	22 5	21 0	21 14	26 14	27 4	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 7
Deoli Cantonment	13 13	14 4	16 13½	17 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	17 15	18 6	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 8	12 0	16 0½	16 5½	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	15 10½	17 0	14 8	15 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	15 10½	17 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	11 13½	12 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	12 8	17 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	9 12	10 2	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 4	10 9	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	10 8	10 10	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	12 12	13 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 2	13 2	14 6	16 9	8 4	8 4	9 9	9 12	16 0	16 12	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 9	16 4	14 4	15 5½	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 13½ and 11 5	9 13½ and 11 12	15 10	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 2 and 14 6	12 13 and 14 6	11 14 and 13 2	11 14 and 12 8	...	...	...	...	15 7½	15 0	13 2	13 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 6	6 4	8 0	7 12	10 12	10 10	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 8	10 8	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 4½	...	...	9 13	9 8	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 12	11 12	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nímach Cantonment	12 5	12 14	17 15	18 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	17 14	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 8	18 7	18 8	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 4
Gwalior	18 0	18 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 4½	16 7½	14 15½	25 8	6 14½	6 6	9 0½	9 0½	20 7½	21 5	18 0	21 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	17 0	17 8½	19 2	25 8	17 0	17 8½	170 0	170 0	11 11	11 6½

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 4
Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	14 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	*	†	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	20 0	10 0	8 0	300 0	280 0	12 8	12 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	16 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	*	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	9 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	19 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	15 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	12 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	‡	†	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	16 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	15 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	15 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 4
Gurdáspur	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	†	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	‡	†	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	14 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	16 0	19 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	13 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	13 8	13 12
Gujrát	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	*	*	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	*	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	80 0	75 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	†	†	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	108 0	107 0	38 0	41 0
Kohát	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	130 0	130 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 8
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	12 0	‡	‡	115 0	115 0	36 0	36 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	11 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 12	11 0	15 8	15 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	17 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 6	...	...	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 12	11 12	17 12	19 6	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	13 12	14 8	16 4	17 2	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 12	11 12	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 4	11 4	18 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	‡	‡	‡	7 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	65 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Rátnágiri	8 8	8 8	*	*	5 8	5 8	11 3	11 8	12 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	11 8	12 0	*	*	9 8	9 12	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 0
Colába (Alibág)	7 15	8 9	*	*	7 13	8 9	9 14	9 14	14 5	13 0	9 13	10 5	15 4	16 7	*	*	12 10	12 10	*	*	8 3	8 14	105 0	120 0	12 15	12 15
Bombay	8 13	8 13	15 1	15 11	6 13	6 9	10 8	11 2	12 2	13 2	10 5	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 3	10 2	103 0	103 0	12 0	12 0
Tánna (Salsette)	8 6	8 0	*	*	8 3	7 8	10 0	9 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	14 3	16 0	13 2	14 7	13 12	13 15	15 10	16 9	8 3	8 4	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
													18 10½	18 10½			11 7	11 7	*	*	8 13	8 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	8 2	9 5	*	*	8 11	9 11	9 8	10 7	15 6	15 6	14 3	14 3	15 9	17 4	*	*	9 13	10 5	*	*	11 4	11 4	89 10	80 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	*	*	11 0	11 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	95 0	92 0	13 0	12 8
Sátara	8 11	8 11	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	12 10	12 10	12 4	12 5	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	9 12	9 12	15 2	15 2	10 3	8 15	120 0	120 0	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	11 10	11 10	*	*	9 4	9 12	9 13	10 5	18 11	14 1	16 6	16 14	*	*	*	*	12 2	12 2	*	*	10 3	10 3	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	*	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	15 12	15 12	14 0	14 0	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	*	*	7 5	7 5	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	12 0	12 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 4	16 4	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	12 15	12 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 13	14 13	19 2	19 2	...	...	13 8	13 11	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	22 8	23 12	18 2	18 2	*	*	*	*	10 9	11 6	*	*	16 14	16 14	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	*	*	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	*	*	7 10	7 10	8 4	8 4	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 0	*	*	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	10 0	10 5	21 0	21 5	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 10	18 13	15 0	15 5	18 13	18 13	*	*	12 5	12 5	*	*	*	*	107 0	107 0	12 13	13
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9½	8 9½	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 0	17 2	17 2	14 4½	14 4½	17 2	17 2	*	*	11 7	11 7	*	*	9 2	9 2	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	10 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 0	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	11 13	12 0	14 5	15 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 5	13 8	12 13	13 0	*	*	...	...	13 13	14 0	*	...	11 0	11 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 6	12 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 4	16 0	16 0	13 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	...	...	7 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	52 8
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 6	10 6	18 0	18 13	18 0	18 13	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 14	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	12 10	13 0	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 6	10 6	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 5	11 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	10 2	11 11	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 14	10 0	12 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	13 13	...	...	6 9	6 9	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	13 2	...	...	9 6	10 0	11 4	17 8	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	...	...	10 0	11 4	95 0	95 0	9 1	10 7
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	11 7	11 7	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	11 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	16 13	14 13	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 13	9 13 8
Jubbulpore	13 8	13 4	...	...	9 8	10 0	12 8	13 12	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 8	21 0	...	...	25 8	24 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8 0
Mandla	16 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2 0
Balaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 8
Chanda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	15 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 8	11 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	14 7	14 7	...	...	11 4	12 5	16 15	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	18 11	...	...	10 14	12 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 8
Raipur	14 13	14 3	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 13	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 6	11 13	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 1	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 4	...	...	8 0	8 8	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 10	13 0	...	...	8 5	8 0	10 5	10 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	14 13	...	...	12 8	12 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 13
Akola	11 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	96 0	96 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	8 0	8 8	10 0	17 0	17 10	13 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	93 0	81 0	9 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 2	9 11	*	*	6 12	6 12	7 12	7 14	14 2	13 13	*	...	22 3	21 7	*	*	10 11	11 4	*	*	12 11	13 3	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 0
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 4	7 4	7 14	7 11	15 10	16 2	*	*	...	*	*	*	11 15	12 3	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	9 0	*	*	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 8	...	...	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9	9 5 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thôr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	13 2	14 13	14 5	15 14	15 10	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 3	11 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 3	13 2	13 2	13 5	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	9 3	7 6
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	14 3	14 3	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 2	221 2	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 10	14 6	14 6	12 3	12 3	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 10	14 11	14 14	12 3	12 3	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 8	8 2	...	...	7 13	7 6	8 5	8 5	15 0	14 10	13 2	13 2	18 13	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 5	15 2	15 2	13 13	13 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	15 6	*	*	*	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	119 2	10 11	10 11
Vizagapatam	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 8	8 8	11 14	11 14	14 14	14 14	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 8	10 8	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 0	162 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 8	10 8	14 3	13 11	*	*	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	5 13	7 11	...	...	8 3	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 14	13 5	11 5	11 5	13 9	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 11	10 14	10 14	14 10	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	6 13	...	...	8 5	8 6	8 11	9 6	*	13 11	*	11 10	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	11 6	14 10	*	16 3	16 3	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163 3	163 3	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	*	*	13 13	13 13	17 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 5	6 5	...	...	8 13	9 0	9 2	9 6	15 6	14 11	14 0	14 0	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	*	*	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 6	9 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	10 2	14 10	*	14 11	14 11	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 3	10 2	14 10	*	14 11	14 11	15 8	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 8	8 4	8 8	19 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	108 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	8 3	8 6	7 10	6 4	7 2	7 5	7 12	7 5	14 8	14 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 8	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	130 0	130 0	9 8	8 0
Tumkur	8 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	8 8	9 0
Kadur	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Shimoga	6 13	6 13	7 6	7 6	7 14	7 14	9 7	10 8	18 14	18 14	...	...	21 8	22 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	8 8	8 4	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	21 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	19 8	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	8 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	—	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch).

* Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, July 30th, 1892.

There has been no important change in the weather during the week under review. The monsoon has blown strongly throughout the greater part of the Indian region and from the normal directions. The distribution of pressure has been regular, and such as is associated with general monsoon weather; but the barometric difference between the north and south has been less than usual on most days. It will be remembered that during the previous week North-Western India even relatively to the average was less under the influence of the monsoon current than other parts of India. This condition was entirely changed during the week under review. The cyclonic storm which had appeared over Bengal last week advanced north-westward during the present week, and reached North-West India by the 25th. From that date till the close of the week it hung about the Western desert, and was accompanied with most exceptional rain over the extreme north-west of India.

The chart of Sunday, July 24th, showed that the depression which had appeared over Bengal at the close of the preceding week had commenced a west-north-westerly advance. The centre at 8 A.M. was close to Sutna, and a well-marked cyclonic circulation of the wind existed around the depression. Northerly winds prevailed in the Punjab, but, except in the Punjab and in the neighbourhood of the depression, the wind directions were fairly normal.

Rain was very general, except over a large part of North-West India and of the centre of the Peninsula, where there was either no rain or only scattered falls. At Pachmarhi 7 inches of rain had fallen, and generally in the Central Provinces and the North-West Provinces the amounts recorded were between 2 inches and 3 inches, but in other parts of India the falls were small or moderate. The chart of the 25th showed that the depression previously noticed had continued to advance west-north-westward, and that the centre was close to Jeypore. Light variable winds were reported from the Punjab, and some other slight changes in the wind direction were introduced by the north-westerly movement of the depression, but on the whole the circulation was little changed. Rain had extended into Rajputana, but the greater part of the Punjab, of Sind, and of the centre of the Peninsula was without rain. Elsewhere rain was general, the fall being moderately heavy in parts of the Central Provinces, of Malabar, and of Burma. By the morning of the 26th the depression had reached the Indus Valley, while at the same time a second and very slight depression had appeared over the head of the Bay. Variable and light breezes prevailed over North-East India and westerly to southerly winds over the Bay and Burma, while a massive south-westerly current blew across the West Coast and into the central parts of the country and the Gangetic plain, where it met with a south-easterly current blowing along the foot of the hills. Rain had been very general, and had been heavy in Rajputana, and rather heavy in parts of Guzerat and of Malabar. On the 27th both depressions were still shown—one over the Indus Valley and Western desert, and the other over the head of the Bay. The barometer was, however, rising everywhere—most in the north—and gradients were slighter. A well-marked cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed over North-West India, and an irregular cyclonic circulation over the Bay. Elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. Rain had again fallen very generally. The amounts were on the whole moderate, but were heavier than usual in the extreme north-west. On the morning of the 28th the depression noticed over the Bay on the preceding day had advanced over the land, and the barometer was falling over the Central Provinces. There was no other change. Rain was reported from nearly all parts of the country. The amounts were moderate generally, but were heavier than usual in the extreme north-west, and at Multan the fall amounted

to the exceptional amount of 6·87 inches. The chart of the 29th showed that the depression which was crossing the Orissa Coast on the preceding day had reached the North-West Provinces and Bundelkhand, but beyond this movement there had been no important change. The wind directions were somewhat irregular over part of North-Western and Central India, but were from the normal monsoon quarters elsewhere. The rainfall was again exceedingly general, the amounts being exceptionally large in the Indus Valley, fairly large on the West Coast, and moderate elsewhere. On the 30th the chart showed a slight depression over the Western desert, an area of relative depression over the Gangetic plain, and an area of high pressure in the extreme south. Gradients were moderate and the monsoon was about normal, except at the head of the Bay, where the wind force was light. Rain had to a great extent ceased in North-West India, in Madras, and in other parts of India. Though the fall was general, the amounts were light.

Temperature.—Owing to the steady and continuous rainfall the mean temperature has been low, the average diurnal deficiency for the whole of India being 0·8°.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·5	—0·7	—1·2	—1·5	—0·2	+0·8	+0·1	—0·5
Bengal and Assam	—1·3	—0·4	—0·5	+0·5	+2·0	+0·7	+0·5	+0·2
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—1·9	—0·8	—2·2	—2·1	—0·2	+0·6	+2·1	—0·6
Punjab	—3·7	—0·6	+0·1	—5·1	—6·6	—8·0	—3·6	—3·9
Bombay	+1·0	—0·1	0	+0·3	—0·2	—0·8	—0·5	0
Berar and Central Provinces	—1·7	—3·8	+0·1	+1·7	+2·0	+1·4	+1·5	+0·2
Guzerat and Central India	+1·0	—0·7	—2·1	—0·9	+0·1	+0·3	+1·5	—0·1
Sind and Rajputana	+1·6	+0·6	—2·9	—3·6	—2·5	—2·3	—0·3	—1·3
Madras	+0·5	+0·4	+0·4	+1·0	—1·1	—2·1	—1.0	—0·3
Mean for whole India	—0·6	—0·7	—0·9	—1·1	—1·2	—1·0	0	—0·8

On the last two days of the week, when the amount of rainfall began to fall off somewhat, the mean temperature rose above the normal average over North-Eastern and Central India, and the mean temperature of the whole country was normal on the 30th. On all the other days the mean temperature was lower than usual. On the 29th and 30th the maxima recorded in the Punjab were exceptionally low.

Rain.—During the week under review rain has fallen in each one of the Indian rainfall divisions. In the actual distribution the rainfall ranges from 13·11 inches in Malabar, about 9 inches in Coorg, the Konkan, and Tenasserim, and about 7 inches in Assam (Surma) to about ½ an inch in Madras and Khandeish. According to the normal distribution, the rainfall should range from 10 inches in Tenasserim and Arakan and 7 inches in Coorg and the Konkan to about ½ inches in Madras, Sind, and the west of the Punjab. The principal differences between the normal and actual distribution are then the excess in Malabar, Sind, and the Punjab and the deficiency in Arakan. The main body of the monsoon

current appears to have entered the Indian region on the West Coast and passed into the central and north-western parts of the country, while the Bay current was abnormally weak; hence the east of India, including Madras, Bengal, and Arakan, had less rain than usual, while the West Coast, the Central divisions, and the North-West divisions had more. The third column of the table shows that twenty of the rainfall divisions received excessive and twenty-nine deficient rainfall, while one received exactly the normal amount, and in another no comparison is possible. The greatest actual excess was 7·19 inches in Malabar, followed by 4·40 inches in the Punjab (West), while the greatest actual deficiency was 7·20 inches in Arakan. Relatively to the normal the greatest excess was in the Indus Valley, the division of Punjab (West) having received over seven times and Sind nearly six times the normal amount. In the Assam Valley, Bengal, the Gangetic plain, and a large part of Madras the deficiency relatively to the average was considerable.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the actual and normal rainfall for the two months from May 29th to July 30th. In no less than seventeen divisions the rainfall for that period has been normal, *i.e.*, the variation is less than 10 per cent.; in twenty the rainfall has been excessive, that is, has varied by 10 per cent. or more from the normal; and in thirteen it has been deficient. In the Punjab (West) and in Sind the variation shows a very large excess. The deficiency is nowhere very large, but in Rajputana (West) it amounts to 47 per cent., in Guzerat and Kathiawar to 22 per cent., in the Hill districts of the Punjab to 28 per cent., and in East Bengal to 26 per cent.

The following is a statement of the principal large totals during the week in the different divisions:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thatôn	11·19 inches.
Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	11·19 „
Assam	Sylhet	Sudder	14·51 „
Bengal	Tipperah	Agartala	5·10 „
	Darjeeling	Kurseong	8·53 „
Behar	Shahabad	Bhabhua	3·83 „
North-West Provinces	Jaunpur	Mariahu	7·78 „
	Dehra Dun	Kalsi	7·52 „
Punjab	Kangra	Sudder	13·03 „
	Dera Ismail Khan	Bhakkar	14·25 „
Malabar	Calicut	Tellicherry	27·63 „
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	34·10 „
Konkan	North Kanara	Honawar	14·56 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	23·30 „
Central Provinces	Hoshangabad	Sohagpur	14·81 „
Guzerat	Surat	Pardi	9·16 „
Kathiawar	Cutch	Sudder	4·42 „
Sind	Karachi	Kotri	9·76 „
Central India	Bhopal	Sudder	12·51 „
Rajputana	Ajmir	Harmara	8·59 „
Madras	Vizagapatam	Sudder	7·51 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 30th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 29th to July 30th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to July 30th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	9·58	10·68	— 1·10	86·70	87·16	— 1
	Lower Burma	4·27	5·04	— 0·77	44·15	43·12	+ 2
	Central Burma	4·53	4·17	+ 0·36	30·62	29·49	+ 4
	Upper Burma	2·20	?	?	12·39	?	?
	Arakan	2·52	9·72	— 7·20	96·15	102·83	— 6
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·22	4·09	— 1·87	28·32	38·14	— 26
	Assam (Surma)	6·99	6·47	+ 0·52	77·06	70·66	+ 13
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·63	3·72	— 2·09	29·27	31·88	— 8
	Deltaic Bengal	1·14	2·94	— 1·80	10·52	22·22	— 12
	Central Bengal	1·67	2·53	— 0·86	22·48	22·06	+ 2
	North Bengal	2·16	4·11	— 1·95	47·77	46·90	+ 2
	Orissa	1·30	3·11	— 1·81	21·03	20·89	+ 1
	Chota Nagpur	1·00	3·31	— 2·31	23·80	20·35	+ 17
	Behar (South)	1·11	3·03	— 1·92	14·68	16·77	— 12
	Do. (North)	1·04	2·64	— 1·60	22·66	20·48	+ 11
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	2·87	2·66	— 0·09	18·06	14·80	+ 22
	Oudh (South)	1·40	2·66	— 1·20	15·20	13·83	+ 10
	Do. (North)	0·89	2·08	— 1·79	10·28	16 04	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	2·12	2·83	— 0·71	15·07	12·84	+ 17
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2·83	2·55	+ 0·28	11·38	11·01	+ 3
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	1·66	3·31	— 1·65	16·03	18·06	— 11
Punjab	Punjab (South)	2·34	1·03	+ 1·31	6·39	5·26	+ 21
	Do. (Central)	2·19	1·73	+ 0·46	6·77	8·70	— 22
	Do. (Submontane)	1·47	1·98	— 0·51	9·93	10·77	— 8
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·11	6·12	— 1·01	21·16	29·47	— 28
	Do. (North-West)	3·50	1·40	+ 2·10	8·21	6·27	+ 31
	Do. (West)	5·10	0·70	+ 4·40	7·72	2·78	+ 178
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	13·11	5·92	+ 7·19	65·86	66·83	— 1
	Madras (South Central)	0·62	1·15	— 0·53	10·51	11·07	— 5
	Coorg	0·74	7·68	— 2·00	67·00	53·00	+ 26
	Mysore	1·58	1·64	— 0·06	14·67	12·24	+ 20
	Konkan	9·09	7·62	+ 1·47	66·49	68·66	— 12
	Bombay Deccan	1·11	1·47	— 0·36	18·99	12·59	+ 51
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·48	1·05	— 0·57	11·29	10·27	+ 10
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·74	1·74	0	18·95	17·20	+ 10
	Central Provinces (West)	3·97	2·84	+ 1·13	18 84	19·26	— 2
	Ditto (Central)	5·04	4·44	+ 0·60	23·75	25·01	— 5
	Ditto (East)	3·74	4·02	— 0·28	37·55	23·63	+ 59
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	2·79	3·89	— 1·10	18·04	23·66	— 24
	Kathiawar	2·85	1·90	+ 0·95	8·89	11·28	— 21
	Sind	3·59	0·62	+ 2·97	6·56	2·55	+ 157
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	3·33	2·76	+ 0·57	15·71	19·40	— 19
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3·95	1·87	+ 2·08	11·06	12·88	— 14
	Rajputana (West)	2·34	1·41	+ 0·93	3·19	6·06	— 47
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·04	1·21	+ 0·83	13·40	11·02	+ 22
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	3·15	2·99	+ 0·16	23·70	25·53	— 7
	Hyderabad (South)	1·05	0·99	+ 0·06	9·05	9·51	+ 5
	Madras (Central)	0·41	0·69	— 0·28	9·57	6·22	+ 55
	East Coast (Central)	0·47	0·73	— 0·26	8·10	6·68	+ 21
	Ditto (South)	0·76	0·79	— 0·03	7·24	5·04	+ 44
	Madras (South)	0·12	0·29	— 0·17	1·84	2·28	— 19

SIMLA, *4th August, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 30th July.*—Rainfall very heavy on the West Coast; good in the Circars, parts of the Karnatic and Central districts, and in the Tanjore and Bellary districts; light scattered showers elsewhere. The July rainfall, though light for the last three weeks, except on the West Coast and the Circars, is generally in excess of the average, except in the South and in Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, where the fall is always moderate. Rainfall to date is generally sufficient, though more rain is now wanted in the Deccan, Central, South, and parts of Nellore. Agricultural operations are proceeding briskly, and standing crops are generally doing well. Water-supply is sufficient. Pasturage and condition of cattle in affected parts are improving. General prospects are favourable. Prices are nearly stationary; slightly easier in the Central and Karnatic; rather high in the South and Deccan. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Deccan 25,489, Karnatic 12,861, and Central 2,959: *Total* 41,309 against 42,789 last week. Increase of 2,586 in Nellore owing to the resumption of works in one taluk temporarily suspended last week. *On gratuitous relief:*—Deccan 420, Karnatic 121, and Central 102: *Total* 643 against 687 last week. Loans for wells disbursed:—Deccan Rs. 8,66,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,42,000, and Central Rs. 12,25,000: *Total* Rs. 25,33,000. Wells completed—611, 2,160, and 1,321: wells under construction—6,598, 2,033, and 7,738 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 93,000, Rs. 99,000, and Rs. 68,800: *Total* Rs. 2,60,000 disbursed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and Sind, except Karachi; good in Sind, Konkan, Gujarat, and Kathiawar; moderate or slight in Deccan and Karnatic. More rain wanted urgently in parts of seven districts. Young crops are thriving, except in parts of three districts. Sowing and transplantation of early crops are progressing. Preparations for late crops in parts of four districts. Fodder is scarce in parts of three and cattle distressed in parts of two districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Bijapur 53, Belgaum 553, Dharwar 140, and Kolhapur 86: *Total* 832 against 4,143 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—Rainfall this week has been light in most places. The fine weather has benefited the early-rice crop, and the prospects of all crops continue generally satisfactory. More rain is wanted in parts of four divisions to assist transplantation of winter rice, which is being pushed on. Early-rice and jute are being harvested in many districts, and the manufacture of indigo is in progress. Telegraphic reports have been received of floods in Cuttack and Puri. Some damage has been caused in Cuttack to crops and houses, and several breaches in canal

embankments and roads have occurred. Full details not yet to hand. No further information received about the distress reported last week. Prices continue generally stationary, with a slight tendency to fall in some districts. Fodder and water supplies are plentiful and cattle are in good condition. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bhagalpur 2,147. *On gratuitous relief*:—Monghyr 229 and Bhagalpur 948: *Total* 1,177 against 1,384 last week. Numbers relieved in Bhagalpur diminishing. In Darbhanga all works closed and gratuitous relief stopped.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—The continued moderate rainfall has greatly benefited the crops, and prospects are everywhere favourable. In Almora the early crops are coming into ear, and in Garhwal one of the smaller millets is expected to ripen in a fortnight. Sowings are practically finished. Weeding and transplanting of rice are in progress. Supplies are ample and prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—Good rain has fallen in all but three districts as well as in the Simla Hill States, but more rain is still wanted at Umballa for rice sowings. All canals are flowing well. Sowings of autumn crops are in progress in most districts, and have been completed in some. Prospects of crops are much improved by the recent rain. Condition of sugarcane and cotton is good. In the Hill States of Simla people continue distressed, and will be so till the maize crop ripens. Many States have supplied grain or cash to their subjects, while some have suspended the collection of revenue. Heavy rains have damaged the crops throughout the Dera Ismail Khan district, and the embankments there have been washed away. Cattle are generally in fair condition. Fodder is scarce in several districts, but grass has now sprung up, and prospects have improved by the recent rainfall. In other districts fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in three districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—Rainy weather has continued, and the deficiency on account of its late commencement has everywhere been nearly, if not quite, made good. Hoshangabad and Bilaspur have received more and Sambalpur much more than the average; but the weather has not been unfavourable for weeding, and prospects continue excellent, save in part of one district, where the rice has been injured by heavy rain, and fields are being resown.

Burma.—*For week ending 30th July.*—LOWER BURMA: Rain during the week general and sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress, and crop prospects are everywhere favourable. Slight damage from insects is reported from one district.

UPPER BURMA: There has been general rain during the week, but more is still required in some districts. In Mandalay dry-weather paddy is being reaped, and in all districts ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet-weather paddy are in progress. Rice, cotton, sesamum, and *jowar* are generally progressing favourably, but beans, sesamum, and maize are withering in parts. Nurseries in the north of the Southern Shan States destroyed from want of rain. Maize in large quantities is coming into the market in Yamethin. The price of paddy has risen largely in three districts; elsewhere fluctuations are small. The price of rice has decreased in three districts, while it has risen in five others. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 1,415.

Assam.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—Weather warm. Harvesting of summer paddy and transplanting of late rice continue. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good in two districts. Standing crops good, except in parts of one district, where more rain is still wanted. No material change in prices. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 45.

COORG: Rainfall good. Transplanting of rice is in progress. *Ragi*, coffee, and cardamoms are in good condition. Prices are stationary. Forage and water for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd July.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing autumn crops are in good condition. Weeding operations continue throughout the Province. Fodder is insufficient in one taluk and water in another. Cattle are in good condition. Land is under preparation for spring crops in two districts. Prices stationary.

HYDERABAD: Report not received.

Central India.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—Rainfall in Central India is sufficient for agricultural purposes, except in parts of the Nimuch district. Standing crops are generally good, except in Bhopawar. Agricultural stock continues weak in Bhopal, but is in good condition elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are high in Nimuch; steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—Rainfall general and good. The Ajmere district had over 4 inches. Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily, and standing crops and harvest prospects are favourable throughout Rajputana. Agricultural stock is improving generally, except in two Agencies, but many deaths of cattle are still reported in Ajmere-Merwara. Pasturage or fodder prospects are improving. Prices generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 26,018 (including 3,055 home labour), Marwar 4,282, Kishengarh 1,086, and Bikanir (report not received): *Total* 31,386 against 36,601, excluding Marwar and Bikanir. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 5,861, Marwar 2,036, Kishengarh 157, and Bikanir (report not received): *Total* 8,054 against 7,352, excluding Marwar and Bikanir. The decrease of 9,950 in Ajmere-Merwara compared with the last report is chiefly in the Ajmere Collectorate, and is mainly attributable to good rain. The figures for home labour are subject to revision.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th July.*—Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Note on Agricultural Conditions and Prospects in India for the month of June.

1. In the earlier part of the month the continued weakness of the monsoon current caused anxiety regarding the prospects in Behar, the Punjab, Ajmere, and Rajputana. But conditions changed towards the end of the month, and agricultural prospects are now satisfactory throughout India.

Under these circumstances it is considered sufficient to publish the usual conspectus of the relief operations in each Province during June :—

Province.	Number of affected districts.	Area, square miles.	Population.	Affected area, square miles.	Population of affected area.	Number on relief works on last day of June 1892.	Number on gratuitous relief on same date.
Madras	8	50,216	11,311,000	17,645	2,571,000	77,668	1,050
Bombay	3	12,343	2,199,000	8,169	1,240,000	3,035	...
Bengal	6	23,640	13,081,000	4,493	1,432,000	36,813	4,004
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3	12,077	875,000	(*a*) 942½	427,000	...	...
Burma	7	25,158	1,391,000	3,382	173,000	(*b*)9,805	1,835
Ajmere-Merwara ...	2	2,711	542,000	2,702	494,000	32,672	8,049
Rajputana ...	4	76,650	3,598,000	45,825	1,798,000	9,314	4,390
Mysore	...	27,936½	4,944,000	622	106,000	1,579	206
Hyderabad ...	11	82,694	11,537,000	...	957,000	3,657	...
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.	9	6,740	1,600,000	2,519	471,000	7,767	...
Tehri (Garhwal) ...	...	4,180	241,000	400	30,000	...	..
TOTAL ...	53	333,345½	51,319,000	86,699½	9,699,000	182,310	19,535

(*a*) Affected area of two districts (Almora and Dehra Dun) only.
(*b*) Including numbers on certain Government irrigation works not now classed as relief-works.

2. The following table shows the programme of works available for relief purposes; the expenditure on relief-works, gratuitous relief, and advances to cultivators; and the amount of revenue suspended :—

Province.	Number of districts.	Maximum number for whom relief is expected to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in gazetted programme of relief works for 3 months.	Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.	Expenditure on relief-works and gratuitous relief since 1st April 1891 to end of month under report.	Advances since 1st April 1891 to end of month under report.	Revenue suspended since commencement of scarcity.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	8	1,131,100	1,710,300	1,266,100	13,72,000	26,40,000	30,98,000
Bombay	3	180,000	68,319	79,658	69,000	6,12,000	18,000
Bengal	6	398,431	2,976,069	2,196,531	3,83,093	1,24,472	...
Burma	9	679,354	250,172	241,802	14,23,513	4,23,744	(*a*) 7,90,000
Ajmere-Merwara ...	2	85,000	91,463	82,690	8,60,000	5,01,000	8,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3	60,000	...	...	...	35,707	6,000
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*) 4,00,000

(*a*) Thathameda or house-tax actually remitted.
(*b*) Rough estimate.

3. The abnormal character of the death-rate in one district in Bengal is attributable mainly to fever and cholera, and is in no case directly traceable to famine. A rise in the death-rate in the hill districts of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab was distinctly due to cholera.

E. C. BUCK,

SIMLA, *the 5th August, 1892.* *Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XV OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 25th July 1891.			Week ending 23rd July 1892.			Earnings from 1st April to 25th July 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 23rd July 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	604	1,577	7,84,580	498	1,582	7,13,169	451	1,68,28,078	1,65,64,171	...	2,63,907
Patna-Gya	197	57	8,698	153	57	7,973	140	1,76,196	1,55,976	...	20,220
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	65,793	79	831	65,606	79	24,57,893	20,80,344	...	3,77,549
Indian Midland (*a*)	127	752	63,517	84	752	62,854	84	16,37,378	18,16,122	1,78,744	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,36,384	201	1,674	2,83,000	169	74,50,654	78,47,469	3,87,815	...
South Indian	150	901	1,28,723	143	1,106	1,40,063	127	24,62,804	24,26,242	...	36,562
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	85,510	82	1,044	75,235	72	16,55,507	14,50,551	...	2,04,956
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	712	82,301	116	755	75,620	100	18,86,570	19,82,166	95,596	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	7,941	51	199	10,033	50	1,95,391	2,25,085	29,694	...
TOTAL	250	7,703	15,63,447	203	8,000	14,33,553	179	3,47,59,471	3,45,48,126	...	2,11,345
State lines worked by the state.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	6,02,835	252	2,450	3,72,778	152	1,03,71,210	83,03,703	...	20,67,507
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,14,439	165	692	1,17,983	170	31,99,564	30,83,657	...	1,15,907
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,74,427	224	777	1,89,800	244	32,90,158	28,36,130	...	4,54,028
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	13,600	109	125	11,770	94	2,39,491	2,30,288	...	9,203
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	87,540	144	715	90,957	127	17,42,942	21,16,912	3,73,970	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,654	66	25	1,416	57	19,286	21,041	1,755	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	311	39	8	288	36	5,177	5,301	124	...
TOTAL	251	4,631	9,94,806	215	4,792	7,84,992	164	1,88,67,828	1,65,97,032	...	22,70,796
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,485	4,61,539	311	1,492	4,35,818	292	1,73,25,256	1,42,64,052	...	30,61,204
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	1,78,299	387	461	1,50,000	325	53,72,253	56,54,541	2,82,288	...
Madras	216	840	1,74,699	208	840	1,71,183	204	30,62,123	28,97,936	...	1,64,187
TOTAL	468	2,786	8,14,537	292	2,793	7,57,001	271	2,57,59,632	2,28,16,529	...	29,43,103
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,120	33,72,790	223	15,585	29,75,546	191	7,93,86,931	7,39,61,687	...	54,25,244
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	18,909	117	162	17,467	108	3,56,136	3,30,119	...	26,017
Tárakeshwar	258	22	5,678	258	22	4,568	208	1,05,604	98,254	...	7,350
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	5,632	84	67	7,644	114	1,38,326	1,61,089	22,763	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,175	143	78	11,999	154	1,66,585	1,70,254	3,669	...
TOTAL	135	329	41,394	126	329	41,678	127	7,66,651	7,59,716	...	6,935
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state (*g*)	154	354	38,107	108	354	50,796	143	8,36,687	8,58,342	21,655	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,070	82	13	710	55	22,625	22,801	176	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	29,229	99	311	27,723	89	4,15,874	4,09,453	...	6,421
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	89	3,026	34	93	2,920	31	66,487	98,400	31,913	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,729	60	29	1,446	49	(*h*) 24,360	27,234	2,874	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	2,642	37	72	2,520	35	78,904	96,168	17,264	...
TOTAL	107	853	75,803	89	872	86,115	99	14,44,937	15,12,398	67,461	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	17,825	165	108	10,372	96	2,47,573	1,68,146	...	79,427
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	15,588	47	334	16,898	51	5,27,666	6,45,132	1,17,466	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	9,445	50	292	13,100	45	1,71,144	3,26,407	1,55,263	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	4,680	50	94	4,359	46	1,19,471	1,14,478	...	4,993
TOTAL	76	616	29,713	48	720	34,367	48	8,18,281	10,86,017	2,67,736	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,026	35,37,525	208	17,614	31,48,068	179	8,26,64,373	7,74,87,964	...	51,76,409

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir railway.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti state railways.
(*g*) Includes the Bezváda extension.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April to 25th July 1891.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 6th, 1892.

During the week under review uninterrupted monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the Indian region. There has been no cyclonic storm of any importance in any part of the country, and there have in consequence been very few cases of heavy concentrated rainfall over limited regions; but the distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds have been such as are associated with well distributed constant rainfall. Pressure has been throughout highest in the extreme south, lowest in the extreme north-west, and relatively low over the Gangetic plain. The wind has been westerly over the Peninsula and central parts of India, southerly over Burma, the head of the Bay, and Lower Bengal, and easterly up the north side of the Gangetic plain. Rain has fallen generally, and the mean temperature has been low in nearly all Provinces.

The chart for Sunday, July 31st, showed that the barometer was falling everywhere, the change being brisk in the north. A large shallow low pressure area existed over Northern Indian, whence readings steadily increased to a high pressure area in the south. The wind was westerly across the Peninsula, southerly over Burma and the head of the Bay, and very variable within the low pressure area noticed above. Rain was falling very generally, the only considerable regions where rain was absent being Orissa, the South Karnatic, and the Indus Valley. Four inches were reported from Bikanir, and several falls exceeding two inches had been measured in different parts of the country. On August 1st the barometer was still falling, except in parts of Burma, of the Peninsula, and of Behar, but the general distribution was unchanged. The normal easterly wind had re-appeared up the Gangetic plain, and elsewhere

the wind blew from the ordinary monsoon directions. The force was lighter than usual over the Bay. Rain was again very general, but over a large part of Bengal the amounts received were abnormally small. In the Western Punjab and in Sind the weather was fine. The fall was on the whole moderate, though there were a few instances of largish amounts. The chart of the 2nd showed small barometric changes, except in Bengal, where pressure had decreased briskly. The distribution was practically unaltered, and normal monsoon winds prevailed generally. Rain had continued to fall in all parts of the Indian region, except the extreme north-west. The amounts were again moderate or small, with a few scattered patches of heavier rain. On the 3rd the barometer was still falling over Northern India and Burma, but had begun to rise in the south. The general distribution and the circulation of the winds were unchanged, and the force of the monsoon was low over the Bay. There was no rain over the centre and east of the Peninsula or in the Indus Valley or Guzerat, but elsewhere the fall was general. A few scattered heavy falls were reported, but on the whole the amounts were moderate. By the morning of the 4th the rise of pressure which had commenced on the previous day over the Peninsula had extended to almost all parts of India, but there was still no change in the general distribution. The winds were also little altered. There was still no rain over the centre and east of the Peninsula, but rain had extended to the north of the Indus Valley, and a very heavy fall had occurred at Peshawar. Large falls were also reported from Jeypore and from some places in Burma. On the 5th a well defined depression had appeared over Rajputana, and the barometer had fallen there, though it had risen elsewhere. Rain was reported from all parts of the country, except the east of the Peninsula, Sind, and Guzerat. Heavyish amounts were reported from the east of Rajputana and moderate amounts elsewhere. By the morning of the 6th the depression from East Rajputana had advanced into the Indus Valley, and had carried rain into Baluchistan. Rain had also extended across the Peninsula to the East Coast, but with these exceptions the changes were very slight. The heaviest falls (between 1½ and 2½ inches) were reported from Guzerat and the north of Bengal.

Temperature.—As was the case last week, the steady and continuous rain has occasioned low temperatures throughout the country. The mean diurnal deficiency for the whole of India has been 1·3°, which is 0·5° greater than was the deficiency last week :

Province.	July.	August.						Mean variation of week.
	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·1	—0·8	—2·1	—0·9	—2·1	—2·1	—1·0	—1·3
Bengal and Assam . .	+0·8	—0·4	—1·6	—2·8	—3·0	—2·4	—2·1	—1·6
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	+0·8	—0·6	—1·2	—2·3	—3·9	—2·5	—1·6	—1·6
Punjab	—3·0	—1·9	—3·7	—5·0	—6·2	—6·8	—4·4	—4·4
Bombay	+0·2	—0·6	—1·3	+0·2	+0·1	+1·1	+0·9	+0·1
Berar and Central Provinces	+0·7	—2·4	—1·2	—3·3	—2·2	—1·8	—0·3	—1·5
Guzerat and Central India .	+0·7	—0·1	+1·3	—1·4	—3·6	—2·1	—1·3	—0·9
Sind and Rajputana . .	0	+1·3	+1·2	+0·6	—2·3	—2·4	—2·9	—0·6
Madras	+0·5	+0·3	—1·1	—0·9	+0·9	+0·5	—0·8	—0·1
Mean for whole India . .	+0·1	—0·6	—1·1	—1·8	—2·5	—2·1	—1·5	—1·3

The above table shows that only on the 31st July was the general temperature above the normal, and then only by a trifling amount. On August 1st the mean fell below the normal, and the amount of deficiency increased until the 4th, when it amounted to 2½°, after which it decreased again to 1½°. The provincial variations show that the greatest defect was in the Punjab, where the deficiency for the week was 4½°, and where on the 4th and 5th the defect was 6½°.

Rain.—The table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review rain has fallen in all the rainfall divisions throughout India. The actual average rainfall of the different divisions ranges from 10·84 inches in Arakan, 9·42 inches in Tenasserim, and 8·53 inches in the Hill districts of the Punjab to 0·74 inch in Sind and to 0·25 inch in South Madras. The normal average rainfall of the different divisions ranges from 9·40 inches in Tenasserim, 9·27 inches in Arakan, and 7·10 inches in the Konkan to 0·55 inch in the west of the Punjab, to 0·57 inch in Sind, and to 0·40 inch in the south of Madras. Thus the actual and normal rainfall of the week under review agree fairly closely, the most important differences being the excess over the Hill districts of the Punjab and the deficiency in the Konkan. The third column of the table shows that of the fifty rainfall divisions where a comparison is possible, thirty-two received more than the usual amount, seventeen less than usual, and that one division had exactly the normal. The greatest actual excess was 3·96 inches in Rajputana (East) and Central India (West), followed by 3·32 inches in Rajputana (West), by 2·72 inches in the Punjab (North-West), by 2·54 inches in the Hill districts of the Punjab, and by 2·49 inches in Berar. The region of deficient rainfall included the following districts :—Lower and Central Burma, East Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Kathiawar, the East Coast districts, and Madras (South Central Central, and South). In all other parts of India the rainfall was in excess.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the actual and normal average rainfall for the different divisions, and the excess or defect of the former compared with the latter. Accepting the conclusion that a variation of less than 20 per cent. in either direction implies that the rainfall of the division has been about normal, the last column of the table shows that in thirty-five of the divisions the total rainfall for the season has been approximately normal; that in three it has been deficient; and that in twelve it has been excessive.

The following are the principal large totals in the different divisions :

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Amherst . .	Thatôn . .	11·25 inches.
	Akyab . .	Minbya . .	14·82 „
Assam	Khasia Hills .	Cherra . .	23·39 „
Bengal	Chittagong .	Cox's Bazar .	12·42 „
	Jalpaiguri . .	Sudder . .	10·35 „
Behar	Purneah . .	Kishenganj .	9·60 „
North-West Provinces .	Fatehpur . .	Khaga . .	11·31 „
Punjab	Gurdaspur . .	Pathankot .	10·70 „
	Kangra . .	Sudder . .	15·68 „
	Peshawar . .	? . .	? 25·04 „
	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi . .	13·58 „
Malabar	South Kanara .	Beltangadi .	12·25 „
Mysore	Shimoga . .	Nagar . .	30·90 „
Deccan . . .	Kolhapur . .	Bawda . .	18·56 „
Berar	Basim . .	Pusad . .	8·86 „
Central Provinces . .	Hoshangabad .	Harda . .	10·32 „
Guzerat	Kaira . . .	Nadiad . .	8·82 „
Rajputana . . .	Ajmir . .	Sawar . .	11·54 „
Madras . . .	Godavari . .	Kothapet .	3·53 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 6TH, 1892. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 29TH TO AUGUST 6TH, 1892. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to August 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	9·42	9·40	+ 0·02	96·12	96·56	0
	Lower Burma	3·05	4·87	— 1·22	47·81	47·99	0
	Central Burma	4·14	4·62	— 0·48	34·77	34·11	+ 2
	Upper Burma	1·73	?	?	14·51	?	?
	Arakan	10·84	9·27	+ 1·57	106·09	112·10	— 5
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	3·05	5·24	— 1·29	32·66	42·46	— 23
	Assam (Surma)	6·94	6·04	+ 0·90	83·99	76·70	+ 10
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·81	2·54	+ 2·27	34·08	34·42	— 1
	Deltaic Bengal	3·46	3·38	+ 0·08	22·98	25·60	— 10
	Central Bengal	3·21	3·36	— 0·15	25·70	25·42	+ 1
	North Bengal	5·74	3·88	+ 1·86	58·26	50·78	+ 15
	Orissa	2·47	2·84	— 0·37	23·49	23·73	— 1
	Chota Nagpur	2·96	4·00	— 1·04	26·76	24·35	+ 10
	Behar (South)	4·02	3·30	+ 0·72	18·70	20·07	— 7
	Do. (North)	3·39	2·55	+ 0·84	26·05	23·03	+ 13
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	4·64	3·09	+ 1·55	22·70	17·89	+ 26
	Oudh (South)	4·50	2·79	+ 1·71	19·70	16·62	+ 19
	Do. (North)	2·96	2·17	+ 0·79	19·24	18·20	+ 6
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	3·99	3·19	+ 0·80	19·07	16·03	+ 19
	North-Western Provinces (West)	2·34	2·31	+ 0·03	13·71	13·32	+ 3
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	3·16	3·15	+ 0·01	18·49	20·85	— 11
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	1·67	1·08	+ 0·59	8·06	6·34	+ 27
	Do. (Central)	1·86	1·47	+ 0·39	8·64	10·17	— 15
	Do. (Submontane)	2·34	2·26	+ 0·08	12·27	13·03	— 6
	Do. (Hill Districts)	8·53	5·99	+ 2·54	29·69	35·46	— 16
	Do. (North-West)	4·24	1·52	+ 2·72	12·46	7·78	+ 60
	Do. (West)	1·83	0·55	+ 1·28	9·55	3·33	+ 187
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	4·95	4·71	+ 0·24	70·81	71·54	— 1
	Madras (South Central)	0·64	1·40	— 0·76	11·14	12·47	— 11
	Coorg	6·38	5·88	+ 0·50	73·38	58·88	+ 25
	Mysore	1·16	1·30	— 0·14	15·82	13·54	+ 17
	Konkan	5·15	7·10	— 1·95	65·63	75·76	— 13
	Bombay Deccan	0·92	1·29	— 0·37	19·91	13·88	+ 45
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·87	0·63	+ 0·24	12·16	10·90	+ 12
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	4·25	1·76	+ 2·49	22·72	18·61	+ 23
	Central Provinces (West)	3·03	2·16	+ 0·87	21·87	21·42	+ 2
	Ditto (Central)	3·88	3·88	0	27·63	28·89	— 4
	Ditto (East)	3·20	2·85	+ 0·35	40·75	26·48	+ 54
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	4·34	2·63	+ 1·71	22·38	26·29	— 15
	Kathiawar	1·07	1·15	— 0·08	9·95	12·43	— 20
	Sind	0·74	0·57	+ 0·17	7·29	3·12	+ 134
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	3·20	2·22	+ 0·98	18·91	21·62	— 13
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	5·52	1·56	+ 3·96	16·58	14·44	+ 15
	Rajputana (West)	4·66	1·34	+ 3·32	7·85	7·40	+ 21
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	1·11	1·17	— 0·06	14·52	12·18	+ 19
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	1·81	2·66	— 0·85	25·51	28·19	— 10
	Hyderabad (South)	2·26	1·26	+ 1·00	12·21	10·77	+ 13
	Madras (Central)	0·39	0·55	— 0·16	9·96	6·77	+ 47
	East Coast (Central)	0·50	0·59	— 0·09	8·60	7·26	+ 18
	Ditto (South)	0·50	1·20	— 0·70	7·75	6·24	+ 24
	Madras (South)	0·25	0·40	— 0·15	2·08	2·67	— 22

SIMLA, *11th August, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th August.*—Rainfall continued heavy on the West Coast, and good in the greater part of the Circars; moderate in parts of the Karnatic; light or no rain elsewhere. Rainfall of the season up to date is generally in excess of the average, and materially deficient only in Trichinopoly; but for the last four weeks it has been very deficient in parts of the Kistna, Deccan, and Karnatic districts, Trichinopoly, and the South, and in these parts further rain was much wanted at the end of the week. Good rain reported on the 7th and 8th in parts of Nellore, Deccan, and Salem has relieved anxiety considerably. Ploughing and sowing continue brisk, and young crops are thriving generally, though they require rain urgently in parts. Pasture and water are sufficient. Condition of cattle is generally good and improving. Prices are very high still and almost stationary, though slightly easier in the Karnatic, Central, and Southern districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 22,648, Karnatic 5,931, and Central 1,899: *Total* 30,478 against 37,378, the corrected figures for last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 405, Karnatic 128, and Central 87: *Total* 620 against 643 last week. Loans for wells disbursed:—Deccan Rs. 8,77,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,46,000, and Central Rs. 11,78,000: *Total* Rs. 25,01,000. Wells completed—622, 2,248, and 1,368: wells under construction—6,677, 2,070, and 7,824 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans disbursed—Rs. 96,000, Rs. 1,14,000, and Rs. 69,000 in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Rain throughout the Presidency; generally good or moderate. Total fall is insufficient in parts of seven districts of the Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops are flourishing, except in parts of two districts. Sowing and transplantation of early crops and preparations for late crops are progressing. Fodder is scarce in parts of five districts. Fodder supply and agricultural stock have improved by recent rain in Sind. Kolhapur excluded from affected area.

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PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending August 6th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 29th to August 6th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to August 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	9·42	9·40	+ 0·02	96·12	96·56	0
	Lower Burma	3·65	4·87	— 1·22	47·81	47·99	0
	Central Burma	4·14	4·62	— 0·48	34·77	34·11	+ 2
	Upper Burma	1·73	?	?	14·51	?	?
	Arakan	10·84	9·27	+ 1·57	106·99	112·10	— 5
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·95	5·24	— 1·29	32·66	42·46	— 23
	Assam (Surma)	6·94	6·04	+ 0·90	83·99	76·70	+ 10
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·81	2·54	+ 2·27	34·08	34·42	— 1
	Deltaic Bengal	3·46	3·38	+ 0·08	22·98	25·60	— 10
	Central Bengal	3·21	3·36	— 0·15	25·70	25·42	+ 1
	North Bengal	5·74	3·88	+ 1·86	58·26	50·78	+ 15
	Orissa	2·47	2·84	— 0·37	23·49	23·73	— 1
	Chota Nagpur	2·96	4·00	— 1·04	26·76	24·35	+ 10
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North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Monsoon weather continues, and crop prospects everywhere satisfactory. Transplanting and weeding of rice in progress. In Almora the cutting of early-crops has begun. Prices generally stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Good rainfall throughout the Province, but more rain is still wanted for rice sowings in Umballa. Sowings of autumn crop are in progress, but they are delayed owing to heavy rains in parts of some districts. Weeding has commenced in Jullundur. Prospects of standing crops have generally much improved, except in two districts, where the crops have suffered on account of heavy rains. In Hazara, if excessive rainfall continues, the crops on low-lying lands will suffer. In the hills near and below Simla an excellent crop is anticipated. Condition of cattle is fair throughout the Province. Fodder is sufficient in all but five districts, but green grass is now available in these tracts Prices rising in four districts, falling in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Cloudy weather has prevailed during the week, but the rainfall has generally been light, except in the Northern districts and Bilaspur. Weeding in progress, and prospects continue excellent.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th August.*—LOWER BURMA: Rain general in all districts. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress everywhere. UPPER BURMA: Reaping and threshing of dry-weather paddy in progress in three districts and finished in another. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of hot-weather paddy and ploughing and sowing of *jowar* and maize are also progressing. Cotton and sesamum crops fair in the western sub-division of Lower Chindwin, but the latter crop is suffering from drought in some parts. Prospects good in seven districts and fair in Minbu, but more rain is still required in that district and in Shwebo. Rain is also badly wanted for standing crops in Meiktila and in parts of Yamethin. On the whole prospects are fair. The price of paddy has risen considerably in one and fallen in another district; otherwise changes are unimportant. Numbers on relief works in Shwebo not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th August.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice continue. Tea doing well. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general throughout the State. Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of one district, where more rain is still needed. Prices have fallen in two districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Tumkur 219.

COORG: Rainfall good. Transplanting of rice still continues. All standing crops are in good condition. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th August.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Weeding operations continue.

Autumn crops in good condition. Water and fodder insufficient in two taluks. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Sowing of irrigated crops and weeding of autumn crops continue. Cattle improving. Prices continue high.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Rainfall general, except in Bhopal, where there has been a much needed break. Ploughing and sowing completed in Gwalior and approaching completion or in progress elsewhere. Damage from the long break to the standing crops in parts of Bhopawar is estimated at 50 per cent., and more rain is required in that Agency. Condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Good rainfall throughout Rajputana. Jeypore had over 13 inches and Ajmere-Merwara had over 6½ inches above the normal in parts, and well distributed over the district. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good, but in Ajmere-Merwara crops damaged in parts by excessive rain. The prospects of the cotton crop are good in Ajmere-Merwara and food-stocks sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally fair and is improving. Pasture or fodder sufficient, except in Meywar. Prices generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 21,308 (including 2,766 home labour), Marwar (report not received), Kishengarh 794, and Bikanir 1,215: *Total* 23,317 against 27,104 last week (excluding Marwar). *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 4,051, Marwar (report not received), Kishengarh 142, and Bikanir 497: *Total* 4,690 against 6,018 last week (excluding Marwar). Excepting ordinary labour, famine relief recipients in Ajmere-Merwara show a decrease of 7,435 as compared with last week.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th August.*—Weather showery. Outturn of Indian-corn on low lands is good. Rice prospects are good, but high prices still prevail.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XVI OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 1st August 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 30th July 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 1st August 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 30th July 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	604	1,577	7,98,217	506	1,582	7,31,359	462	1,76,26,295	1,72,95,530	...	3,30,765
Patna-Gya	197	57	9,096	160	57	8,324	146	1,85,292	1,64,300	...	20,992
Bengal-Nágpur	130	831	52,655	63	831	80,091	96	25,10,548	21,49,844	...	3,60,704
Indian Midland	127	752	56,457	75	752	65,595	87	16,03,835	18,85,061	1,91,226	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	2,81,632	168	1,674	2,92,000	174	77,41,286	81,50,959	4,09,673	...
South Indian	150	901	1,34,601	149	1,106	1,32,529	120	25,07,405	25,00,179	...	37,226
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	74,124	71	1,044	70,916	68	17,29,631	15,25,401	...	2,04,230
Bengal and North Western (*a*)	130	721	83,771	116	755	83,450	111	19,70,341	20,32,459	62,118	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	6,838	44	199	8,653	43	2,02,229	2,32,340	30,111	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	14,97,391	194	8,000	14,72,917	184	3,62,56,862	3,59,96,073	...	2,60,789
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*b*)	264	2,395	6,23,877	260	2,509	3,88,309	155	1,09,95,087	86,92,012	...	23,03,075
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,10,504	160	692	1,07,680	156	33,10,068	31,90,449	...	1,19,619
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,95,300	251	777	2,31,730	298	34,85,548	30,62,314	...	4,23,234
Bengal Central (*c*)	117	125	10,966	88	125	12,510	100	2,50,457	2,42,840	...	7,617
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*d*)	203	609	77,858	128	715	1,06,876	149	18,20,800	22,15,684	3,94,884	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,513	61	25	1,431	57	20,790	22,472	1,673	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	372	46	8	304	38	5,549	5,605	56	...
TOTAL	251	4,631	10,20,480	220	4,851	8,48,840	175	1,98,88,308	1,74,31,376	...	24,56,932
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	572	1,485	3,09,733	269	1,492	4,50,068	302	1,77,24,989	1,47,25,307	...	29,99,682
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	93,077	202	461	1,58,000	343	54,05,330	58,01,684	3,35,754	...
Madras	216	840	1,98,934	237	840	1,71,308	204	32,61,057	30,72,560	...	1,88,497
TOTAL	468	2,786	6,91,744	248	2,793	7,80,276	279	2,64,51,376	2,35,98,951	...	28,52,425
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,129	32,09,615	212	15,644	31,02,033	198	8,25,96,546	7,70,26,400	...	55,70,146
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	17,170	106	162	17,698	109	3,73,306	3,47,817	...	25,489
Tárakeshwar	258	22	3,907	178	22	4,072	185	1,09,511	1,02,326	...	7,185
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	6,766	101	67	6,453	96	1,45,092	1,67,546	22,454	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,757	125	78	12,367	161	1,76,342	1,82,821	6,479	...
TOTAL	135	329	37,600	114	329	40,790	124	8,04,251	8,00,510	...	3,741
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	44,435	126	354	51,276	145	8,81,122	9,10,581	29,459	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	552	42	13	710	55	23,177	23,361	184	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	24,840	84	311	27,662	89	4,40,714	4,36,011	...	4,703
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	3,202	34	93	2,810	30	69,689	99,117	29,428	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,326	46	29	1,283	44	(*f*) 25,686	28,624	2,938	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	1,165	16	72	2,710	38	80,069	99,781	19,712	...
TOTAL	107	857	75,520	88	872	86,451	99	15,20,457	15,97,475	77,018	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,456	97	108	10,372	96	2,58,029	1,78,518	...	79,511
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	9,353	28	334	17,245	52	5,37,019	6,62,377	1,25,358	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	8,103	43	292	17,300	59	1,79,247	3,38,459	1,59,212	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	2,823	30	94	4,204	45	1,22,294	1,19,078	...	3,216
TOTAL	76	616	20,279	33	720	38,749	54	8,38,560	11,19,914	2,81,354	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,039	33,53,470	197	17,673	32,78,395	186	8,60,17,843	8,07,22,817	...	52,95,026

(*a*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*b*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir railway.
(*c*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*d*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*e*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti state railways.
(*f*) Total receipts from 21st April to 1st August 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C. E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 12th August, 1892.*

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A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	15 3	15 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 1	10 14	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	17 8	17 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 5	11 8	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 1	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	12 2	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 8	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 2	9 2	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	7 7	7 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 9	9 5	8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	10 13	...	...	9 6	9 6	161 10	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 7	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	8 4	9 5	9 13	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	392 0	490 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 12	10 14	...	...	9 12	9 7	10 10	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 6	18 8	20 10	8 14	8 4	70 0	69 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	+++	+++	...	...	6 5	6 12	7 11	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	+++	7 2	6 4	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	+++	+++	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	+++	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	....	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	20 13	20 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 1	14 6	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	12 7
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 1	11 10	11 1	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	19 8	21 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 7	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	10 8	10 6
Cachar	8 0	7 8	...	...	9 0	9 8	11 0	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 12
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	7 3	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 3	8 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 8 0 8
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	60 0	80 0	9 0	8 8 0
																							160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8 0

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperа(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 8	9 13	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 13½	10 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 6	...	...	7 8	7 6	...	...	10 0	10 5
Dacca	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 6	10 8	10 12	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	...	...	11 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 8	11 4	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 10	13 1	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	106 0	106 0	10 10¾	10 10¾
Calcutta	11 6	11 7	14 6	14 8	8 0	7 14	11 0	10 12	14 4	15 3	10 12	11 13	...	...	9 8	10 0	14 0	14 4	...	...	15 0	15 3	85 0	85 0	11 4	11 4
Hooghly	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 0	12 0	18 9	18 13	10 5	10 5	11 4	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	15 9¾	...	...	17 4½	17 8½	...	...	10 10½	10 10
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	14 0	14 0	...	18 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	10 0	11 0
Central—																										
Bankura	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	220 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	11 12	11 0½	...	...	10 8	10 14	12 13½	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 1
Birbhum	10 10	10 8	10 3	10 3	10 8	10 3	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	10 3	160 0	180 0	10 14	10 4
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 9
Rajshahi	12 0	12 0	19 8	19 8	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	18 6	18 8	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 0	12 8	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	11 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	10 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	8 10	9 8	10 3	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	140 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	8 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13†	13 13†	...	...	13 13	13 13	80 0	80 0	10 0	11 8
Cuttack	9 13	9 3	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 11	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1†	15 12†	...	...	10 8	13 2	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Balasore	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0*	16 0§	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	13 8	14 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 14
Lohardaga	7 8 to 10 0	7 12 to 10 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 12 0	12 0	13 0 to 14 8	13 0 to 15 0	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	18 0	18 0	11 0 to 13 8	12 0 to 15 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Palámau	11 4	12 6	15 12	20 4	12 15	13 8	13 8	14 1	...	...	...	20 4	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 1	18 9	18 9	...	20 4	200 0	200 0	9 0	7 15
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	16 8	16 0	14 0	14 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Chhol. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. § Chana. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1892—*continued*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 0	14 3	13 5	13 10	9 0	9 7	10 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	16 0	16 13	15 0	15 12	16 0	17 5	120 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Gaya	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	9 0	10 0	11 12	11 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 4	16 0	...	15 8	19 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 to 15 0	13 8 to 14 8	18 8	18 8	10 0	10 8	12 8	12 0	18 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	18 0	18 8	17 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Shahabad	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	15 2	16 6	9 12	10 1	10 11	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 12	15 2	15 2	17 10	17 10	164 0	151 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 10	13 3	17 10	17 10	10 0	10 0	12 1	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	16 8	17 10	17 0	17 0	18 11	19 0	176 0	173 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 8	17 8	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Saran	13 8	13 12	17 12	17 12	8 4	8 8	11 0	11 6	...	...	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	17 8	18 0	16 8	17 10	19 12	20 0	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	12 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 8	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	10 8	18 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Benares	12 9	12 9	16 4	16 10½	9 3	9 3	9 14	10 0	17 1	17 2	16 2	16 10½	...	...	10 0	9 7½	16 8	16 13	...	...	20 9½	20 7½	125 0	125 0	9 11	9 10
Ghazipur	13 8	13 8	16 12	16 12	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 1	16 1	19 5	21 14	10 5	10 5	17 6	18 10	...	19 5	20 10	21 4	180 0	154 8	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	...	...	21 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 0
Allahabad	11 8	11 8	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	9 12	21 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	20 8	20 8	90 0	92 8	9 0	9 0
Central—																										
Bánda	15 12	15 12	22 0	23 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	9 8
Fatehpur	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	21 4	21 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	16 0	16 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 4	20 8	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 12	...	...	25 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 0
Jalaun	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	10 0
Cawnpore	13 8	13 8	18 8	18 8	8 0	8 8	11 0	11 8	19 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	12 8	13 0	19 8	20 0	21 0	22 0	20 8	19 8	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 4	14 0	18 2	19 4	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	19 2	19 8	18 5	18 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 8	21 2	22 0	22 0	23 12	23 9	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 8
Farukhabad	13 0	13 8	17 12	17 14	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 2	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	19 12	19 12	110 0	110 0	11 0	10 4
Mainpuri	14 12	14 4	19 12	19 12	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	14 0	17 0	23 8	23 4	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 4
Etah	15 4	15 4	22 4	21 4	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	17 8	...	15 8	14 8	22 8	21 8	10 8	11 4	24 8	26 8	...	...	10 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 9	16 4½	22 4	24 4	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	21 0¾	21 12	23 11	....	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 6	...	...	25 4	25 4	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	19 8	20 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	105 0	110 0	11 8	11 0
Muttra	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	21 8	20 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	10 8
Aligarh	14 4	14 0	21 8	23 0	5 8	5 4	9 0	9 8	19 8	16 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	21 0	13 8	21 8	23 0	16 8	16 0	25 0	27 0	120 0	140 0	11 4	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 2	15 2	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	...	22 0	22 4	17 0	18 0	17 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Submontane—																										
Ballia	13 12	13 12	17 8	17 8	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	115 0	115 0	10 8	11 0
Azamgarh	13 4	12 8	17 11	16 4	8 14	8 14	11 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	...	...	14 0	13 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 10	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 10	20 10	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 8	14 8	19 0	20 0	7 12	8 12	22 0‡	22 0‡	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	13 8	14 0	19 8	20 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	18 4	18 8	140 0	143 0	10 12	10 4
Budaun	14 12	15 4	19 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	20 8	21 8	17 0	19 0	24 8	23 8	192 0	192 0	11 0	10 8
Pilibhit	13 6	13 5	24 0	22 8	10 0	10 10	11 14	11 14	13 0	13 12	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	20 6	19 6	15 0	17 8	...	25 0	130 0	130 0	10 10	10 6
Bareilly	12 9	13 3½	18 12	19 6	6 8	7 10½	10 4	10 11½	13 8	15 3½	14 1	16 7½	...	...	8 2	7 8	17 9	17 11¾	16 14	18 12	19 6	20 8¾	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	14 4	14 0	21 8	23 0	7 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	13 12	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	19 4	19 4	...	...	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 12
Naini Tal	9 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	9 0
Almora	8 4	9 0	11 4	11 8	7 4	7 4	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	13 12	14 1	21 6	21 6	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4½	...	...	20 4	20 4	135 0	135 0	10 13	10 14
Muzaffarnagar	15 0	15 0	24 3	24 3	6 9	6 9	11 8	11 8	17 10	16 8	14 13	14 5	9 14	9 4	6 9	6 9	21 8	21 8	15 6	13 3	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	10 0
Meerut	14 0	14 0	21 8	22 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 0
Sahéranpur	13 0	13 0	21 8	22 0	7 8	7 8	10 12	11 4	15 0	15 0	10 0	12 12	19 0	21 8	10 12	12 12	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	12 8	13 4	18 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	9 4	9 8	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	17 0	18 2	18 0	18 12	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	11 4
Garhwál	7 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	4 0	5 0	5 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	6 4	7 0	160 0	160 0	5 10	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	160 0	10 8	10 4
Sultanpur	14 0	14 8	21 8	21 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	19 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	30 0	36 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	23 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	14 0	14 3	21 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 0	25 8	25 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	25 8	26 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	13 2	13 2	18 12	19 0½	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 8	20 0	19 1½	...	...	14 0	12 0	19 0	19 6½	20 0	22 0	20 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	9 8
Hardoi	15 4	15 4	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 2	13 0	18 0	18 9½	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 12	...	...	20 4	20 2	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	12 12	12 12	19 0	19 6	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	24 0	12 12	16 0	...	23 12	22 0	20 8	19 0	20 3	125 0	125 0	11 0	10 8
Gonda	14 8	14 14	20 8	22 0	10 4	10 8	11 8	12 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 8	20 12	20 0	20 8	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 12
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	20 8	22 4	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	21 0	21 8	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	20 8	21 0	19 8	20 0	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	17 0	†	†	17 0	†	†	†	14 0	†	24 0	23 0	17 0	24 0	21 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	14 12	26 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 2	13 12	18 12	20 0	8 12	9 6	10 0	10 10	16 4	16 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 2	17 8	17 12	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 10	15 10
Bánswara	16 14	17 8	20 0	20 0	8 12	8 12	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	30 0	27 8	27 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 2½	11 8½	13 13¾	14 7½	7 13	7 13	8 3½	8 3½	14 1	15 3½	9 6	10 2½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 7½	13 10½	12 8	12 8	13 10½	14 1	9 6	9 12½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	9 6
Erinpura	10 10	10 14	14 14	15 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 6	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 2	...	...	...	...	220 0	230 0	12 4	12 0
Ajmere	12 5	12 3	17 3	16 15	5 0	5 0	9 10	9 10	16 13	15 13	15 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	17 7	17 0	16 0	15 11	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 0
Abu	9 14	9 9	13 0	13 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	12 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 8	12 4	15 8	15 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 4	14 8	14 4	†	†	†	†	16 8	16 4	15 0	15 0	†	†	*	*	12 12	12 12
Boondee	17 4	17 0	22 8	23 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4
Kotah	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 8
Jhallawar	16 4	16 11	24 7	23 14	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	22 14	22 12	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	24 2½	24 5	20 3	20 3	22 2	22 2	12 11	13 6	175 0	175 0	8 14	8 14
Tonk	14 0	14 6	17 2	17 5	8 8	8 8	9 8	21 4	21 ‖	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 2	...	...	...	...	85 0	105 0	10 10	10 12
Jeypore	13 4	13 12	17 8	18 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 8	†	†	12 0	12 0	17-4 to 20 0	18-0 to 20 0	19 8	19 8	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 10	15 15	19 5	20 5	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	20 5	20 10	16 14	17 8	...	...	14 6	14 6	20 0	20 10	...	...	25 10	27 8	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 0
Dholpur	15 6	15 11½	22 2¾	22 11	8 7	8 7	9 9	9 9	17 14½	18 2	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	22 7	22 15	...	...	28 3	28 12	90 0	90 0	11 12	11 2
Bhurtpore	15 8	15 14	21 12	22 13½	6 2½	6 2½	6 15	6 15	21 8	21 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	22 8	23 2½	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Ulwur	14 13	15 0	20 7	21 1	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 11	21 0	21 7	18 9	19 9	...	...	12 12	12 12	20 8	21 0	20 8	21 0	27 3	26 14	200 0	200 0	12 7	11 8
Deoli Cantonment	13 9	13 13	16 2	16 13½	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	17 12	17 15	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 8	11 8	16 8	16 0½	7 0	7 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 10½	14 0	14 8	...	...	†	†	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 10½	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	11 12	11 13¼
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	§	§	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	9 6	9 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 0	13 0
Anádra	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 12	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	11 8	12 2	14 1½	14 6	8 4	8 4	9 12	9 9	14 11	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 9½	15 9	14 7	14 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 8 and 10 10	9 13½ and 11 5	15 0	15 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 2	13 2 and 14 6	12 8	11 14 and 13 2	...	...	...	...	15 0 and 15 5	15 7½	13 2	13 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	7 14	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 6	7 14	8 0	10 10	10 12	8 12	9 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 8
Bickaneer	10 3	10 8	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 12	...	...	9 8	9 13	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 8	11 12	15 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	12 6	12 5	17 0	17 15	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	17 10	17 14	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 6	17 7	18 7	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 8
Geona	17 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 8	...	20 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 0
Gwalior	15 6½	15 4½	23 14½	14 15½	6 10½	6 14½	9 4¾	9 0½	20 11½	20 7½	17 0	18 0	...	...	12 12	10 10	17 0	17 0	21 4	19 2	17 0	17 0	148 12	170 0	11 13	11 11

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1892 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Ferozepore	13 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	‡ 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	13 0	‡	‡	12 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	†	†	*	*	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	300 0	300 0	12 8	12 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	*	130 0	130 0	8 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 0
Karnál	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	13 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	15 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 14	12 8
Gurdáspur	14 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	13 0
Amritsar	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	100 0	90 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	10 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	14 0	16 0	†	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	†	‡	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	‡	110 0	110 0	13 12	13 8
Gujrát	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	‡	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	*	‡	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	†	‡	●	●	18 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	●	●	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	85 0	80 0	13 4	13 8
Hazára	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 6	†	†	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	100 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshávar	12 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	108 0	108 0	38 0	38 0
Kohát	12 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	‡	‡	23 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	‡	‡	102 0	130 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 4
Bannu	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	‡‡‡	‡‡‡	6 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	11 0	‡	‡	115 0	115 0	36 0	36 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	‡‡‡	‡‡‡	‡‡‡	‡‡‡	17 0	17 0	‡‡‡	‡‡‡	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	6 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	‡‡‡	‡‡‡	‡‡‡	‡‡‡	16 0	16 0	‡‡‡	‡‡‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	23 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	10 12	14 0	15 8	7 12	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 8	11 12	16 4	17 12	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	13 12	13 12	16 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 4	10 0	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 6	11 8	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 6	15 12	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 8	11 8	17 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	9 8	‡	‡	7 0	‡	12 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	70 0	65 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	5 8	5 8	12 0	11 3	14 0	12 8	*		11 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	11 0	11 8	*	*	9 8	9 8	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	*	*	8 9	7 13	9 14	9 14	14 5	14 5	9 3	9 13	15 4	15 4	*	*	12 10	12 10	*	*	8 3	8 3	105 0	105 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	10 6	12 2	12 2	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	103 0	103 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	8 13	8 13	14 7	15 1	6 11	6 13	10 3	10 8	13 12	14 6	12 12	13 1	15 0	14 3	12 6	13 2	13 5	13 12	16 1	15 10	8 4	8 3	61 11	62 6	11 3	12 0
Tanna (Salsette)	8 6	8 6	*	*	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	*		12 0	12 0	18 10½	18 10½	*	*	11 7½	11 7	*	*	8 13	8 13	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 1	8 2	*	*	8 11	8 11	9 8	9 8	16 5	15 6	15 1	14 3	17 4	15 9	*	*	9 13	9 13	*	*	11 2	11 4	91 0	89 10	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	9 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	95 0	95 0	12 8	13 0
Sátara	8 11	8 11	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	12 10	12 10	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 0	*	*	12 2	12 2	15 2	15 2	8 4	8 4	120 0	120 0	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	11 10	11 10	*	*	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	19 10	18 11	17 5	16 6	*	*	*	*	10 2	10 2	*	*	9 12	10 3	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	*	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	15 12	15 12	14 0	14 0	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	*	*	7 5	7 5	70 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	12 0	12 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 4	16 4	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 0	91 0	...	13 0
Násik	12 15	12 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 13	14 13	19 2	19 2	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	22 8	22 8	18 2	18 2	*	*	*	*	18 9	10 9	*	*	16 14	16 14	106 0	106 0	10 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	*	*	7 10	7 10	8 4	8 4	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 0	*	*	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 10	15 0	15 0	18 13	18 13	*	*	12 0	12 5	*	*	*	*	107 0	107 0	12 13	13 0
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9½	8 9½	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 0	17 2	17 2	14 4½	14 4½	17 2	17 2	*	*	11 7	11 7	*	*	9 2	9 2	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	12 13
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	13 8
Deesa Cantonment	11 8	11 13	13 0	14 5	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 5	12 8	12 13	*	*	*	*	13 8	13 13	*	*	10 3	11 0	145 0	150 0	12 0	12 4
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 4	12 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	16 2	16 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	13 6	12 10	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 6	10 6	13 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 4	17 4	...	...	11 5	11 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	12 5	13 1	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	14 14	...	...	9 0	9 6	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 14	...	...	8 0	6 9	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 8
Nágpur	12 8	11 14	...	...	10 0	9 6	10 10	10 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	95 0	95 0	9 1	9 1
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 11	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 9	...	...	11 7	11 7	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	11 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	16 13	16 13	144 0	144 0	9 9	9 4
Damoh	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 13	8 13
Jubbulpore	12 12	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 8	11 0	12 8	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 4	...	...	11 0	11 8	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 8
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 0	17 0	24 8	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	24 8	22 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 4	21 8	...	...	24 8	25 8	140 0	140 0	10 1	9 98
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	15 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	180 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 2	9 9
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	12 9	11 12	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	9 98
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	13 5	14 7	...	...	13 8	11 4	16 0	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	17 14	...	...	10 14	10 14	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	14 3	14 13	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 0
Sambalpur	11 6	11 6	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 5	13 10	...	...	8 10	8 5	11 5	10 5	23 5	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 5	...	...	12 5	12 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	96 0	96 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	11 12	12 0	...	...	8 0	6 8	10 0	8 8	17 8	17 0	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	93 0	93 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 4	9 2	*	*	6 10	6 12	8 3	7 12	14 7	14 2	*	*	22 3	22 3	*	*	11 1	10 11	12 15	*	*		120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Bolárum	9 7	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 4	7 14	7 14	14 14	15 10	*	*	...	...	*	*	11 12	11 15	*	*	*	*	110 14	110 14	9 5	9 5
Chinlaghat	9 0	9 0	*	*	7 8	7 8	9 0	) 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	*	*	...	...	12 0		*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thûr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 5	9 8	9 11	9 14	•	•	•	•	16 13	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	•	•	•	•	14 10	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	13 2	13 2	15 14	14 5	16 6	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 3	11 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 0	8 0	14 3	14 3	11 14	11 14	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	9 3
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	14 3	14 3	17 2	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 2	221 2	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 10	8 0	9 3	8 10	14 11	14 6	13 3	12 3	16 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	7 11	6 11	...	...	9 2	8 0	9 11	8 10	18 0	14 14	12 3	12 3	18 6	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 5	7 13	9 8	8 5	14 10	15 0	13 13	13 2	21 0	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 5	15 2	15 2	13 13	13 13	•	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	15 6	•	•	17 5	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	119 2	11 13	10 11
Vizagapatam	7 8	7 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 14	8 8	12 3	12 3	14 14	14 14	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 3	9 6	10 5	10 8	15 6	15 6	14 2	14 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 0	162 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 6	9 13	11 0	10 8	14 3	14 3	•	•	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	5 13	...	...	8 11	8 3	10 2	9 0	15 8	12 14	11 5	11 5	19 3	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 14	9 0	12 13	13 0	11 3	10 14	14 14	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	•	•	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 11	8 11	•	•	•	•	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 13	8 6	10 5	9 13	14 10	14 10	11 10	11 10	15 11	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163 3	163 3	11 11	11 5
S. Arcot	6 10	7 0	...	...	10 0	10 6	10 8	10 14	•	•	16 14	16 3	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 0	10 0	•	•	13 13	13 13	17 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 5	6 5	...	...	8 10	8 13	8 14	9 2	14 0	15 6	14 10	14 0	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 2	7 8	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 3	9 3	•	•	•	•	•	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 8	9 11	9 11	10 2	14 10	14 10	14 11	14 11	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 0	6 4	6 0	6 4	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 4	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	9 12	9 12	...	...	11 0	11 0	114 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	7 8	8 3	7 8	7 10	7 0	7 2	7 8	7 12	14 10	14 8	...	...	17 3	17 0	...	...	8 10	9 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	22 0	21 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	10 0	8 0	9 4	130 0	130 0	10 0	9 8
Tûmkûr	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	...	...	11 8	11 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	6 0	... 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	9 0
Shimoga	6 13	6 13	7 6	7 6	7 14	7 14	10 0	9 7	19 15	18 14	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	8 12	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	8 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

• Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

J. F. FINLAY,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

Year.	For the four months, April to July.																						Year.
	Bengal.				Bombay.				Sindh.				Madras.				Burma.				Total British India.				
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	3,38	21,67	7,18	32,23	2,81	10,10	1,33	14,24	41	32	41	1,14	1,19	3,94	4,94	10,07	45	1,36	7,73	9,54	8,24	37,39	45,63	21,59	67,22	1871-72
1872-73	4,37	21,36	6,97	32,70	1,80	12,99	1,21	16,00	39	29	80	1,48	1,40	4,28	4,00	9,68	1,13	1,67	14,56	17,36	9,09	40,59	49,68	27,54	77,22	1872-73
1873-74	3,63	20,85	5,26	29,74	2,15	11,54	1,26	14,95	42	21	36	99	1,32	4,59	4,93	10,84	1,20	1,55	12,41	15,16	8,72	38,74	47,46	24,22	71,68	1873-74
1874-75	4,04	24,63	4,40	33,07	2,19	12,28	1,34	15,81	43	16	39	98	1,17	4,89	4,56	10,62	1,48	2,35	8,57	12,40	9,31	44,31	53,62	19,26	72,88	1874-75
1875-76	3,88	27,24	5,90	37,02	2,41	13,70	3,25	19,36	44	31	80	1,55	1,49	5,07	5,25	11,81	1,23	1,45	15,72	18,40	9,45	47,77	57,22	30,92	88,14	1875-76
1876-77	4,32	20,34	3,64	28,30	2,76	10,94	45	14,15	41	18	8	67	1,92	4,20	3,10	9,22	1,65	1,74	10,62	14,01	11,06	37,40	48,46	17,89	66,35	1876-77
1877-78	5,14	25,71	3,72	34,57	3,13	13,21	48	16,82	75	25	14	1,14	1,71	2,52	63	4,86	1,81	1,94	8,87	12,62	12,54	43,63	56,17	13,84	70,01	1877-78
1878-79	4,51	21,09	4,61	30,21	2,88	12,57	70	16,15	63	14	9	86	2,00	3,47	1,52	6,99	2,68	2,36	10,99	16,03	12,70	39,63	52,33	17,91	70,24	1878-79
1879-80	3,95	19,59	2,76	26,30	3,03	10,36	73	14,12	1,00	29	7	1,36	1,73	2,78	1,74	6,25	2,39	1,84	14,45	18,68	12,10	34,86	46,96	19,75	66,71	1879-80
1880-81	4,46	17,54	3,01	25,01	2,90	13,71	63	17,24	1,50	34	9	1,93	1,78	3,42	3,33	8,53	1,67	2,37	14,38	18,42	12,31	37,38	49,69	21,44	71,13	1880-81
1881-82	4,66	17,46	4,62	26,74	3,56	13,30	60	17,46	1,37	50	12	1,99	1,76	3,43	2,54	7,73	2,34	2,35	16,77	21,46	13,69	37,04	50,73	24,65	75,38	1881-82
1882-83	4,93	...	4,90	9,83	3,64	—88*	51	3,27	1,17	2	20	1,39	1,79	...	1,39	3,18	2,98	3	22,75	25,76	14,51	—83*	13,68	29,75	43,43	1882-83
1883-84	4,84	3	6,24	11,11	3,66	16	40	4,22	1,26	1	16	1,43	1,76	2	2,00	3,78	2,83	7	17,07	19,97	14,35	29	14,64	25,87	40,51	1883-84
1884-85	4,15	12	3,45	7,72	3,47	16	62	4,25	1,40	2	16	1,58	1,59	2	2,34	3,95	2,79	3	12,10	14,92	13,40	35	13,75	18,67	32,42	1884-85
1885-86	4,44	7	4,15	8,66	3,97	17	31	4,45	1,43	1	27	1,71	1,63	2	98	2,63	2,18	2	17,89	20,09	13,65	29	13,94	23,60	37,54	1885-86
1886-87	4,37	9	3,58	8,04	4,08	22	46	4,76	1,67	5	34	2,06	2,12	4	1,80	3,96	3,28	2	15,73	19,03	15,52	42	15,94	21,91	37,85	1886-87
1887-88	3,76	12	4,00	7,88	4,61	16	59	5,36	1,76	3	25	2,04	2,98	...	1,59	4,57	3,40	—1*	15,84	19,23	16,51	30	16,81	22,27	39,08	1887-88
1888-89	4,70	1,68	6,25	12,63	4,80	1,21	50	6,51	1,63	34	17	2,14	3,35	30	1,80	5,45	3,14	36	10,66	14,16	17,62	3,89	21,51	19,38	40,89	1888-89
1889-90	4,78	2,91	4,40	12,09	5,63	92	79	7,34	1,79	29	21	2,29	3,26	8	2,19	5,53	3,03	97	17,75	21,75	18,49	5,17	23,66	25,34	49,00	1889-90
1890-91	5,31	2,43	5,64	13,38	5,63	1,97	59	8,19	2,09	16	31	2,56	3,84	49	1,55	5,88	2,97	3	23,50	26,50	19,84	5,08	24,92	31,59	56,51	1890-91
1891-92	5,04	3,99	5,17	13,30	5,58	2,01	41	8,00	1,93	33	24	2,50	3,13	39	1,43	4,95	3,14	16	21,54	24,84	18,82	5,98	24,80	28,79	53,59	1891-92
1892-93	5,50	3,91	4,19	13,60	5,87	1,78	55	8,20	1,70	28	25	2,23	3,39	9	1,25	4,73	3,51	9	13,54	17,14	19,97	6,15	26,12	19,78	45,90	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 16th August 1892.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON PERENNIAL CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92, AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL ON THOSE CANALS FOR THE YEARS 1890-91 AND 1891-92.

Statement No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area irrigated.		Comparison with last Crop.*		Rainfall in Kharif Months.													
			Rabi, 1891-92	Rabi, 1890-91.	Increase.	De-crease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total	
							1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1891-92.	1890-91.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.															
Peshawar	1,602,560	905,600	76,873	56,368	20,505	...	0·55	0·75	0·30	3·45	...	2·95	...	4·90	0·15	3·70	0·90	1·30	1·90	17·05
Total Swat River Canal	1,602,560	605,600	76,873	56,368	20,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa	1,544,082	955,994	689	·499	190	...	0·76	0·20	0·07	0·20	...	0·40	0·23	2·05	1·91	0·50	...	0·50	2·97	3·85
Karnál	4,658,232	816,659	29,060	41,743	...	12,683	0·55	0·58	0·05	...	...	0·68	0·15	2·56	0·90	...	...	0·69	1·65	4·51
Rohtak	1,153,755	932,874	27,511	42,202	...	14,691	0 15	0·50	...	...	...	0·30	1·00	1·50	0·48	0·05	...	1·91	1·63	4·26
Delhi	812,175	540,992	12,171	17,846	...	5,675	0·46	...	0·10	...	...	0·45	0·40	1·14	1·05	0·04	...	0·86	2·01	2·49
Hissar	3,278,501	2,469,465	42,633	51,803	...	9,170	2·18	0·03	...	...	...	0 61	0·93	1·71	0·55	0·05	...	2·19	3·66	4·59
Jind State	851,794	743,117	29,899	34,374	...	4,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner State	...	...	1,153	624	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia State	116,250	64,048	241	259	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total W. J. Canal	9,414,789	6,523,149	143,357	189,350	719	46,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnál	Shown	above.	4,322	...	4,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patiála	Shown	beolw.	3,681	...	3,681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Sirsa Branch, W. J. Canal	...	...	8,003	...	8,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	1,168,314	856,230	15,984	10,657	5,327	...	1·8	0·4	0·1	...	...	2·6	0·1	4·1	0·6	1·1	0·2	2·4	2·8	10·6
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	139,600	111,834	27,766	...	0·7	0·6	...	...	...	3·1	0·3	4·0	0·3	0·4	0·1	2·3	1·4	10·4
Lahore	2,334,852	1,164,921	222,131	191,651	30,480	...	1·6	2·2	...	0·6	...	2·5	0·5	2·8	0·1	0·2	...	3·6	2·2	11·9
Total B. D. Canal	4,509,664	2,787,924	377,715	314,142	63,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána	886,300	759,400	31,376	41,608	...	10,232	0·95	...	...	0·35	...	0·85	0·40	4·25	0·50	0·25	0·15	2·0	2·0	7·7
Hissar	Shown	above	4,369	3,327	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	2,615,748	2,008,649	352,820	277,813	75,007	...	2·07	0·05	...	0·32	...	0·52	0·82	2·45	...	0·22	...	2·62	2·89	6·18
Faridkot State	410,401	352,515	76,468	54,422	22,046	...	0·7	0·2	...	...	...	1·1	0·4	1·7	1·4	0·5	...	3·0	2·5	6·5
Nábha do.	598,470	...	29,574	21,434	8,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patiála do.	7,781,407	5,702,999	60,433	52,008	8,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jind do.	Shown	above	1,473	940	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia do.	Ditto		1,930	2,069	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Sirhind Canal	12,292,326	8,823,563	558,443	453,621	115,193	10,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujránwála	1,637,425	529,270	11,571	17,795	...	6,224	1·06	0·42	0·02	0·38	...	1·95	0·32	2·66	0·25	1·55	...	1·78	1·65	8·54
Total Chenab Canal	1,637,425	529,270	11,571	17,795	...	6,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	29,456,764	19,569,506	1,175,962	1,031,276	207,993	63,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Area irrigated in Rabi, 1891-92	1,175,962
Ditto ditto, 1890-91	1,031,276
Net increase	144,686

LAHORE,
The 13th July, 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Statement No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Umballa.	Karnál.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind State, Western Jumna Canal.	Jind State, Sirhind Canal.	Bikaner State.	Kalsia State.	Gurdáspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Ludhiána.	Ferozepore.	Faridkot State	Nabha State.	Patiála State.	Gujránwála.	Pesháwar.	Total.
Wheat . .	495	23,673	22,267	10,148	29,789	20,863	345	227	419	6,267	77,927	151,876	12,573	149,259	43,336	12,457	21,562	6,957	55,726	646,166
Barley . .	19	921	54	13	1,042	526	14	63	6	1,286	3,116	3,295	210	12,788	3,253	697	1,867	1,023	14,630	44,823
Mixed grain .	5	1,522	667	952	4,206	...	98	798	417	3,711	7,918	12,637	2,966	6,780	370	1,987	2,349	1,624	4,873	53,880
Others . .	170	7,266	4,523	1,058	11,965	8,510	1,016	65	1,329	4,720	50,639	54,323	15,627	183,993	29,509	14,433	38,336	1,647	1,644	431,093
Total Rabi, 1891-92 .	689	33,382	27,511	12,171	47,002	29,899	1,473	1,153	2,171	15,984	139,600	222,131	31,376	352,820	76,468	29,574	64,114	11,571	76,873	1,175,962
Total Rabi, 1890-91 .	499	41,743	42,202	17,846	55,130	34,374	940	624	2,328	10,657	111,834	191,651	41,608	277,813	54,422	21,434	52,008	17,795	56,368	1,031,276

LAHORE,
The 13th July, 1892

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

Statement No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Swat River Canal Division.	Western Jumna Canal.				Sirsa Branch, Western Jumna Canal, Karnal Division.	Bari Doab Canal.				Sirhin Canal.			Chenab Canal Division.	Total.
		Karnal Division.	Jind Rajbahas.	Delhi Division.	Total.		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Ludhiána Division.	Ferozepor Division.	Total.		
Wheat . .	55,726	52,314	20,863	31,734	104,911	4,172	55,636	69,472	110,962	236,070	43,632	194,698	238,330	6,957	646,166
Barley . .	14,630	993	526	45	1,564	1,084	1,783	3,609	2,305	7,697	1,475	17,350	18,825	1,023	44,823
Mixed grain .	4,873	6,265	...	1,316	7,581	584	4,455	5,736	14,075	24,266	14,952	...	14,952	1,624	53,880
Others . .	1,644	15,303	8,510	5,488	29,301	2,163	35,012	37,142	37,528	109,682	82,505	203,831	286,336	1,967	431,093
Total Rabi, 1891-92 .	76,873	74,875	29,899	38,583	143,357	8,003	96,886	115,959	164,870	377,715	142,564	415,879	558,443	11,571	1,175,962
Total Rabi, 1890-91 .	56,868	90,888	34,374	64,088	189,350	...	82,973	96,722	134,447	314,142	138,020	315,601	453,621	17,795	1,031,276

LAHORE :
The 13th July, 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1891-92.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 in the Districts of the Punjab irrigated by Perennial Canals.

Districts.	Population.	Area, in acres.	Cultivated area, in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.									RAINFALL.		
				Kharif, 1891.			Rabi, 1891-92.			Whole year, 1891-92.					
				Total area, in acres.	In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.	Total area, in acres.	In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.	Total area, in acres.	In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1891-92.
Swat River Canal.																
Peshawar	703,172	1,602,560	905,600	22,477	...	10,030	76,873	20,505	...	99,350	10,475	...	+ 11·8	34·75	·5 0	− 66·9
Western Jumna Canal.																
Umballa	1,033,361	1,544,082	955,994	2,065	182	...	689	190	...	2,754	372	...	+ 15·6	54·52	30·23	− 44·5
Karnál	683,022	1,658,232	816,659	34,247	...	4,028	29,060	...	12,613	63,307	...	6,711	− 20·9	41·06	23·78	− 42·1
Hissar	776,066	3,278,501	2,469,465	36,335	...	3,849	42,633	...	9,170	78,968	...	3,019	− 14·1	12·09	12·85	+ 6·3
Delhi	639,792	812,175	540,992	38,572	...	1,837	12,171	...	5,675	50,743	...	7,512	− 12·9	33·19	34·96	+ 5·3
Rohtak	588,042	1,153,755	932,874	40,583	...	5,447	27,311	...	14,691	68,094	...	20,138	− 22·8	23·57	14·86	− 36·9
Jind State	...	851,794	743,117	30,212	...	839	29,899	...	4,475	60,111	...	5,314	− 8·1	24·33	15·22	− 37·4
Bikaner State	...	...	...	854	595	...	1,153	529	...	2,007	1,124	...	+127·3	...	...	...
Kalsia State	...	116,250	64,048	1,122	58	...	241	...	18	1,363	40	...	+ 3·0	...	...	...
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	9,414,789	6,523,149	183,990	835	16,000	143,357	719	46,712	327,347	1,536	62,694	− 15·7	...	...	...
Sirsa Branch.																
Karnál	Shown above,			...	...	...	4,322	4,322	...	4,322	4,322	...	...	...	...	...
Patiála	Shown above.			...	...	...	3,681	3,681	...	3,681	3,681	...	...	...	...	...
Total Sirsa Branch, W. J. Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,003	8,003	...	8,003	8,003	...	...	...	...	...
Bári Doáb Canal.																
Gurdáspur	943,568	1,168,314	856,230	23,573	...	1,679	15,984	5,327	...	39,557	3,648	...	+10·16	29·8	16·3	−45·30
Amritsar	992,101	1,006,798	766,773	82,108	2,324	...	139,600	27,766	...	221,708	30,090	...	+15·70	30·2	11·8	−60·93
Lahore	1,074,767	2,334,552	1,164,921	(a)109,389	...	6,478	222,131	30,480	...	331,520	24,002	...	+ 7·80	30·9	8·9	−71·20
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	4,509,664	2,787,924	215,070	2,324	8,157	377,715	63,573	...	592,785	57,740	...	+10·79	...	...	...
Sirhind Canal (British Branches).																
Ludhiána	648,547	886,300	759,400	12,069	...	3,749	31,376	...	10,232	43,445	...	13,982	−24·3	24·25	15·5	−36·1
Ferozepore	886,249	2,615,748	2,008,649	80,867	...	13,331	352,820	75,007	...	433,687	61,677	...	+16·6	19·39	9·35	−51·8
Hissar	...	Shown above.		1,747	...	290	4,369	1,042	...	6,116	752	...	+14·0	...	...	...
Patiála State	...	7,781,407	5,702,999	12,486	...	4,232	60,433	8,425	...	72,919	4,193	...	+ 6·1	...	...	...
Nábha State	...	598,470	Not known	5,593	612	...	29,574	8,140	...	35,167	8,752	...	+33·1	...	...	...
Jind State	...	Shown above.		248	...	54	1,473	533	...	1,721	479	...	+38·6	...	...	...
Faridkot State	...	410,401	352,515	13,341	1,516	...	76,468	22,046	...	89,809	23,562	...	+35·6	20·09	7·9	−60·6
Kalsia State	...	Shown above.		816	154	...	1,930	...	139	2,746	15	...	+ 0·5	...	...	...
Total Sirhind Canal	...	12,292,326	8,823,563	127,167	2,282	21,656	558,443	115,193	10,371	685,610	99,430	13,982	+14·24	...	...	...
Chenab Canal, Gujránwála	689,536	1,637,425	529,270	23,953	...	10,642	11,571	...	6,224	35,524	...	16,866	−32·1	23·85	9·17	−60·1
Total Perennal Canals	...	29,456,764	19,569,506	572,657	5,441	66,485	1,175,962	207,993	63,307	1,748,619	177,184	93,542	+5·02	...	...	...

(a) This is the correct acreage, and differs from that given in the statement for the kharif crop of 1891.

	Acres.
Area irrigated in 1890-91	1,664,977
Area irrigated in 1891-92	1,748,619
Net increase	83,642

LAHORE:

The 13th July, 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS

CIVIL WORKS—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL ON NEW

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	AREA UNDER COMMAND.		AREA IRRIGATED.					
			Gross Acres.	Irrigable Acres.	Fusl Kharif, 1891-92.			Fusl Rabi, 1891-92.		
					Total Acres.	In comparison with 1890-91.		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1890-91.	
						Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Ahmedabad.	Hathmati Canal	44,744	28,840	1,367	101	...	1,349	...	1,151
2	Ahmedabad.	Khári Cut	3,890	3,890	1,474	149	...	...	...	...
3	Khándesh.	Hartála Tank	584	415	2	...	...	140	82	...
4	Khándesh.	Mukti Reservoir. (*Lower Pánjhra River Works.*)	13,117	12,627	488	125	...	400	82	...
5	Khándesh.	Mhasva Tank	4,093	3,912	17	4	...	104	...	71
6	Khándesh.	Jámda Canals	46,288	40,185	99	...	242	774	...	228
7	Násik.	Parsul Tank	2,593*	2,386*	115	...	64	296	70	...
8	Násik.	Pálkhed Canal (*Kádwa River Works.*)	28,832	23,466	596	...	532	1,727	1,124	...
9	Násik.	Wadáli Canal (*Kádwa River Works.*)	3,486	2,433	179	31	...	218	63	...
10	Násik.	Ojhar Támbat Canal (*Kádwa River Works.*)	8,055	6,824	76	...	65	175	123	...
11	Ahmednagar.	Ojhar Canal (*Pravara River Works.*)	23,724	20,088	693	...	994	1,928	452	...
12	Ahmednagar.	Lákh Canal (*Pravara River Works.*)	29,913	22,760	302	62	...	206	12	...
13	Ahmednagar.	Bhátodi Tank	15,126*	12,124*	607	...	197	969	522	...
14	Poona.	Mutha Canals	94,087	49,800	7,877	141	...	6,184	2,719	...
15	Poona.	Kasurdi Tank	597	478	52	26	...	88	...	29
16	Poona.	Matoba Tank	10,700	7,133	1,142	...	24	858	145	...
17	Poona.	Shirsuphal Tank	4,500	2,500	399	...	173	564	131	...
18	Poona.	Bhádalvádi Tank	3,000	2,400	408	...	29	440	234	...

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

WORKS OF IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN AND GUJERAT FOR 1891-92.

on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarát for the year 1891-92.

IRRIGATED. Whole Year, 1891-92. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	RAINFALL. 1890-91.	1891-92.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1891-92.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2,716	...	1,050	−27·88	K. 22·11 R. 0·56 T. 22·67	K. 22·46 R. 0·22 T. 22·68	0·04	Rainfall at Parántij.
1,474	149	...	11·24	K. 22·75 R. ... T. 22·75	K. 25·63 R. 0·02 T. 25·65	12·75	Do. at Ahmedabad.
142	82	...	137	K. 27·91 R. 1·78 T. 29·69	K. 32·66 R. 3·00 T. 35·66	20	
888	207	...	30	K. 12·71 R. 1·12 T. 13·83	K. 22·03 R. 0·51 T. 22·54	63	Do. at Mukti Tank.
121	...	67	−36	K. 27·62 R. 2·76 T. 30·38	K. 26·07 R. 0·67 T. 26·74	−12	
873	...	470	−35	K. 22·52 R. 2·26 T. 24·78	K. 21·48 R. 0·87 T. 22·35	−10	
411	6	...	1	K. 12·75 R. 3·47 T. 16·22	K. 12·67 R. 0·91 T. 13·58	−16	*Approximate figures.
2,323	592	...	34	K. 17·00 R. 9·97 T. 26·97	K. 20·29 R. 1·13 T. 21·42	−21	Rainfall at Pálkhed.
397	94	...	31	K. 14·91 R. 5·67 T. 20·58	K. 15·05 R. 1·67 T. 16·72	−19	Do. at Nephád.
251	58	...	30	K. 15·11 R. 9·65 T. 24·76	K. 12·39 R. 3·03 T. 15·42	−38	Do. at Ashwi.
2,621	...	542	−17	K. 12·16 R. 2·78 T. 14·94	K. 14·33 R. 2·69 T. 17·02	14	Do. at Malunja.
508	74	...	17	K. 14·62 R. 7·07 T. 21·69	K. 17·16 R. 3·14 T. 20·30	− 6	*These figures are the result of the survey of the land under the Bhátodi Tank.
1,576	325	...	26	K. 23·02 R. 13·51 T. 36·53	K. 14·19 R. 3·41 T. 17·60	−52	Figures of rainfall are those of Civil Hospital at Poona. The fall at Uruli at 36th mile of Mutha Right Bank Canal was in 1890-91 K. 9·23, R. 8·35, T. 17·58; in 1891-92 K. 4·10, R. 4·53, T. 8·63. The rainfall at Kásurdi, the 44th mile, and at Kedgaon, the 61st mile, is given opposite Kásurdi and Mátoba Tanks respectively.
14,061	2,860	...	26	K. 7·08 R. 6·03 T. 13·11	K. 6·15 R. 3·05 T. 9·20	−30	
140	...	3	−2	K. 6·77 R. 10·77 T. 17·54	K. 6·04 R. 3·32 T. 9·36	−47	
2,000	121	...	6	K. 12·81 R. 8·80 T. 21·61	K. 5·19 R. 4·66 T. 9·85	−54	The Mátoba Tank is fed by the Mutha Right Bank Canal, and is not dependent on local rainfall for supply.
963	...	42	−4	K. 11·17 R. 9·84 T. 21·01	K. 10·01 R. 4·65 T. 14·66	−30	
848	205	...	32				

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall on Canals in the Deccan and Gujárat for the year 1891-92 —contd.

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	AREA UNDER COMMAND. Gross Acres.	AREA UNDER COMMAND. Irrigable Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Fusl Kharif, 1891-92. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.	AREA IRRIGATED. Fusl Rabi, 1891-92. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.	AREA IRRIGATED. Whole year, 1891-92. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19	Poona	Nira Canal	1,89,792*	1,59,876	9,595	675	...	10,268	11,275	...	28,863	11,950	...	71
20	Sholápur.	Ekruk Tank	17,152	15,320	1,935	99	...	1,202	439	...	3,137	538	...	21
21	Sholápur.	Koregaon Tank	Survey	not made.	66	...	55	363	264	...	429	209	...	95
22	Sholápur.	Ashti Tank	17,882	14,476	559	...	17	1,143	595	...	1,702	578	...	51
23	Sholápur and Sátára.	Mhaswad Tank	52,230	45,813	3,544	...	537	4,760	1,735	...	8,304	1,198	...	17
24	Bijapur	Muchkundi Tank	5,570	3,417	6	...	4	199	198	...	205	194	...	1,763
25	Sátára.	Revri Canal	3,813	3,624	229	24	...	608	...	214	837	...	190	—18
26	Sátára.	Yerla Canals	11,234	10,680	915	20	...	1,332	413	...	2,247	433	...	23
27	Sátára.	Pingli Tank (*Upper Mán River Works.*)	8,443	7,623	858	...	96	533	117	...	1,391	21	...	1
28	Sátára.	Gondoli Canal (*Upper Mán River Works.*)												
29	Sátára.	Maini Tank	4,876	4,625	1,155	...	153	532	114	...	1,687	...	39	—2
30	Sátára.	Chikhli Canal	1,871	1,478	375	53	...	19	...	66	394	...	13	—3
31	Sátára.	Krishna Canal	27,407	25,533	3,259	1,523	...	2,115	...	99	5,374	1,424	...	36
32	Belgaum.	Gokak Canal, First Section	18,668	16,663	3,629	1,067	...	2,371	1,084	...	6,000	2,151	...	55
33	Dhárwár.	Dambal Tank	4,595	4,525	17	...	160	147	111	...	164	...	49	—23
34	Dhárwár.	Madagi Tank	2,255	1,730	652	79	...	378	9	...	1,030	88	...	9
35	Dhárwár.	Medleri Tank	1,916	1,052	49	...	10	53	37	...	102	27	...	36
36	Dhárwár.	Assundi Tank	1,800	1,800	64	6	...	69	42	...	133	48	...	56
			7,06,833	5,60,496	42,800	833	...	51,512	20,334	...	94,312	21,167	...	28·93

Rainfall. 1890-91.	Rainfall. 1891-92.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1891-92.	Remarks.
16	17	18	19
K. 12·24 R. 8·42 T. 20·66*	K. 9·08 R. 4·77 T. 13·85*	—33	* The increase in the acreage commanded is due to extension of canal and completion of distributaries up to 96th mile. The distributary 59 being in operation for 10 miles half the area is taken.
K. 18·36 R. 9·06 T. 27·42	K. 17·45 R. 5·45 T. 22·90	—16	* Average of 7 stations.
K. 19·82 R. 10·01 T. 29·83	K. 22·93 R. 0·69 T. 23·62	—21	
K. 15·98 R. 9·88 T. 25·86	K. 14·15 R. 4·05 T. 18·20	—30	
K. 7·81 R. 5·75 T. 13·56*	K. 10·74 R. 2·97 T. 13·71	—1	* Average of fall at Rájevádi and Khatphal.
K. 7·00 R. 10·31 T. 17·31	K. 9·5 R. 1·18 T. 10·70	37·89	
K. 19·83 R. 6·71 T. 26·54	K. 16·72 R. 5·70 T. 22·42	—15·52	
K. 14·97 R. 8·53 T. 23·50	K. 14·76 R. 5·17 T. 19·93	—15·19	
K. 9·70 R. 7·19 T. 16·89	K. 10·11 R. 6·38 T. 16·79	—0·58	
K. 7·46 R. 10·42 T. 17·88	K. 7·34 R. 4·15 T. 11·49	—35·73	
K. 12·86 R. 5·82 T. 18·68	K. 7·71 R. 5·66 T. 13·37	—28·42	
K. 17·80 R. 7·54 T. 25·34	K. 10·83 R. 5·34 T. 16·17	—36·18	
K. 20·32 R. 5·55 T. 25·87	K. 11·33 R. 5·32 T. 16·65	—35·64	
K. 11·07 R. 8·28 T. 19·35	K. 8·16 R. 7·52 T. 16·18	16·38	
K. 5·69 R. 10·15 T. 15·84	K. 4·30 R. 1·89 T. 6·19	—61	
K. 12·09 R. 12·44 T. 24·53	K. 8·81 R. 10·90 T. 19·71	—20	
K. 9·39 R. 13·69 T. 23·08	K. 2·98 R. 6·65 T. 9·63	—58	
Not known separately.	K. 7·34 R. 6·34 T. 13·68	—41	
22·10	17·31		

Note.—*Minus* figures in columns 15 and 18 show percentage of decrease.

Statement showing the proportion between the amount of water available for consumption and that actually used for purposes of Irrigation during 1891-92 on the Canals fed direct from Rivers.

Name of Canal.	April and May.			June to September.			October to January.			February and March.		
	Supply available for consumption, cubic feet per second.	Actually used for purposes of irrigation, cubic feet per second.	Proportion used of available supply.	Supply available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.	Available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.	Available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.
Háthmati	16·00	18·00	1·12	107·00	59·00	2·33	36·00	43·00	1·19	9·00	21·00	2·33
Jámda	5·72	5·58	0·98	213·88	36·41	1·10(1)	129·00	47·00	0·36	17·42	20·48	1·10(1)
Pálkhed	1·09	12·66*	11·61	49·31	7·90	2·68	23·98	16·05	0·67	4·39	11·74	2·68
Ojhar	10·13	13·75†	1·36	96·06	33·30	1·12	43·99	30·56	0·69	14·18	15·92	1·12
Lákh	4·70	3·83	0·81	126·67	20·67	0·83	42·14	15·44	0·37	4·24	3·52	0·83
Nira Canal	107·00	107·00	1·00	Over 455 cubic feet.	193·00	1·00	259·00	259·00	1·00	154·00	154·00	1·00
Rewári	4·42	2·53	0·57		2·21	0·87	6·97	4·03	0·58	2·67	2·53	0·87
Chikhli(2)	0·82	1·03	1·00	12·36	4·75	1·00	5·93	3·55	0·60	0·11	0·94	1·00
Krishna(3)	42·70	43·54	1·00	9·48	50·50	1·00	116·35	76·78	0·66	44·85	47·49	1·00
Gokák Canal, 1st Section(4)	31·00	31·00	1·00	115·33	81·50	—77†	1738·00	82·50	0·05	—77	60	—77†
				942·00								

* Excess due to supply from the Waghad Tank.
† Balance from storage.
† Excess is due to the back water having been admitted into the Canal owing to the temporary earthen dam raised above the weir.
(1) The Executive Engineer states that the river is gauged about 2 miles above the head-works where the river flows over sand. It is not possible to gauge the flow accurately through the sand; hence the apparent discrepancy.
(2) When the discharge on the river has been less than the discharge of the Canal, the proportion of water available has been taken to be 1.
(3) In same instances the discharge in the Canal is shown to be greater than that in the river. This is due partly to the existence of the springs between the point where the river is gauged and the head of the Canal, and partly to water being stored up by the river dam.
(4) For the Ghatprabha the divisions from October to December and January to March are more suitable, as from the beginning of January all the flow is used, but during October and November the discharge is larger than required.

The figures from October to December are :—		The figures from January to March are :—	
Available for consumption	1665	Available for consumption	4
Actually used	8256	Actually used	59
Proportion	05	Proportion	—55

Note.—Balance from storage left in tank on 31st March, 211 millions only.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Brief Memorandum on the weather in India during the months of June and July and probabilities of the rains during the months of August and September 1892.

In the forecast issued in the beginning of June it was stated that the monsoon forecasts as at present issued necessarily left out of consideration two important factors on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.* :

1st.—The probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August.

2nd.—The probability of the unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or in Bengal.

It was stated in the forecast that "it should be used with even greater caution than in previous years for two reasons. The first is that the strength of the Bombay current depends in part upon the pressure conditions in the Arabian Sea as well as the land conditions, and the former are at present unknown. The second reason is that in a year like the present, when the abnormal features and conditions are so marked as to make it unique in many respects, there is a much greater possibility than usual of the introduction of actions on the large scale which might modify the meteorological conditions in India very largely during the rains, and the subsequent distribution of rainfall. It is, for example, possible that, as in 1880, there might not only be heavy rain in the Hill districts, but that heavy and continuous snow might fall on the higher elevations; and, if that occurred, there would be a prolonged break in the rains in August, which would largely diminish the seasonal rainfall in Northern India, and increase it in Southern India. The chances against the occurrence of this appeared in May to be about 3 to 1."

In the present memorandum a brief statement is given, first, of the weather and snowfall in the mountain areas to the north-west of India during the past two months of June and July; secondly, of the character of the monsoon rains and weather during the same period; and, thirdly, an attempt to estimate the probable character of the rainfall of August and September based on these data.

A. Information respecting snowfall in the North-West Himalayas and Afghan mountains in May, June, and July 1892.

The following gives a statement of the whole of the information received on this point:

I.—MOUNTAINS BORDERING DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, states that no snow fell on the ranges along the border of his district—not even on the higher ranges of the Takht-i-Suleiman or Pir Ghal mountains—during the months of June and July.

II.—AFGHAN MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS.

Colonel R. Warburton, Political Officer, Khyber Pass, has sent the following interesting information respecting the snowfall on the mountains west of Kohat:

"About the 24th or 25th of May last a severe storm came on from west, and a heavy fall of snow was reported to have taken place on the Sufed Koh Range. It is stated that snow falling at this time of the year on the Sufed Koh. Range has never been heard of before in the memory even of the oldest man. For days after, and even now, some of the tops of the Sufed Koh still remain white. No snow fell on the hills of the Khyber Range or Tirah."

III.—THE PUNJAB AND KASHMIR HIMALAYAS.

(*a*) *Kashmir.*—The following account of a heavy local precipitation in the Kashmir Himalayas is extracted from a letter received from F. B. Shawe, Esq., dated Leh, 14th June:

"From April 21st to April 28th I was travelling in two valleys leading north from the hills dividing Ladak and Kashmir and meeting at Kargil, situated about half-way between Leh and Srinagar. During all these days there was incessant rain, heavy low-lying clouds driving down the valleys before a strong wind. On April 29th in Dras, near the Zoji pass, there was a peculiarly luminous white fog all day, the sun being nearly invisible. Objects did not cast any shadow, the light appearing to come from all parts. The natives stated that the rain was quite abnormal, and the fog seemed to be quite an unknown occurrence—at least a fog of this peculiar description. On my arrival in Srinagar I was informed that no rain had fallen on the days in question, but that heavy dust clouds from the Punjab had hung over the country. Returning here I find that no rainfall to speak of was registered at the time."

The Assistant Commissioner, Murree, writes on the 28th July: "It is reported that there has recently been a 6 feet fall of snow on the high mountains beyond Kashmir."

(*b*) *Lahoul.*—The Reverend A. W. Heyde, Superintendent of the Kyelang Observatory, writing on the 17th June, describes the weather during May and June in Lahoul in the following terms:

"The weather here has been peculiar during May and June up to date. The month of May was warm, very dry, and the sky nearly always misty or hazy owing perhaps to duststorms in the plains, whence much dust may have been driven by the wind even so far as Lahoul.

"But a great change took place in the beginning of June. On the 5th and 6th of this month fully 2 inches (2·18″) of rain fell at Kyelang, the hills from 12,000 feet upwards being thickly covered with snow. After that till to-day it has always been cloudy, the clouds very low, and hanging about as if we were going to have a regular rainy season in Lahoul, which is not what we wish for. Now and then it rains, though only little, down in the valley, but the quantity of snow which falls on the hills from 13,000 feet upwards seems to be much greater than that of the rain below. Since this wet weather has set in, the temperature of course has become low. The maximum of to-day was only 56·5°, though before the rain it rose to 79·0°. So much rain in the first-half of June in Lahoul is unusual, but it has done a great deal of good to the crops, which at present look very promising."

(*c*) *Kangra.*—The Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, gives the following information of the depth of snow on the higher passes from 25th of May:

Tahsil.	Name of pass.	Elevation.	Depth of snow on		
			25th May.	9th July.	16th July.
		Feet.			
Kulu	Rotang	13,000	1 foot	½ foot	¾ foot.
	Hamta	14,500	½ ,,	¼ ,,	*Nil.*
	Barsai	?	½ ,,	*Nil*	*Nil.*
	Jagatsukh	?	*Nil*	*Nil*	¼ foot.
	Chandarkhani	?	*Nil*	¼ ,,	¼ ,,
Plach	Sirikhand	15,000	4 feet	*Nil*	1 ,,
	Gargarasan	17,000	1 foot	,,	*Nil.*
	Tirath	?	1 ,,	,,	*Nil.*

Summary of information.—The preceding information appears to indicate that, although there have been heavy local falls (as on the Sufed Koh at the end of May and in North Kashmir in July), there has been no heavy general and extensive snowfall. This is further confirmed by the appearance of the snows from Simla and by the Punjab Irrigation Report of the 30th June, which states that the water during the month of June was "extraordinarily low in the Jumna," and was "so abnormally low in the Sutlej and Chenab" that the dependent canals were not able to supply the water required for irrigating the crops.

It is hence almost certain that the depth of snow accumulation on the higher ranges and the extent of surface covered with snow were very much less than usual at the beginning of June, and that there has been no heavy general snowfall up to the present time. The snow accumulation in the North-West Himalayan area was hence at the end of July almost certainly below the normal to a very unusual extent.

Chief features of the meteorology of India in June and July.—In the forecast issued in the first week of June it was pointed out that an unusually dry cold weather in Northern India had been followed by a more severe and intense hot weather in March, April, and May than usual. The conditions were stated to be almost unique in character, and such as would very probably initiate stronger monsoon currents than usual (more especially from the Arabian Sea). It was also stated that the first great advance of monsoon winds and rainfall would very probably occur somewhat earlier than usual, but that it would probably be followed by a partial break in the rains lasting until the third or fourth week of June, after which the rains would set in vigorously. These inferences have been fully realised up to the present date, with the exception that the partial break in the rains was more prolonged and complete than was anticipated. It has, however, formed a very satisfactory feature of the monsoon, as favourable, general, and moderately heavy rain occurred during that period in the Deccan and Madras generally, which terminated the drought and partial famine that had prevailed during the past twelve months in the northern and central districts of Madras, *i.e.*, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore, &c.

The following gives a brief summary of the weather in June and July 1892:

June.—The meteorological conditions in India at the end of May were favourable for the advance of the monsoon on the Arabian Sea. The first great advance occurred in the last week of May. This advance gave rise to a cyclonic storm which formed off the coast of the Konkan, and marched west-north-westward across the northern half of the Arabian Sea. After the disappearance of this storm monsoon winds extended gradually over the whole of India, except West Rajputana, Sind, and the West and Central Punjab. Moderate to heavy rain was received in the Peninsula and the Gangetic plain during the first week of June. This was chiefly due to the Bombay current. A cyclonic storm of considerable intensity formed at the head of the Bay on the 7th and 8th, which advanced during the next five days into the south-eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, and broke up there on the 14th. It gave a very heavy burst of rain to Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, and Central India. Light to moderate rain fell during the next two or three days, but the monsoon currents decreased in strength and became very unsteady, and on the 19th they had withdrawn from the whole of North-West and Central India. The break in the rains became gradually more pronounced, and from the 21st until the 28th rain was almost confined to Burma and North-Eastern India, and was light and partial. The Bay current strengthened on the 29th and 30th, and gave light to moderate rain to Northern India, but there were no indications of change on the Bombay coast. The winds there indicated the continued existence in the centre of the Arabian Sea of a shallow depression which failed to develop, and this is confirmed by an examination of the available marine data, which further show that weather was very unusual in the northern half of the Arabian Sea. Light variable winds with fine and generally clear weather prevailed in the north, and centre and moderate monsoon winds to the south of Lat. 14° or 15° N. The Deccan and Southern India received almost daily showers during this period (usually accompanying thunderstorms), which gave much larger totals for the month than usual.

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In consequence of the prevalence of south-west monsoon winds and the occurrence of heavy rain over nearly the whole of India during the first-half of the month, followed by a return to hot weather conditions during the second-half of the month, the mean temperature, pressure, and humidity conditions differed little from the normal. The most remarkable feature of the meteorology of the month was the very abnormal weather conditions in the Arabian Sea, which prevented the advance of monsoon winds to Northern India, and gave moderate and unsteady monsoon winds and frequent rain to Southern India and the South Deccan in June.

July.—No large change occurred during the first week of July. A moderately strong monsoon blew at the head of the Bay, which was chiefly diverted at this time to North Bengal and Assam, and these areas received excessive rain from the 5th to the 9th. For example, Jalpaiguri had 15·88 inches on the 8th. During this period, from the 5th to the 9th, heavy rain set in on the West Coast and extended rapidly northwards, and winds strengthened rapidly and shifted to their normal monsoon directions. This was followed by the gradual extension of cloud and rain over the interior, and on the 9th rain was falling in all districts, except the West Punjab and Rajputana and Sind. During the remainder of the month the monsoon currents (more especially the Bombay current) prevailed with unusual strength and steadiness. A shallow cyclonic storm formed in West Bengal on the 21st. It drifted slowly westwards (with a slight northing) through Central Rajputana to Sind, and determined the first heavy burst of rain to Rajputana, Sind, and the West Punjab. From that date to the present time (8th August) the monsoon currents have not only had their fullest extension to the North and West Punjab and Sind, but rainfall has been determined to the interior, and more especially to Upper India, at the expense of the coast districts.

The present season up to date has hence been marked by a more widely distributed and less unequal and partial distribution of rainfall than usual, and by especially favourable rainfall in all those districts which have suffered from deficient rainfall during the past twelve months. It is unique with respect to the remarkably heavy rainfall it has given to West Punjab, Sind, and the greater part of Rajputana.

The following gives rainfall data for the period of nearly six weeks from the 1st July to 8th August :

District.	Station.	Rainfall.		
		Actual rainfall, 1st July to 8th August 1892.	Normal rainfall, 1st July to 8th August.	Ratio of actual to normal.
West Punjab	Peshawar	19·18	1·76	10·9
	Khushab	11·80	3·38	3·5
	Dera Ismail Khan	9·82	2·99	3·3
	Mooltan	13·37	2·68	5·0
Sind	Hyderabad	9·69	4·00	2·4
	Kurrachee	11·51	4·25	2·7
	Jacobabad	3·69	2·28	1·6
Rajputana	Jeypore	27·94	11·69	2·4
	Sambhar	15·47	9·83	1·6
	Ajmere	9·21	10·48	0·9
	Bikanir	8·90	4·46	2·0
	Deesa	20·42	13·22	1·5

The heaviest total rainfall of the two months July and August since 1853 at Peshawar was 13·41 inches in 1878, at Mooltan since 1862 9·24 inches in 1863, and at Dera Ismail Khan since 1862 12·18 inches in 1882.

It may be noted that the mean pressure of July for the whole of India was ·035 inch below the normal. Pressure was locally in excess in Burma, North-East India, and the eastern half of the Peninsula, and was in defect in North-West India and the western half of the Peninsula, West Rajputana, Kathiawar, and Sind. The local pressure anomalies were less than ·02 inch, except in the following cases :

Kurrachee	−·023″
Surat	−·026″
Bombay	−·022″

and perhaps locally at—

Ludhiana	−·029″
Lucknow	−·028″
Sibsagar	−·024″
Burdwan	+·021″
Chittagong	+·025″

The local anomalies were hence in all cases small and of comparatively little importance.

It has already been shown that the rainfall of the past two months has been not only unusually favourably distributed, but that it has been in some respects, more especially the excessive rain in the West Punjab and Sind, almost, if not quite, unique. The years in which the rainfall in North-West India and (probably) the meteorological conditions were similar to some extent with those of the present year are 1866, 1869, 1878, 1882, and to a less extent 1881 and 1886. The information for several of these years is too limited to be of any value for comparison, and of the other years the meteorological conditions differ so considerably as to make a comparison of doubtful validity.

The following appear to be the chief inferences which can be drawn respecting the rainfall distribution in India during the next two or three months based on the snowfall information and the weather conditions in India in June and July and a comparison with previous years, so far as that is possible :—

1st.—It is very probable that there will be no prolonged general break in the rains in Northern and Central India during the month of August, and hence that the monsoon currents will prevail with at least normal average strength during the months of August and September.

2nd.—It is probable that the rains will not cease unusually early in September in North-West India, and hence that the Punjab and Rajputana will probably receive moderate rain in September. The probability of moderate rain in October is doubtful in the Punjab.

3rd.—It is probable that Bengal and Behar will as a whole obtain favourable rain in September and October.

4th.—It may be noted that, although the indications are as yet too slight to enable this to be estimated properly, it is probable the Madras Coast districts (more especially the southern districts) will receive at least normal rainfall in the period October to December, and that the rainfall may be in slight to moderate defect in the interior districts of Central and South Madras. The distribution of rainfall due to the retreating south-west monsoon appears to be chiefly due to the pressure changes which occur in the last fortnight of September and the first fortnight of October, and it is

at present not possible to forecast these changes except in a very doubtful manner. In the year which most nearly resembles the present, the Deccan as well as Southern India received in the whole very favourable rain in October and November. The conditions of the present year are unique. It is, however, probable (chances about 2 to 1) that the Deccan as well as Southern India will continue to receive favourable rain until the end of the present south-west monsoon period, in November or December.

5th.—It may also be noted that it is probable (chances at least 3 to 1), so far as can at present be judged, the cold weather rains in Northern India will be below the normal. This estimate, however, may be largely modified by the conditions and general pressure changes of the next four months (*i.e.*, August to November).

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 8th August, 1892.*

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 13th, 1892.

As has been the case during the past few weeks, very well-marked monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the Indian region. During the whole week pressure has been highest in the extreme south, lowest over the Western desert, and relatively low over the Gangetic plain. Hence the distribution has been such as is characteristic of, and most favourable to, a full extension of the monsoon, and the current has consequently spread to all parts of India. There have been no storms during the week, and the rainfall, though locally heavy in a few places, has been in general well and fairly uniformly distributed. Gradients were generally moderate, and the monsoon both at the head of the Bay and on the west side of Peninsula has on most days been moderate in force.

On the 7th the barometer was rising almost everywhere, but the changes were on the whole small. Readings were highest over the south of the Bay, lowest over Sind and the north-west of the Punjab, and relatively low over the Gangetic plain. The winds were normal in direction in almost all parts of the country, and rainfall was reported from nearly every station. The amounts were largest in North Bengal.

On the 8th the barometer was rising, except in Burma, Assam, and North Bengal. The highest pressure lay over the south-east of the Bay, the lowest over the Western desert, while relatively low readings were reported over the Gangetic plain. The winds blew from their normal monsoon directions, except at a few places on the West Coast. The force was moderate both at Saugor Island and Bombay. In general the rainfall was exceedingly well distributed, but in parts of West Bengal, of Lower Burma, and of the Indus Valley there was either no rain or only scattered showers. At Peshawar 5·33 inches of rain had fallen, and at several stations in the Gangetic plain the amounts were fairly heavy. In Madras the rainfall was exceptionally general.

The chart of the 9th showed that the barometer was still rising very generally, and that the distribution of pressure was very little changed. Southerly winds were again reported from the North Konkan and Kathiawar, but the directions elsewhere remained about normal. The force had risen somewhat at Saugor Island and fallen at Bombay. Rain had fallen off in Bengal—none having fallen in South-West and West Bengal—in the Circars, and in the inland parts of the east of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the fall continued general. At Silchar and at few places on the West Coast and in North-West India the amounts exceeded 2 inches, while at Goa the fall equalled 6·20 inches and at Mormugao 3·30 inches. On the 10th the barometer was still rising slowly over the greater part of the country, except the north-west, and there was again very little alteration in the general distribution. Gradients were slight, except across Guzerat, Rajputana, and the east of the Punjab, where they were moderate. Westerly winds had extended into the Gangetic plain displacing the easterly current which had previously prevailed there, and the wind in North Bombay had shifted round to west again. With these exceptions, the wind directions were very little altered. Rain had to a great extent ceased over a large part of North-West India, and was only scattered over the east of the Peninsula and a considerable portion of Bengal. In Behar, however, rain had recommenced, and 5 inches was reported from Patna, and in other parts of India moderate general rain continued. On the 11th the only really important change was the reappearance of the area of relatively low pressure over the Gangetic plain, and with it the increase in the volume of the easterly current along the line of the Himalayas. Pressure was highest in the extreme south and lowest over Sind, and gradients were very slight over Southern India. Rain was altogether absent from a large part of North-West India, but was very general throughout

the remainder of the Indian region. The fall was light in Bengal, heavy on the West Coast, and moderately heavy elsewhere. On the 12th pressure was rising over North-West, Central, and Southern India, and falling in the north-east. The distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds were little changed. Rain had extended to Rajputana and the north of the Punjab, and had ceased in South-West Bengal and the north of Madras. Elsewhere the fall continued general, and was heavy or moderately heavy in North Bengal and parts of the Peninsula. On the 13th the barometer was rising, except in Burma and the Punjab; but the changes were small, and the general conditions were again unaltered. The winds over the greater part of the country were fairly normal in direction; but in Burma there were tendencies to cyclonic movements, and over the Gangetic plain the directions were variable. The monsoon was lighter than usual on both sides of India. There was no rain in the Indus Valley, South-West Bengal, the Northern Circars, or the Coromandel Coast, but in all other parts of India the fall was general and the amounts moderately large.

Temperature.—The general and continuous rain of the past two weeks has exercised a steady influence on the temperature, the mean for the whole of India having been 1·3° below the normal average last week and 1·2° below during the week under review.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·4	+1·1	+1·3	+1·7	+1·2	+0·9	+1·3	+1·2
Bengal and Assam	−2·0	−0·8	−0·1	−1·2	−0·9	+0·5	−1·2	−0·8
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	−1·7	−3·0	−2·6	−3·5	−3·2	−2·2	−0·9	−2·4
Punjab	−4·2	−5·5	−6·7	−4·8	−3·0	−4·7	−3·8	−4·7
Bombay	−0·2	−1·6	−1·5	−0·2	−1·0	−1·7	+0·2	−0·9
Central Provinces and Berar	−0·4	−1·3	+0·9	+1·8	−2·3	−1·6	+0·3	−0·4
Central India and Guzerat	+0·4	+0·3	+0·7	+1·3	+0·4	−0·5	+0·5	+0·4
Sind and Rajputana	−4·5	−2·9	−3·7	−0·1	+0·8	+0·1	−0·2	−1·5
Madras	−2·5	−3·7	−2·1	−1·5	−1·6	−1·4	−1·5	−2·0
Mean for whole India	−1·6	−1·9	−1·5	−0·7	−1·1	−1·2	−0·6	−1·2

On each day of the week the mean temperature was below the normal, the greatest defect being on the 8th. The provincial variations show an excess of 1·1° in Burma and of 0·4° in Central India and Guzerat, and a deficiency in all the other Provinces. The greatest abnormal deficiency was in the Punjab, where the rainfall relatively to the normal was heavier and more widely extended than in any other Province.

Rain is reported from every division except Rajputana (West), and this exception is probably due to the non-arrival of the telegram, as rain was reported at Bikanir in the Daily Weather Report of the 13th. The actual average distribution of rain was as follows:

The heaviest amount received was 10·32 inches in the Konkan, followed by 9·39 inches in North Bengal, by 9·28 inches in Assam (Surma), by 6·68 inches in

the Hill districts of the Punjab, and by 6·04 inches in Oudh (South). The smallest amounts recorded were 0·50 inch in Orissa, 0·74 inch in Kathiawar, 0·94 inch in Upper Burma, and 1·02 inch in Mysore. The normal average distribution is as follows: The heaviest amounts are 9 inches in Tenasserim and Akyab, 8 inches in Assam (Surma), and 5 inches in the Hill districts of the Punjab, Coorg, and the Konkan; while the smallest amounts are recorded in the Punjab (South and West), the Bombay Deccan and Khandeish, Sind, and Madras (South). There are thus considerable differences between the actual and normal distribution of rainfall, the most marked being the deficiency in the Burma divisions, in Coorg, and in South-West Bengal, and the excess in Upper India, in the Konkan, and in Madras. Of the fifty divisions in which a comparison is possible, only sixteen had less than the usual fall of the week. In all the other divisions there was an excess. The region of deficient rainfall included the following divisions: All the Burma divisions, Deltaic and Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Coorg, Mysore, Central Provinces (East), Guzerat, Kathiawar, Rajputana (West), and the East Coast (North *a*). The greatest actual deficiency was in Tenasserim, where less than one quarter of the usual fall was recorded. The greatest actual excess was 4·33 inches in the Konkan, followed by 4·05 inches in North Bengal, by 3·73 inches in the Central Punjab, by 3·35 inches in the Submontane division of the Punjab, and by 3·25 inches in Oudh (South).

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the total actual and normal rainfall for the period May 29th to August 13th, and the excess or defect of the former compared with the latter expressed as a percentage. Accepting that a variation of less than 20 per cent. implies a normal fall, the concluding column shows that twenty-nine of the fifty divisions have had satisfactory rains up to date; that nineteen have had an excess; and that two have had a deficiency. The divisions with a deficiency are East Bengal and Kathiawar, and those with an excess are North Bengal, the North-West Provinces (East, Central, and West), Oudh (South), the Punjab (South, North-West, and West), the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces (East), Sind, Rajputana (East), and Central India (West), the East Coast (North, Central, and South), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central). The greatest excess relative to the average is in the Punjab (West) and Sind.

The following are the principal large totals in the different divisions:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Maubin	Sudder	6·74 inches.
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	30·19 „
Bengal	Cooch Behar	Sudder	19·62 „
	Jalpaiguri	Alipur	22·67 „
Behar	Patna	Sudder	8·44 „
North-West Provinces	Sultanpur	Musafirkhana	11·70 „
	Bijnour	Dhampur	11·55 „
Punjab	Montgomery	Sudder	7·32 „
	Rohtak	Jhajjar	9·49 „
	Kangra	Sudder	12·44 „
[illegible]	South Kanara	Bantval	11·62 „
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	7·88 „
Konkan	Thana	Bhiwindi	19·77 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	22·01 „
Berar	Basim	Pusad	12·12 „
Guzerat	Kaira	Matar	7·92 „
Sind	Shikarpur	Mehar	3·35 „
Rajputana	Ulwar	Kathinniar	7·03 „
Madras	Chingleput	Conjeeveram	7·49 „
	Tanjore	Vallam	9·55 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending August 13th, 1892.			Rainfall data from May 29th to August 13th, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to August 13th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	2·15	9·78	— 7·63	98·27	106·34	— 8
	Lower Burma	3·30	5·23	— 1·93	51·11	53·22	— 4
	Central Burma	1·57	5·13	— 3·56	46·11	48·67	— 5
	Upper Burma	0·94	?	?	14·88	?	?
	Arakan	4·22	9·04	— 4·82	111·21	121·14	— 8
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·68	4·71	— 2·03	35·34	47·17	— 25
	Assam (Surma)	9·28	8·58	+ 0·70	93·28	85·28	+ 9
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·30	3·59	+ 0·71	38·38	38·01	+ 1
	Deltaic Bengal	1·11	3·07	— 1·96	24·09	28·67	— 16
	Central Bengal	1·09	2·81	— 1·72	26·80	28·23	— 5
	North Bengal	9·39	5·34	+ 4·05	67·65	56·12	+ 21
	Orissa	0·50	2·70	— 2·20	23·99	26·43	— 9
	Chota Nagpur	1·21	3·42	— 2·21	27·97	27·77	+ 1
	Behar (South)	4·32	2·80	+ 1·52	23·01	22·88	+ 1
	Do. (North)	4·60	3·08	+ 1·52	29·97	26·37	+ 14
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	3·70	2·52	+ 1·18	26·41	20·41	+ 29
	Oudh (South)	6·04	2·79	+ 3·25	25·74	19·41	+ 33
	Do. (North)	5·77	3·01	+ 2·76	25·01	21·21	+ 18
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	3·81	2·29	+ 1·52	22·87	18·32	+ 25
	North-Western Provinces (West)	4·47	1·88	+ 2·59	18·18	15·20	+ 20
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	5·35	2·78	+ 2·57	23·04	21·87	+ 5
Punjab	Punjab (South)	3·69	0·95	+ 2·74	11·75	7·30	+ 61
	Do. (Central)	5·13	1·40	+ 3·73	13·77	11·57	+ 19
	Do. (Submontane)	5·43	2·08	+ 3·35	17·70	15·12	+ 17
	Do. (Hill Districts)	6·68	5·39	+ 1·29	36·37	40·84	— 11
	Do. (North-West)	2·33	1·66	+ 0·67	14·78	9·44	+ 57
	Do. (West)	1·34	0·47	+ 0·87	11·02	3·80	+ 190
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·03	4·73	+ 0·30	75·84	76·27	— 1
	Madras (South Central)	3·02	1·20	+ 1·82	14·16	13·68	+ 4
	Coorg	3·33	5·81	— 2·48	76·71	64·69	+ 19
	Mysore	1·02	1·36	— 0·34	16·85	14·90	+ 13
	Konkan	10·32	5·99	+ 4·33	75·95	81·75	— 7
	Bombay Deccan	2·08	0·98	+ 1·10	22·14	14·86	+ 48
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·78	0·64	+ 1·14	13·94	11·54	+ 21
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·90	1·42	+ 2·48	26·62	20·03	+ 33
	Central Provinces (West)	3·85	2·84	+ 1·01	25·72	24·26	+ 6
	Ditto (Central)	4·04	3·20	+ 0·84	31·66	32·09	— 1
	Ditto (East)	2·61	3·54	— 0·93	43·36	30·02	+ 44
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·78	2·12	— 0·34	24·17	28·41	— 15
	Kathiawar	0·74	0·98	— 0·24	10·69	13·41	— 20
	Sind	1·27	0·29	+ 0·98	8·56	3·41	+ 151
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·33	2·24	+ 0·09	21·23	23·86	— 11
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	3·13	1·69	+ 1·44	19·71	16·13	+ 22
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·74	— 0·74	7·85	8·14	— 3
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·70	1·37	+ 0·33	16·22	13·56	+ 20
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	1·80	4·27	— 2·47	27·31	32·46	— 16
	Hyderabad (South)	3·38	1·36	+ 2·02	15·58	12·12	+ 29
	Madras (Central)	2·35	1·19	+ 1·16	12·30	7·96	+ 54
	East Coast (Central)	3·38	0·91	+ 2·47	11·98	8·17	+ 47
	Ditto (South)	4·10	1·18	+ 2·92	11·85	7·43	+ 59
	Madras (South)	1·31	0·36	+ 0·95	3·39	3·03	+ 12

SIMLA, *18th August, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th August.*—Rainfall heavy on the West Coast and good elsewhere, except in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Bellary, and Tinnevelly. This rain has relieved all present anxiety and effected great improvement in prospects. Cultivation and sowing proceeding apace and crops thriving almost everywhere. Pasture and water abundant for cattle. Prices of principal food-grains much easier in Deccan, and slightly easier in the Central districts, Karnatic, and the Circars, except Ganjam; almost stationary elsewhere. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 20,033, Karnatic 3,673, and Central districts 879: *Total* 24,585 against 30,304 last week. Remaining works in Salem will close on 20th. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 389, Karnatic 121, and Central districts 74: *Total* 584 against 589 last week. Loans for wells disbursed:—Deccan Rs. 8,88,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,50,000, and Central districts Rs. 11,97,000: *Total* Rs. 25,35,000. Wells completed—622, 2,261, and 1,394: wells under construction—6,738, 2,077, and 7,854 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans disbursed—Rs. 97,000, Rs. 1,16,000, and Rs. 69,000 in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Rain throughout the Presidency; generally good or moderate. Total fall is insufficient in parts of four districts. Standing crops blighted in parts of one district, and damaged by excessive rain or water from breaches in canals in parts of Sind; otherwise good. Sowing and transplantation of early crops and preparations for late crops are progressing in a few districts. Fodder and water-supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Rainfall heavy in Behar and Northern Bengal; elsewhere rain has been general, except in South-West Bengal and Orissa. Winter rice has suffered in parts of the Burdwan, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur divisions. Prospects of all autumn crops are satisfactory. Early-rice and jute being harvested, except in the western districts, and outturn reported to be good. *Mahwa* and *makai* are coming into the market. The outturn of indigo in Monghyr and Purneah is poor. Sugarcane is generally a promising crop. In Cuttack the extent of damage done to the crops by the recent flood has not been fully ascertained. Prices continue fairly stationary, but in Gaya, Darbhanga, and Muzaffarpur a slight fall has been reported during the week. Condition of cattle generally good and supply of fodder and water sufficient. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bhagalpur 1,456 against 2,025 in previous week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Bhagalpur 729 against 831 in previous week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Good rain has fallen during the week, and a break is needed to admit of sowing

and weeding. Crops are flourishing everywhere. In Almora the autumn crops are coming into ear and the early millets are ripening. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Heavy rain has fallen all over the Province; a break is now required. Sowings of autumn crops in progress. Owing to heavy rains maize sowing not yet effected in parts; the sowing of other crops is also delayed. Prospects have improved by recent rain, except in Peshawar. Standing crops are now flourishing, except on swampy lands in one district, and the condition of the crop in the Simla Hill States is reported to be excellent. Heavy floods in the rivers have damaged the crops near their banks in four districts, and in Bannu the floods have swept away some houses and cattle. Winged locusts have appeared in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Condition of cattle is reported fair in all districts. Dry fodder is insufficient and scarce in some districts, but green grass is plentiful everywhere. Prices rising in four districts, falling in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Heavy rain has fallen in the Nerbudda Valley districts, but in the Southern and Eastern districts the fall has been comparatively light, and in Chanda more rain is required for rice transplantation. Ploughing for the autumn sowings is commencing. Prospects generally continue good.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th August.*—LOWER BURMA: Ploughing and transplanting in progress; plants healthy, but crops slightly damaged in parts of one district.

UPPER BURMA: Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting for wet-weather paddy in progress. Millets being sown in five districts. Prospects have improved in Shwebo, crops throughout the district being reported healthy. Crops generally in good condition, but more rain is wanted in three districts. Paddy nurseries withering throughout Meiktila. The early sesamum crop is very poor in parts of one district. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice continue. Fodder abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good in parts of one district. Crops good. Prospects much improved. No material change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall good. Transplanting of rice nearly completed; other crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th August.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Autumn crops in good condition. Weeding in progress. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost steady. Cattle healthy.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Sowing season ended. Prospects generally favourable. Prices still high.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Rainfall sufficient for agricultural purposes, except near Neemuch. In Western Malwa the rain is excellent for standing crops and grass, but much more is wanted for winter crops. Condition of crops good everywhere. Weeding and ploughing in progress in all parts. Cattle in good condition, except in parts of Bhopal and near Neemuch. Fodder plentiful. Prices of food-grains steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Rainfall good and sufficient throughout Rajputana, but in Marwar there was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good, but in the Ajmere district crops damaged in parts by excessive rain and partially by insects. In Kerowli prospects of cotton fair. In Ajmere-Merwara agricultural stock is generally fair and improving. Pasturage or fodder generally sufficient. Prices falling. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 16,803 (including 5,699 on ordinary public works and 2,580 on village relief), Marwar 4,210, Kishengarh 615, and Bikanir 871: *Total* 22,499 against 23,317 last week (excluding Marwar). *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 2,858, Marwar 1,891, Kishengarh 140, and Bikanir 383: *Total* 5,272 against 4,690 last week (excluding Marwar). Excluding number on ordinary labour (5,699), famine relief recipients in Ajmere-Merwara show a decrease of 6,567 as compared with last week.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th August.*—Heavy bursts of rain throughout the week. Prospects good.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following is published for general information:

No. 825, dated Simla, the 13th August, 1892.

STORES.

CONTRACTS.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Marine Department.

Read the undermentioned papers relative to the execution of contracts on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council for supplies and services required on account of the Royal Indian Marine and the Indian Troop Service:

To Solicitor to the Government of India, No. 585, dated 9th June 1892.
From Solicitor to the Government of India, No. 617, dated 7th July 1892.

OBSERVATION.—The Government of India having recently had under review the question as to the officers who should be empowered to sign contracts on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the subject has been considered in relation to the execution of such documents on account of the Royal Indian Marine and the Indian Troop Service.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the 33 and 34 Victoria, Chapter 59, section 2, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned contracts on account of the Royal Indian Marine and Indian Troop Service may be executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council as follows:

No.	Nature of contract.	For what dockyard.	By whom to be executed.
1	For conveyance of troops, military stores, &c.	...	Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.
2	Supply of miscellaneous marine stores ...	Bombay ...	Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
3	Ditto ditto ...	Kidderpore ...	Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
4	Provisions and medical comforts ...	Bombay ...	Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
5	Ditto ditto ...	Kidderpore ...	Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
6	Sailmaking ...	Bombay ...	Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
7	Ditto ...	Kidderpore ...	Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
8	Mess stores, Indian Troop Service ...	Bombay ...	Resident Transport Officer.
9	Washing troop bedding, Indian Troop Service.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10	Labour ...	Kidderpore ...	Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
11	Manufacture of coir rope ...		
12	Supply of coal, country (Bengal) ...		
13	Rivetting work ...		
14	Scraper establishment ...		
15	Disposal of empty casks returned from Royal Navy vessels.	Bombay ...	Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
16	Charter parties (hire of transport and for conveyance of troops, &c.)	Bombay and Kidderpore.	Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
17	Agreements for temporary employment of engineers, engine drivers, and gunners.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above resolution be communicated to the Home, Finance, and Legislative Departments of the Government of India, and to the departments and officers concerned, for information and guidance; and further that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

REVIEW OF PROVINCIAL CIVIL WORKS BUDGET ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1892-93.

No. 209-A.-G., dated Simla, the 8th August, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter XV, paragraphs 42 and 43.
Finance Department Resolution No. 1142, dated 17th March 1892.

RESOLUTION.—Under the rules regulating the administration by Local Governments and Administrations of Provincial Revenues and Expenditure, the Government of India is required to exercise a general control over the expenditure on Public Works from Provincial and Incorporated Local Funds. The funds set aside for outlay on Provincial Civil Works under the control of Public Works Officers during 1892-93, the first year of a new provincial contract, are analysed in the following paragraphs.

A separate review of the expenditure by Public Works Officers on Civil Works from Incorporated Local Funds will issue in due course.

2. In the following table the grants for 1892-93 are compared with the outlay on Provincial Civil Works during the five years ending 1890-91, and the Revised Estimate for 1891-92:

Province.	Outlay on Civil Works, Provincial.					Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Provinces	13,84,540	12,00,180	11,57,180	18,13,670	17,81,650	19,50,000	18,00,000
Lower Burma	11,85,670	11,13,300	11,81,020	14,79,500	20,26,100	23,91,000	27,00,000
Assam	6,10,170	5,52,880	5,94,370	6,82,480	11,43,710	11,38,000	13,72,000
Bengal	33,85,400	27,01,070	39,04,300	31,24,010	35,06,060	37,43,000	29,71,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	27,93,790	27,32,780	25,73,470	25,93,010	30,44,260	40,47,000	31,50,000
Punjab	25,47,080	23,16,540	23,53,370	28,60,070	29,23,260	33,50,000	31,00,000
Madras	21,76,000	19,42,590	20,74,410	23,70,310	24,89,200	29,00,000	23,00,000
Bombay	47,20,700	40,33,990	36,77,270	36,34,100	40,17,090	40,94,000	32,14,000
Grand Total ...	1,93,10,400	1,67,43,310	1,75,14,290	1,84,57,050	2,08,02,330	2,35,13,000	2,06,07,000

The grants are generally in excess of the amounts spent on Provincial Civil Works under Public Works Officers during the five years ending 1890-91, but in Bengal and Bombay the allotments have been considerably curtailed.

3. The objects and services upon which the Local Governments propose to spend the money available in the current year are:

(In lakhs and thousands.)

SERVICE HEADS.	Central Provinces.		Lower Burma.		Assam.		Bengal.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total amount.
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Original Works in Progress.																	
Civil Buildings	1·65	9·16	5·13	19·00	0·21	1·53	4·72	15·89	1·20	4·37	5·30	17·10	9·09	39·17	6·63	20·63	34·03
Communications	1·72	9·56	0·87	3·22	0·96	7·00	1·70	5·72	0·89	3·02	1·23	3·97	1·98	8·61	2·05	6·38	11·49
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	0·13	0·72	0·5	·19	0·16	1·16	0·17	·57	0·06	·20	0·25	·80	...	...	0·05	·15	0·87
Total ...	3·50	19·44	6·05	22·41	1·33	9·69	6·59	22·18	2·24	7·59	6·78	21·87	11·07	47·78	8·73	27·16	46·39
Works not begun on 1st April 1892.																	
Civil Buildings	3·59	19·94	5·60	20·74	1·18	8·60	5·54	18·65	4·36	14·78	3·51	11·42	1·95	8·48	1·41	4·39	27·17
Communications	2·31	12·83	1·38	5·12	3·28	23·90	0·21	·70	0·00	3·05	0·93	3·00	0·10	·43	...	...	9·11
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	0·12	·44	0·03	0·23	0·05	·17	2·50	8·48	1·03	3·32	0·2	·09	...	...	3·75
Total ...	5·90	32·77	7·10	26·30	4·49	32·73	5·80	19·52	7·76	26·31	5·56	17·74	2·07	9·00	1·41	4·39	40·03
Total Original Works ...	9·40	52·21	13·15	48·71	5·82	42·42	12·39	41·70	10·00	33·90	12·28	39·61	13·14	56·78	10·14	31·55	86·33
Repairs.																	
Civil Buildings	0·50	2·78	1·65	6·11	0·69	5·02	4·00	13·46	2·95	10·00	2·68	8·65	1·70	7·39	3·52	10·95	17·69
Communications	4·00	22·23	6·02	22·30	3·17	23·11	5·19	17·47	8·81	29·86	8·55	27·58	1·15	5·00	8·91	27·82	45·83
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	0·03	·33	...	...	0·55	1·85	0·09	·30	0·55	1·77	0·15	·65	0·30	·93	1·73
Total ...	4·50	25·01	7·70	28·74	3·86	28·13	9·74	32·78	11·85	40·16	11·78	38·00	3·00	13·04	12·76	39·70	65·25
Establishment	3·70	20·55	4·59	17·00	3·84	27·99	7·19	24·20	7·50	25·42	6·60	21·20	0·06	26·70	8·72	27·13	48·19
Tools and Plant ...	0·40	2·23	0·50	1·85	0·15	1·09	0·39	1·32	0·35	1·19	0·34	1·10	0·80	3·48	0·53	1·62	3·45
Suspense (increase + decrease —).	...	...	1·03	3·70	0·05	0·37	...	...	—0·20	—·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85
Total ...	18·00	100·00	27·00	100·00	13·72	100·00	29·71	100·00	29·50	100·00	31·00	100·00	23·00	100·00	32·14	100·00	204·07
Add—Amount held in reserve by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and subsequently withdrawn ...																	2·00
Grand Total ...																	206·07

No original works of any magnitude are to be commenced during the current year; the details of the provincial estimates show that only two works costing Rs. 50,000 or over are to be begun.

4. The percentage which the outlay on repairs and establishment bears to the total grant available for expenditure is noted below. The names of the provinces are arranged in the order of smallness of percentage under "Repairs" and "Establishment":

Repairs.

Civil Buildings.

	Percentage of total grant.
Central Provinces	2·78
Assam	5·02
Lower Burma	6·11
Madras	7·39
Punjab	8·65
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10·00
Bombay	10·95
Bengal	13·46

Communications.

	Percentage of total grant.
Madras	5·00
Bengal	17·47
Central Provinces	22·23
Lower Burma	22·30
Assam	23·11
Punjab	27·58
Bombay	27·82
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	29·86

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Central Provinces	...
Assam	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	0·30
Lower Burma	0·33
Madras	0·65
Bombay	0·93
Punjab	1·77
Bengal	1·85

Establishment.

Lower Burma	17·00
Central Provinces	20·55
Punjab	21·29
Bengal	24·20
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	25·42
Madras	26·70
Bombay	27·13
Assam	27·99

5. Of the Civil buildings to be commenced after the 31st March 1892, the distribution is as follows in the various provinces:

(In lakhs and thousands.)

Classification.	Central Provinces.		Lower Burma.		Assam.		Bengal.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Forest	0·06	1·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post Office	...	...	0·14	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph	...	...	0·08	1·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Administration	0·11	3·07	...	...	0·06	5·09	0·33	5·95	0·71	16·28	0·44	12·43	0·63	32·31	0·57	40·43
Law and Justice	0·41	11·42	0·99	17·68	0·40	33·89	0·19	3·43	0·24	5·51	0·58	16·38	...	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	13·54	0·02	0·46	0·10	2·82	...	...	...	...
Jails	1·29	35·93	1·08	19·29	...	...	0·58	10·47	0·75	17·20	0·62	17·54	0·16	8·21	...	...
Police	1·18	32·87	2·33	41·60	...	...	0·30	5·42	0·85	19·50	0·41	11·58	0·31	15·90	0·34	24·11
Educational	...	...	...	...	0·07	5·93	0·65	11·73	0·02	0·46	0·06	1·69	0·08	4·10	...	...
Medical	0·04	1·11	0·04	0·71	...	...	0·42	7·58	0·72	16·51	0·04	1·13	...	...	0·50	35·46
Miscellaneous	...	...	0·94	16·79	0·15	12·72	1·20	21·66	1·05	24·08	0·79	22·31	10·19	9·74	...	...
Minor Works	0·50	13·93	...	...	0·50	42·37	1·12	20·22	...	...	0·50	14·12	0·68	29·74	...	...
Total	3·59	100·00	5·60	100·00	1·18	100·00	5·54	100·00	4·36	100·00	3·54	100·00	1·95	100·00	1·41	100·00

6. The distribution of the works of Communication to be begun after the 31st March 1892 is as follows :

(*In lakhs and thousands.*)

Classification.	Central Provinces.		Lower Burma.		Assam.		Bengal.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
Metalled and bridged, roads ...	0·93	40·26	...	...	0·13	3·96	0·04	19·05	0·28	31·11	0·35	37·63	...	...	...	...
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	1·38	59·74	...	...	2·63	80·18	0·07	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District roads not raised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	4·44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	23·81	0·08	8·89	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Works	...	...	...	...	0·52	15·86	0·05	23·81	...	...	0·30	32·26	0·10	100·00	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	55·56	0·28	30·11	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2·31	100·00	1·38	100·00	3·28	100·00	0·21	100·00	0·90	100·00	0·93	100·00	0·10	100·00	...	...

The classification of roads in Lower Burma is not given. This should be attended to in future estimates and accounts.

7. Similarly, the distribution of the works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement to be begun after the same date is given below :

(*In lakhs and thousands.*)

Classification.	Central Provinces.		Lower Burma.		Assam.		Bengal.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
Town buildings, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Markets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paving streets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water-supply ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sewage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighthouses ...	...	...	0·10	83·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Works ...	...	...	0·02	16·67	0·03	100·00	0·02	40·00	...	...	0·15	14·56	0·02	100·00	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	60·00	...	...	0·88	85·44	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	0·12	100·00	0·03	100·00	0·05	100·00	2·50	100·00	1·03	100·00	0·02	100·00	...	...

8. In the undermentioned provinces allotments are made for original works for which estimates have not been sanctioned. The number of works and the aggregate amounts are noted against each :

Name of Province.	Number of Works.	Amount.
		Rs.
Central Provinces	33	3,46,100
Lower Burma	52	5,32,680
Assam	30	2,93,750
Bengal	36	4,22,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	28	1,51,730
Punjab	35	5,72,400
Madras	23	3,11,000
Bombay	2	87,300

It is understood that no outlay on works will be permitted by Local Governments and Administrations until estimates have been sanctioned by competent authority.

9. The following works are provided for in connection with the residences of Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners :

Province.	Station.	Nature of Work.	Total estimated cost.	Allotment for 1892-93.
			Rs.	*Rs.*
Lower Burma ...	Rangoon ...	New Government House	4,64,471	1,42,000
Assam ...	Shillong ...	Roofing with corrugated iron the cottage and out-houses of Government house.	...	6,000
Bengal	Darjeeling ...	Constructing a Darbar Hall	14,992	2,800
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Constructing corridor, bridge, &c., near Darbar Hall.	...	11,400
Madras	Ootacamund ...	Additions and improvements to Government House.	7,79,150	10,000
Bombay	Bombay ...	Servants' quarters, Government House, Malabar Point.	37,500	37,300

Corridor, bridge, &c., near Darbar Hall, Darjeeling.—This appears to be a part of the main project for the provision of a Darbar Hall at Darjeeling estimated to cost Rs. 14,992, and on which Rs. 2,800 remains to be spent in 1892-93. If the corridor, bridge, &c., is to be treated as a part of the main work, the total outlay will exceed the limit of Rs. 15,000 laid down in Public Works Department Code, Vol. II, Chapter XV., paragraph 190-A. Further information on this point should be submitted to the Government of India.

10. The provision of house accommodation for officials, exclusive of buildings in progress at the end of 1891-92, is as follows:

Province.	Station.	Nature of Work.	Estimated cost.	Provision in 1892-93.
			Rs.	*Rs.*
Central Provinces ...	Nagpur ...	Constructing Warders' quarters, Central Jail.	3,809	3,800
Ditto ...	Wardha ...	Constructing quarters for Warders ...	3,636	4,000
Ditto ...	Jubbulpore ...	Constructing quarters for Warder guard ...	5,241	6,000
Ditto ...	Rajpur ...	Constructing quarters for 10 Warders ...	...	3,000
Ditto ...	Bilaspur ...	Constructing quarters in two blocks for Warders.	...	5,000
Ditto ...	Nagpur ...	Quarters for City Superintendent of Police	...	5,500
Ditto ...	Jubbulpore ...	Quarters for European Constable in Civil Lines.	...	4,000
Burma	Rangoon	Quarters for the Foremen, Rangoon Jail Press.	...	2,600
Ditto	Ditto ...	Clerks' quarters, Rangoon Jail (re-construction).	...	3,000
Ditto	Thatôn ...	Quarters for Sub-Divisional Officer ...	...	6,000
Assam	Hailákándi ...	Constructing pucca building for the Sub-Deputy Collector and Civil Nazir.	...	6,800
Ditto	Habiganj ..	Constructing Sub-Divisional Officer's residence.	10,350	9,000
Ditto	Kohima ...	Constructing quarters for Assistant Engineer.	...	5,750
Bengal	Tangail ...	Constructing Sub-Divisional Officer's residence.	4,022	4,000
Ditto	Netrokona ...	Constructing Sub-Divisional Officer's residence and providing a corrugated iron roof to the Sub-Divisional Office.	...	7,200
Ditto	Howrah ...	Constructing a parsonage	...	15,000
Ditto	Bhagalpur ...	Constructing quarters for three subordinates in the Central Jail.	...	7,500
Ditto	Boalia ...	Constructing quarters for five subordinates in the Central Jail.	...	8,000
Ditto	Noakhali ...	Constructing an official residence with out-offices for District Superintendent of Police.	...	7,000
Ditto	Darbhanga ...	Constructing a residence for the Collector...	...	24,000
Ditto	Ditto ...	Constructing a residence for the Civil Surgeon.	...	6,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Aligarh ...	Constructing officials' quarters in the Jail at Aligarh.	4,486	2,800
Ditto ditto ...	Benares ...	Constructing a block of 8 officials' quarters in the Central Prison at Benares.	5,376	2,400
Ditto ditto ...	Pilibhit ...	Construction of quarters for the Reserve Inspector.	3,250	3,250
Ditto ditto ...	Fatehpur ...	Construction of new quarters for the Reserve Inspector.	5,000	5,000

In considering proposals for the construction of quarters for public servants, Local Governments and Administrations should restrict the provision to the cases specified in Vol. I, Public Works Department Code, Chapter XI,

paragraph 15. The Government of India will be glad to have further information as to the circumstances under which residences are to be provided for the Collector and Civil Surgeon at Darbhanga. Under Vol. I, Chapter XI, paragraph 16, all proposals for the construction of residences for officials not entitled to quarters at civil stations or cantonments already formed, or in the process of formation, should be referred to the Government of India for orders.

11. The attention of the Local Governments and Administrations concerned is invited to the following remarks on the details of the estimates for original works:

BURMA.

(i) *Second roof over public offices, Rangoon, Rs. 15,300.*—If these are the public offices nearing completion, the additional work should be provided for as a part of the main project originally estimated to cost Rs. 5,32,325.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(ii) *Registration of road traffic, Rs. 3,000.*—It is not evident why this outlay is provided for under the head "Civil Works."

PUNJAB.

iii.—Under the head Miscellaneous Public Improvements, the Government of the Punjab has provided Rs. 20,000 for widening the Mall at Lahore. This appears to be a work which should have been undertaken at the charge of the Municipality.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Finance Department for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

REVIEW OF BUDGET ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FROM INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS ON CIVIL WORKS FOR 1892-93.

No. 211-A.-G., dated Simla, the 9th August, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 209 A. G., dated 8th August 1892.

RESOLUTION.—A review of the Provincial Civil Works Budget Estimates for 1892-93 has already been issued. This review refers to *Civil Works* under the control of Public Works officers, the outlay on which is met from *Incorporated Local Funds*. The outlay on Public Works under district boards, which is not administered directly by the Public Works Department, is excluded, because it does not appear in the Public Works, but in the Civil estimates. This outlay amounts in Madras to Rs. 12,62,000 and in Bengal to Rs. 44,7 ,000.

2. The following statement shows the grants of the year contrasted with the actual outlay during the five years ending 1891-92, and with the Revised Estimate for 1891-92:

Province.	Outlay on Civil Works, Incorporated Local					Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajputana ...	[illegible]	15,100	17,900	7,900	[illegible]	10,000	15,000
Coorg ...	[illegible]	20,970	20,980	21,150	24,710	29,000	31,000
Central Provinces ...	4,300	100	10,700	1,86,510	[illegible]	1,45,000	1,35,040
Upper Burma ...	...	...	...	15,000	[illegible]	20,000	31,000
Lower Burma ...	1,33,000	2,44,230	3,03,970	2,12,250	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,17,000
Assam	2,43,000	9,15,700	8,70,540	8,70,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,05,000
Bengal	1,420	11,270	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	21,10,840	23,70,000	23,20,000	19,55,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,00,000
Punjab	8,25,230	9,58,800	10,00,140	9,63,150	[illegible]	10,00,000	10,31,000
Madras	1,93,040	2,15,760	2,07,870	87,130	[illegible]	1,70,000	20,000
Bombay	9,00,000	8,31,120	9,51,953	9,32,700	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,92,000
Grand Total ...	51,38,010	56,53,570	58,03,100	49,03,900	[illegible]	[illegible]	52,97,000

3. The objects and services upon which the Local Governments propose to spend the money available in the current year are:

(*In lakhs and thousands.*)

Service Heads.	Rajputana.		Coorg.		Central Provinces.		Upper Burma.		Lower Burma.		Assam.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total Amount.
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.
Original Works in Progress.																					
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1·37	12	1·16	...	...	3	·27	39
Communications	12	92·31	8	24·24	20	10·81	...	...	67	16·07	97	13·76	2,77	15·77	34	3·29	1	3·45	1,33	12·18	6,49
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	·37	17
Total ...	12	92·31	8	24·24	20	10·81	...	...	80	19·19	97	13·76	3,01	17·14	46	4·45	1	3·45	1,40	12·82	7,05
Works not begun on 1st April 1892.																					
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1·68	...	...	71	4·04	93	8 99	...	...	54	4·94	2,25
Communications	...	...	5	15·15	1,18	63·78	...	...	1,29	30·93	2,60	36·88	1,80	10·25	1,23	11·90	...	...	1,95	17·86	10,10
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	...	...	2	6·06	5	2·70	21	63·64	29	6·95	49	6·95	2	·12	85	8·22	...	...	18	1·65	2,11
Total ...	...	...	7	21·21	1,23	66·48	21	63·64	1,65	39 56	3,09	43·83	2,53	14·41	3,01	29·11	...	...	2,67	24·45	14,46
Total Original Works ...	12	92·31	15	45·45	1,43	77·29	21	63·64	2,45	58·75	4,06	57·59	5,54	31·55	3,47	33·56	1	3·45	4,07	37·27	21,51
Repairs.																					
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·24	2	·28	60	3·42	87	8·41	...	...	2	·18	1,52
Communications	1	7·69	11	33·33	42	22·71	4	12·12	68	16·50	2,28	32·34	7,30	41·57	4,30	41·59	20	68·96	5,49	50·28	20,83
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	...	...	1	3·03	...	...	...	...	21	5·04	20	2·84	7	·40	45	4·35	...	...	5	·46	99
Total ...	1	7·69	12	36·36	42	22·71	4	12·12	90	21·58	2,50	35·46	7,97	45·39	5,62	54·35	20	68·96	5,56	50·92	23,34
Establishment	...	...	6	18·19	...	...	8	24·24	77	18·47	49	6·95	3,93	22·38	1,22	11·80	8	27·59	1,13	10·35	7,76
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·20	...	...	12	·68	3	·29	...	...	16	1·46	36
Suspense (Increase + ... —)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	13	100·00	33	100·00	1,85	100·00	33	100·00	4,17	100·00	7,05	100·00	17,56	100·00	10,31	100·00	29	100·00	10,92	100·00	52,97

4. The percentage which the outlay on repairs of the several classes and establishment bears to the total grant of each province is noted below. The names of the provinces are arranged in the order of smallness of percentage under "Repairs" and "Establishment":

REPAIRS.

Civil Buildings.

	Percentage of total grant.
Bombay	·18
Lower Burma	·24
Assam	·28
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3·42
Punjab	8·41

Communications.

Rajputana	7·69
Upper Burma	12·12
Lower Burma	16·30
Central Provinces	22·71
Assam	32·34
Coorg	33·33
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	41·57
Punjab	41·59
Bombay	50·28
Madras	68·96

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh	·40
Bombay	·46
Assam	2·84
Coorg	3·03
Punjab	4·85
Lower Burma	5·04

ESTABLISHMENT.

Assam	6·95
Bombay	10·35
Punjab	11·80
Coorg	18·19
Lower Burma	18·47
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	22·38
Upper Burma	24·24
Madras	27·59

5. Of the Civil buildings to be commenced after the 31st March 1892, the distribution is as follows in the various provinces:

(*In lakhs and thousands.*)

Classification.	Lower Burma.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Bombay.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Educational	...	...	18	25·35	15	16·13	12	22·22
Medical	7	100·00	14	19·72	20	21·50	22	40·74
Miscellaneous	...	...	9	12·68	3	3·23	10	18·52
Minor Works	...	...	30	42·25	55	59·14	10	18·52
TOTAL ...	7	100·00	71	100·00	93	100·00	54	100·00

6. The distribution of the works of Communication to be begun after the 31st March 1892 is as follows:

(*In lakhs and thousands.*)

Classification.	Coorg.		Central Provinces.		Lower Burma.		Assam.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Metalled and bridged roads ...			...	...			15	5·77	33	16·33	5	4·06	...	...		
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	1	20·00	95	80·51			91	35·00	67	37·22	29	23·58	...	...		
District roads not raised ...			...	...			...	...	15	8·33	...	...	...	...		
Village roads			...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Boat bridges and ferries	2	40·00	...	...	Not classified.	Ditto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not classified.	Ditto.
Accommodation for travellers ...	...	...	11	9·32			...	...	...	...	3	2·44	...	...		
Minor Works	2	40·00	...	...			1,54	59·23	53	29·45	88	69·92	...	...		
Miscellaneous	...	...	12	10·17			...	...	12	6·67	...	...	...	...		
TOTAL ...	5	100·00	1,18	100·00	1,29	100·00	2,30	100·00	1,80	100·00	1,23	100·00	...	...	1,95	100·00

The classification in Lower Burma and Bombay is not given. This should be shown in future estimates and accounts.

7. Similarly, the distribution of the works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements to be begun after the same date is given below:

Classification.	Coorg.		Central Provinces.		Upper Burma.		Lower Burma.		Assam.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Bombay.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Town buildings, &c....	...	...	5	100·00	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Markets	...	...	...	...	21	100·00			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Paving streets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Lighting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Water-supply ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not classified.	Ditto.	7	14·29	...	...	42	49·41	Not classified.	Ditto.
Sewage and drainage...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Lighthouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Minor Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			31	63·26	...	...	43	50·59		
Miscellaneous ...	2	100·00	...	...	...	...			11	22·45	2	100·00	...	...		
TOTAL ...	2	100·00	5	100·00	21	100·00	29	100·00	49	100·00	2	100·00	85	100·00	18	100·00

8. In the undermentioned provinces allotments are made for original works for which estimates have not been formally sanctioned by district boards and other authorities. The number of works and the aggregate amounts are noted against each :

Name of Province.	Number of Works.	Amount.
		Rs.
Coorg	3	4,200
Central Provinces	13	1,20,000
Upper Burma	3	21,000
Lower Burma	16	1,21,000
Assam	29	1,25,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	32	1,20,260
Punjab	29	1,33,840
Bombay	53	1,61,010

It is understood that no outlay on these works will be permitted until the plans and estimates have been sanctioned by competent authority.

9. No provision has been made for house-accommodation for officials during 1892-93, except in Bombay ,where it is proposed to provide hospital assistants' quarters at Taloda and Shirpur at a cost of Rs. 4,510.

10. In the Central Provinces provision to the extent of Rs. 5,000 has been made from Incorporated Local Funds for the construction of a town-hall at Bilaspur. The charge is one which should apparently be met from Municipal Funds.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

ORDER—Ordered, that the foregoing be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Finance Department for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND FOR 1890-91.

No. 197-I., dated Simla, the 16th August, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 425 I., dated the 2nd July 1892, from the Government of Bombay, forwarding the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1890-91, with a memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind and the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of works in Sind for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept is eleven, as stated in paragraph 1 of the Review of the Report of 1889-90. The Capital outlay during and up to the end of 1890-91 is shewn in the following statement :

	Number of works.	During the year 1890-91.						Total direct and indirect to end of 1890-91.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
MAJOR WORKS.								
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) ...	4	63,661	14,698	1,028	79,387	2,058	81,445	85,88,747
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.								
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43)	7	17,474	3,495	...	20,969	489	21,458	33,50,533
TOTAL ...	11	81,135	18,193	1,028	1,00,356	2,547	1,02,903	1,19,39,280

2. Capital outlay was incurred on two works only—the Eastern Nara system and the Fuleli Canal. On the former it amounted to Rs. 81,445, the principal works executed being the construction of a regulator on the Nara Canal and the embankment of the right bank of the Nara from Kipra to the head of the Thar Canal. On the Fuleli Canal the Capital outlay amounted to Rs. 21,458, the principal work being the excavation of an escape channel.

3. The construction estimates of two canals, the Begari and Unharwah, were closed with effect from the end of the year under review. The following are the financial results of these two canals to the end of 1890-91 :

Canal.	Capital outlay.	Net revenue.	Simple interest.	Net profit.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Begari ...	16,73,079	24,93,298	11,50,217	13,43,081
Unharwah ...	3,39,128	1,91,760	78,298	1,13,462

It is said that some further outlay on the Unharwah will be necessary under the rules for Open Canal outlay.

4. The following figures give the mileage of canals and bunds for the whole of the province:

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Canals	5,924	5,944
Bunds	653	653

5. The actual financial results of the year for the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are shown in detail in the following statement. The aggregate figures for the works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept are also given:

Canal.	Total Direct and Indirect Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	Gross Revenue collected. Irrigation Revenue.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Working Expenses. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Net actual Revenue.	Deduct average Net Revenue before Improvements.	Balance or Net Revenue due to Capital Expenditure.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—											
Desert Canal ...	12,57,521	1,70,498	257	1,70,755	51,344	1,209	52,553	1,18,202	...	1,18,202	9·40
Unharwah	3,39,128	45,702	27	45,729	15,724	328	16,052	29,677	...	29,677	8·75
Begari Canal ...	16,73,079	2,63,979	314	2,63,293	81,372	1,868	83,240	1,80,053	24,856	1,55,197	9·28
Eastern Nara Works ...	53,19,019	4,40,450	18,783	4,59,233	1,38,572	3,579	1,42,151	3,17,082	3,444	3,13,638	5·90
Total of Major Works, 1890-91	85,88,747	9,19,629	19,381	9,39,010	2,87,012	6,984	2,93,996	6,45,014	28,300	6,16,714	7·18
Total for 1889-90 ...	85,07,304	10,45,720	16,286	10,62,006	2,99,412	7,287	3,06,699	7,55,307	28,300	7,27,007	8·54
Minor Works and Navigation.											
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—											
Sukkur Canal ...	13,88,713	2,11,484	1,152	2,12,636	37,437	544	37,981	1,74,655	71,550	1,03,105	7·42
Ghar Canal ...	4,40,977	7,04,039	5,638	7,09,677	1,68,994	2,631	1,71,625	5,38,052	1,16,832	4,21,220	95·52
Mehrabwah ...	67,869	24,295	62	24,357	13,469	265	13,731	10,626	...	10,626	15·66
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	23,917	16,893	12	16,905	5,341	108	5,449	11,456	8,427	3,029	12·66
Marak Great Canal ...	2,01,553	95,733	104	95,837	41,663	866	42,529	53,308	36,459	16,849	8·36
Surfrazwah ...	1,24,680	40,659	336	40,995	21,529	471	23,000	17,995	11,155	6,840	5·49
Fuleli Canal ...	11,02,824	6,13,693	*3,830	6,17,523	2,52,917	7,646	2,60,563	3,56,960	1,30,284	2,26,676	20·55
Total of Minor Works and Navigation, 1890-91	33,50,533	17,06,796	11,134	17,17,930	5,42,347	12,531	5,54,878	11,63,052	3,74,707	7,88,345	23·53
Total for 1889-90 ...	33,29,075	16,23,240	12,184	16,35,424	5,30,880	9,367	5,30,247	11,05,177	3,74,707	7,30,470	21·93
Grand Total, 1890-91	1,19,39,280	26,26,425	30,515	26,56,940	8,29,359	19,515	8,48,874	18,08,066	4,03,007	14,05,059	11·77
Grand Total, 1889-90	1,18,36,379	26,68,960	28,470	26,97,430	8,30,292	16,654	8,36,946	18,60,484	4,03,007	14,57,477	12·30
Minor Works.											
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1890-91 ...	...	20,09,704	23,447	20,33,151	10,05,219	*...	10,05,219	10,27,932	...	...	...
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1889-90 ...	...	20,40,814	26,432	20,67,246	10,20,136	*...	10,20,136	10,47,110	...	...	...
Agricultural Works, 1890-91	...	8,528	1,142	9,671	†2,33,753	*...	2,33,753	−2,24,082	...	...	...

* Separate figures are not available.
† Exclusive of a decrease of Rs 1,402 in the suspense balances.

6. The gross revenue collected from the Major Works was less by Rs. 1,22,996 than during the previous year, the falling off being attributed to the less favourable character of the inundation, to floods, and to the fact of the Begari and Unharwah Canals having worked badly. The maintenance of the Major Works cost Rs. 12,703 less than in 1889-90, but the percentage of return fell from 8·54 to 7·18.

On the other hand, the net revenue derived from the Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept showed an improvement of Rs. 57,875.

7. The interest charges for the year on the four Major Works amounted to Rs. 3,30,616, and to the end of the year to Rs, 57,26,994. The balance of receipts to the end of the year after meeting the interest charges was Rs. 18,18,474.

8. In the reviews of the reports for the two previous years the Government of India drew attention to the fact that while the figures representing the working expenses were for the official year, those representing the collections were partly for the official year and partly for the revenue year which ends on July 31st, and it was suggested that figures for identical periods might be made available. The matter has been under investigation by the Bombay Government, but the result of enquiries made has been to show that in order to obtain figures exhibiting the irrigation share of the land revenue for the financial year a large outlay for additional establishment would be required, and the figures would not be absolutely accurate. For these reasons the Bombay Government in letter No. 62 A. I.—623, dated 19th April 1892, said that any change in the direction indicated appeared undesirable. The Government of India concurs in this view, and the question need not be further pursued.

9. The following statement gives the assessed revenue for the year, and compares it with the irrigated area. Of the assessed revenue, 90 per cent. is the water share and 10 per cent. the land share:

Canal.	Area irrigated. 1890-91. Government land.	Jaghir.	Total.	1889-90. Government land.	Jaghir.	Total.	Assessed water-rates. 1890-91. Government land.	Jaghir.	1889-90. Government land.	Jaghir.	Rate per acre irrigated. 1890-91. Government land.	Jaghir.	1889-90. Government land.	Jaghir.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.														
Desert Canal	81,663	43,251	124,919	82,777	44,802	127,579	1,46,916	42,907	1,48,221	44,742	1·80	0·99	1·79	0·99
Unharwah	20,690	...	20,690	33,840	...	33,840	37,399	...	59,971	...	1·81	...	1·77	...
Begari Canal	118,838	25,815	144,653	141,533	41,946	183,479	2,33,411	23,678	2,75,101	38,514	1·97	0·92	1·94	0·92
Eastern Nara Canals	223,372	4,920	228,292	281,653	3,560	285,213	4,34,855	2,086	4,84,688	1,584	1·94	0·42	1·72	0·44
Minor Works and Navigation.														
Sukkur Canal	85,354	1,845	87,199	88,287	2,061	90,348	2,11,611	1,001	2,10,821	1,026	2·48	0·54	2·39	0·50
Ghar ,, ...	233,996	20,118	253,114	227,555	8,542	236,097	7,00,434	5,211	6,42,041	2,953	3·00	0·26	2·82	0·35
Mehrabwah	13,010	215	13,225	14,803	226	15,029	24,043	2	25,548	...	1·85	0·01	1·73	...
Alibhar Kacheri Canal ...	8,056	1,269	9,325	8,893	1,338	10,236	26,396	392	18,195	437	2·04	0·31	2·04	0·33
Marak Great Canal	42,247	7,174	49,421	45,897	6,680	52,577	92,070	2,424	99,840	2,190	2·20	0·34	2·18	0·33
Surfrazwah	22,589	5,225	27,814	20,756	5,303	26,059	39,351	1,699	34,980	1,645	1·39	0·32	1·68	0·31
Fuleli Canal	277,534	55,231	332,765	267,732	53,490	321,222	5,90,018	23,805	5,61,087	23,433	2·13	0·43	2·10	0·44
Total ...	1,125,754	165,063	1,290,817	1,213,731	167,948	1,381,679	25,26,804	1,03,205	25,60,493	1,16,524	2·24	0·63	2·11	0·70
Minor Works.														
Works of which Capital Accounts are not kept	829,403	83,253	912,656	896,073	72,067	968,140	20,01,011	...	20,23,439	...	2·41	...	2·26	...

10. The area assessed for irrigation showed a falling-off of 146,346 acres compared with the previous year. There was a reduction of 154,647 acres in the area of Government land cultivated and an increase of 8,301 acres in the area of jaghir land. The inundation was fair, the maximum height reached on the Bukkur gauge on the Indus being 16 feet at the end of August; but the river fell early in September. The only breaches in the river embankments were in Shahbandar District. The rainfall was more abundant than during the previous year, and was well distributed.

11. The following figures exhibit the areas cultivated under kharif and rabi crops respectively:

	Kharif acres.	Rabi acres.
Government land	1,596,939	358,218
Jaghir	203,341	44,975
TOTAL ...	1,800,280	403,193

12. Of the total jaghir cultivation, 63,744 acres were in Khelat territory and 184,572 acres in Sind. The total assessment for the year on jaghir land amounted to Rs. 1,33,044. If this land had been assessed at the full rates levied on Government land, the assessment would have been Rs. 6,22,394, as shown by the Superintending Engineer in paragraph 11 of his report. The difference of assessment amounted therefore to Rs. 4,89,350 against Rs. 4,25,126 in the previous year.

The balance of jaghir assessment remaining unrealised at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 27,127. This had increased by the close of the year to Rs. 39,180. The increase occurred principally in Khelat, and is attributed partly to an increase in the demand, and partly to the fact that the collection establishment was for some time engaged in census work.

13. The following statement exhibits the distribution of the outlay on Revenue account:

Canal.	1890-91. New works and Repairs.	1890-91. Establishment.	1890-91. Tools and Plant.	1890-91. Indirect charges.	1890-91. Total.	1889-90. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
Desert Canal	28,294	22,830	220	1,209	52,553	52,325
Unharwah	8,851	6,786	87	328	16,052	16,003
Begari Canal	46,976	34,197	199	1,868	83,240	1,02,440
Eastern Nara Canals	67,257	70,392	923	3,579	1,42,151	1,35,931
Minor Works and Navigation.						
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Sukkur Canal	19,455	17,852	130	544	37,981	37,571
Ghar Canal	91,631	77,273	90	2,631	1,71,625	1,45,316
Mehrabwah	9,141	4,300	25	265	13,731	20,341
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	3,723	1,608	10	108	5,449	6,139
Marak Great Canal	29,456	12,111	96	866	42,529	24,977
Surfrazwah	16,203	6,282	44	471	23,000	23,567
Fuleli Canal...	1,72,234	80,018	665	7,646	2,60,563	2,72,336
Total ...	4,93,221	3,33,649	2,489	19,515	8,48,874	8,36,946
Per acre irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·61
Minor Works.						
Works of which only Revenue accounts are kept ...	6,55,500	3,48,206	1,513	...	10,05,219	10,20,136
Per acre irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·05
Agricultural Works	1,81,214	50,387	2,152	...	2,33,753	1,91,333

14. The separation of the outlay on Agricultural Works from that on Irrigation Works proper, to which reference was made in paragraph 12 of the Review on the Report for 1889-90, has now been carried into effect in the general statement furnished by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts and in the tables in the Resolution of the Bombay Government on the report. But in the tables appended to the Superintending Engineer's report—and in the majority of the tables in that report this separation is not effected—the figures relating to Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, and Agricultural Works being all intermingled, the division drawn being that of canal districts. The report is, however, mainly a financial review of the operations of the year, and for the sake of clearness, and in order to permit of comparison with the Irrigation Revenue Reports from other Provinces, it is desirable that the figures should be classified according to the financial heads of account. This distinction is observed in the Irrigation Revenue Report prepared annually for the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind; and the Governor General in Council would be glad if future reports for Sind were to be prepared on that model.

15. The expenditure on new works charged to the Revenue Account amounted to Rs. 3,52,620, of which Rs. 1,78,549 was on the excavation of the Pritchard Canal and Rs. 73,567 on the construction of the new loop to the Kashmor bund. The Pritchard Canal was opened in July 1890, but owing to a change in the course of the river a large amount of silt was swept into it, and it was therefore of but little use. The Kashmor bund was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,81,666, but shortly after completion the river, after having come within 170 feet of the toe of the bund, suddenly took a course several miles to the east.

The principal expenditure on repairs was on account of silt clearance and repairs to bunds, and amounted to Rs. 4,80,213 and Rs. 1,26,909 respectively.

16. The establishment charges were divided as follows:—

		Rs.
Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Direction	22,595
	Executive	91,517
	Share of collection charges ...	2,19,537
	TOTAL ...	3,33,649
Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	Direction	1,46,573*
	Executive	
	Share of collection charges ...	2,01,633
	TOTAL ...	3,48,206
Agricultural works ...	Direction	49,556*
	Executive	
	Share of collection charges ...	831
		50,387

17. The percentage on the gross revenue of the cost of revenue management (including collection charges) was 8·61 for the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, the percentage of the cost of up-keep, excluding indirect charges, being 22·60, making a total of 31·21 per cent. The cost of working per acre irrigated by the same works amounted to Rs. 0·66.

18. The expenditure on supervising and watch and ward (abkalani) establishment, which is separately charged against repairs, amounted to Rs. 1,76,101, which is Rs. 5,501 less than during the previous year.

19. The principal crops irrigated during the kharif season were:—

	Acres.
Jowár (*Sorghum vulgare*)	342,139
Bájra (*Panicillaria spicata*)	263,883
Rice	446,674
Other crops	196,601

*Details not available.

The area irrigated by flow was 820,227 acres and by lift 429,070 acres. The area irrigated by the larger canals per cubic foot of supply ranged from 54 acres in the case of the Begari to 32 acres in that of the Ghar canal.

20. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 67,845, which is much less than the average. The demands on Government land outstanding at the end of the year were Rs. 85,467.

21. The occupancy rights in 35,207 acres were sold during the year, realising Rs. 1,10,532, 4 per cent. on the irrigation share ($\frac{9}{10}$) of which was credited to the canals, and amounted to Rs. 3,979. The total credit from this source amounted to Rs. 15,066.

22. There was an expenditure of Rs. 2,926 debited to the Karachi Canals under the head Agricultural Works principally on account of the mathematical instrument depôt at Karachi.

23. The report was received by the Government of India on July 8th, which is nearly a month later than that for the previous year. The Government of India has repeatedly drawn attention to the late submission of the report, and the special attention of the Government of Bombay is again invited to this point.

24. The report contains much interesting information, but, in addition to the revision in arrangement referred to in paragraph 14, the attention of the Bombay Government is invited to the fact that the statements prescribed in Resolution No. 166 I. of 11th July 1885 are not fully furnished, and of those that are furnished, Statement III C, giving the demands and realizations of the year on account of works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, appears to include the figures relating to jaghir land only. Statements IA, I and II D (these are navigation statements, and are not required for Sind), I—IVE, and IF have been omitted. Most of the information required for the preparation of these statements is given in the various tables appended to the Superintending Engineer's report, and there should be no difficulty in obtaining such figures as are not already given, as is done in other Provinces. The Government of India, therefore, requests that the Government of Bombay will endeavour to arrange to have all these statements (except I and IID) submitted in full either with the report for 1891-92, or, if that is not possible, with the report for the succeeding year.

25. In paragraph 3 of his note on the Report the Commissioner in Sind observes that the maintenance of the irrigation revenue in Sind at its present high figure, in spite of difficulties caused by the Indus being untrained and uncontrolled, and of damages by floods, is a very satisfactory index of the gradual extension of sure and permanent as opposed to risky cultivation. The Government of Bombay endorses this view, and is of opinion that "taking a broad view of the situation, the results of the year under report are the most satisfactory Sind irrigation has ever exhibited." The Governor General in Council is glad to receive these assurances of the steady development of irrigation in Sind, and concurs in the remark of the Bombay Government that the results of the year are creditable to the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Thompson, and to the officers of the Revenue and the Public Works Departments in Sind.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, and that copies of this Review, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded to the Governments noted in the margin in the Public Works Department for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XVII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 8th August 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 6th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 8th August 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 6th August 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	604	1,577	7,30,704	463	1,582	6,83,792	432	1,83,56,999	1,79,79,322	...	3,77,677
Patna-Gya	197	57	9,044	159	57	6,977	122	1,94,336	1,71,277	...	23,059
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	48,344	58	831	62,938	76	25,58,892	22,15,607	...	3,43,285
Indian Midland	127	752	64,033	85	752	55,566	74	17,57,866	19,44,276	1,86,410	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	2,44,465	146	1,674	2,79,000	166	79,85,751	84,29,959	4,44,208	...
South Indian	150	901	1,23,457	137	1,106	1,29,730	117	27,20,862	26,89,909	...	30,953
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	79,659	76	1,044	66,304	64	18,09,290	15,91,705	...	2,17,585
Bengal and North Western (*a*)	130	721	73,703	102	755	71,590	95	20,44,044	21,04,049	60,005	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	6,476	41	199	8,225	41	2,08,705	2,40,505	31,800	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	13,79,885	179	8,000	13,64,122	170	3,76,36,745	3,73,66,609	...	2,70,136
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*b*)	264	2,395	6,20,798	259	2,450	3,58,933	147	1,16,04,844	89,90,233	...	26,14,611
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,07,471	155	692	1,00,976	146	34,17,539	32,91,425	...	1,26,114
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,87,755	242	777	2,27,230	292	36,73,303	32,89,544	...	3,83,759
Bengal Central (*c*)	117	125	10,891	87	125	13,910	111	2,61,348	2,56,750	...	4,598
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*d*)	203	609	73,376	120	715	90,883	127	18,94,176	23,06,567	4,12,391	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	36	1,570	63	25	1,418	57	22,369	23,890	1,521	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	261	33	8	205	26	5,810	5,810	...	...
TOTAL	251	4,631	10,02,122	216	4,792	7,93,555	166	2,08,79,389	1,81,64,219	...	27,15,170
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	572	1,485	4,14,781	279	1,492	4,29,038	288	1,81,39,770	1,51,54,345	...	29,85,425
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	48,223	105	461	1,59,000	345	55,13,553	59,60,084	4,46,531	...
Madras	216	840	1,74,373	208	840	1,50,065	179	34,35,430	32,22,625	...	2,12,805
TOTAL	468	2,786	6,37,377	229	2,793	7,38,103	264	2,70,88,753	2,43,37,054	...	27,51,699
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,129	30,19,384	200	15,585	28,95,780	186	8,56,04,887	7,98,67,882	...	57,37,005
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	17,130	106	162	16,425	101	3,90,436	3,64,242	...	26,194
Tárakeshwar	258	22	4,244	193	22	4,351	198	1,13,755	1,06,677	...	7,078
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	5,114	76	67	6,324	94	1,50,206	1,75,848	25,642	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	7,765	100	78	10,848	139	1,84,107	1,93,669	9,562	...
TOTAL	135	329	34,253	104	329	37,948	115	8,38,504	8,40,436	1,932	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	59,484	168	354	34,065	96	9,38,488	9,34,148	...	4,340
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	456	35	13	710	55	23,633	24,071	438	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	26,137	88	311	24,871	80	4,66,851	4,60,882	...	5,969
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	1,370	15	93	3,030	33	71,059	1,02,147	31,088	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,536	53	29	1,287	44	(*f*) 27,222	29,911	2,689	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	1,352	19	72	3,120	43	81,421	1,02,901	21,480	...
TOTAL	107	857	90,335	105	872	67,083	77	16,08,674	16,54,060	45,386	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,456	97	108	10,372	96	2,68,485	1,88,890	...	79,595
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	12,311	37	334	17,538	53	5,49,330	6,81,810	1,32,480	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	6,339	34	292	19,200	66	1,85,586	3,57,659	1,72,073	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	3,615	38	94	4,371	47	1,25,909	1,24,135	...	1,774
TOTAL	76	616	22,265	36	720	41,109	57	8,60,825	11,63,604	3,02,779	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,039	31,76,693	186	17,614	30,52,292	173	8,91,81,375	8,37,14,872	...	54,66,503

(*a*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*b*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir railway.
(*c*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*d*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*e*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti state railways.
(*f*) Total receipts from 21st April to 8th August 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C.E.*,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 18th August, 1892.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 14	10 1	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	9 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	...	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	15 3	15 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	10 14	10 14	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	130 0	125 0	17 0	17 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 6	10 11	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 3	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	7 5	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	11 0	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	11 6	...	...	7 6	7 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 5	8 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	161 10	161 10	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 13	9 13	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	392 0	392 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 14	10 12	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 10	10 10	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 15	19 5	18 8	8 4	8 14	70 0	70 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 11	7 11	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	7 2	7 2	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	‡	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 0	14 3
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	20 13	20 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	16 0	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	15 6	16 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 1	11 13	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	18 0	19 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 4	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	10 8	10 8
Cachar	8 8	8 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 14	5 4	7 2	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 4	7 3
Garó Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 10	10 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14½	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	80 0	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	6 4	7 4	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 0	11 0	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	9 4
Tippera	7 8	10 0	...	...	8 10	8 6	10 13½	10 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 5	...	...	7 14	7 8	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 8	...	...	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 10	10 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	18 0	11 0	200 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 14	12 5	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	106 0	106 0	10 10½	10 10½
Calcutta	11 4	11 6	14 12	14 6	7 14	8 0	10 9	11 0	15 4	14 4	10 0	10 12	...	...	9 6	9 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 3	15 0	85 0	85 0	11 6	11 4
Hooghly	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	11 13½	12 0	17 12½	18 9	10 0	10 5	11 1	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	17 4½	17 4½	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	10 10	10 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	9 2
Faridpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	220 0	220 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	11 14	11 12	...	...	9 12	10 8	11 13	12 13⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	17 4	16 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	10 10	10 10	10 3	10 3	10 8	10 8	12 13	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 14	10 14
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 0	6 12	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	16 8	...	...	16 8	17 4	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 12	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 9
Rajshahi	12 0	12 0	19 8	19 8	9 12	9 12	10 14	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	17 11	18 6	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	100 0	9 0	10 0
Dinajpur	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 10	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	140 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	13 13	13 13	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Cuttack	11 2	9 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6†	16 1†	...	...	15 12	10 8	80 0	80 0	11 0	9 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0* / 13 0§	19 0*	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 8	10 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	16 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	9 14
Lohardaga	7 8 to 9 12	7 8 to 10 0	11 0	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	...	...	11 8 to 12 0 / 12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	18 0	18 0	11 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 13 8	140 0 to 160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Palámau	10 6½	11 4	16 14	15 12	10 15½	12 15	12 15	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10½	13 8	16 14	18 9	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	9 0

* Chhola. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. § Biri. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1892—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*.																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 5	13 0	13 5	13 5	10 8	9 0	11 14	10 0	13 4	15 0	16 0	...	16 0	...	10 0	13 10	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	10 0
Gaya	12 8	12 8	16 4	16 8	9 0	9 0	11 12	11 12	14 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	17 0	17 4	15 0	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 8 to 15 8	14 0 to 15 0	20 0	18 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	10 8
Shahabad	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	80 0	...	11 0	11 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	15 2	15 2	10 1	9 12	11 6	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	13 14	15 2	17 10	17 10	164 0	164 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 1	12 10	17 10	17 10	10 0	10 0	12 10	12 1	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 10	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 10	18 11	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8		
Saran	13 4	13 8	18 4	17 12	8 4	8 4	11 2	11 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 8	17 4	16 8	19 8	19 12	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	18 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	7 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Benares	13 0	12 9	16 13	16 4	9 3	9 3	10 0	9 14	17 5½	17 1	15 11½	16 2	...	...	11 4	10 0	16 13	16 8	...	...	20 5	20 9½	125 0	125 0	9 8	9 11
Ghazipur	13 8	13 8	16 12	16 12	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 1	16 1	19 5	19 5	10 5	10 5	17 6	17 6	...	...	20 10	20 10	180 0	180 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	13 0	12 8	19 8	19 0	7 0	7 0	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Allahabad	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	9 4	19 0	21 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	21 0	20 8	90 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 0	15 12	22 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	...	...	21 4	21 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Hamírpur	16 4	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 4	20 8	20 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 0
Jalaun	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0‡	23 0‡	16 0	16 0	23 0‡	26 0	18 0	18 0	26 0‡	26 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 0	13 8	19 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	19 8	19 0	19 0	...	14 0	13 8	12 8	20 0	19 8	20 0	21 0	20 8	20 8	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 4	14 4	18 4	18 2	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	19 4	19 2	18 8	18 5	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 4	20 8	22 0	22 0	23 8	23 12	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 4
Farukhabad	13 6	13 0	18 0	17 12	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	19 12	19 12	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	14 12	14 12	19 0	19 12	4 8	4 8	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 4	17 8	14 0	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	10 12
Etah	16 4	15 4	22 8	22 4	6 8	6 8	9 4	9 8	17 8	17 8	15 8	15 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 8	...	...	17 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 4
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 6	15 9	22 4	22 4	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0½	22 4	23 11	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	25 4	25 4	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	105 0	105 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 8	22 8	...	...	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 8	14 4	19 0	21 8	5 4	5 8	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 8	20 0	16 8	...	...	12 0	21 0	22 0	21 8	18 0	16 8	22 0	25 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Bulandshahr	15 0	15 2	21 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	13 12	13 12	17 8	17 8	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Azimgarh	13 0	13 4	17 4	17 11	8 14	8 14	11 1	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 11	...	...	14 12	14 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	11 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 10	20 10	140 0	140 0	9 10	10 0
Basti	14 8	14 8	20 0	19 0	9 0	7 12	22 0‡	22 0‡	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0		
Shahjahanpur	14 8	13 8	20 0	19 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	19 8	20 0	21 0	...	19 0	18 4	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 12
Budaun	15 0	14 12	20 0	19 8	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 8	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 8	192 0	192 0	11 0	11 0
Bareilly	13 2	13 6	25 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 14	22 8	23 0	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 6	25 0	15 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 10
Pardlly	12 14	12 9	19 15	18 12	6 8	6 8	10 9	10 4	18 3	13 8	15 4	14 1	...	...	8 2	8 2	18 12	17 9	18 12	16 14	19 15	19 6	125 0	125 0	10 14	10 0
Moradabad	14 4	14 4	19 8	21 8	7 8	7 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	13 12	10 8	14 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	19 4	19 4	13 8	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Naini Tál	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	8 4	8 4	11 4	11 4	7 4	7 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	13 12	13 12	21 6	21 6	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	15 12	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	20 4	20 4	135 0	135 0	11 0	10 13
Muzaffarnagar	14 9	15 0	24 3	24 3	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 8	17 9	17 10	14 13	14 13	9 14	9 14	6 9	6 9	20 14	21 8	15 6	15 6	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	14 4	14 0	21 0	21 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 12	22 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	21 8	10 12	10 12	18 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	6 0	9 4	9 4	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 2	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	160 0	160 0	5 10	5 10
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	...	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	14 8	14 0	22 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 8	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	25 8	25 8	16 0	19 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	24 0‡	24 0	17 0	16 0	25 0‡	25 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Lucknow	13 4	13 2	19 2	18 12	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 13	19 0	20 8	20 0	20 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	15 4	15 4	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 12
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 3	13 2	18 8	18 0	9 12	9 8	12 10	12 8	19 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	20 4	20 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	...	12 12	...	19 0	...	10 0	...	11 0	...	19 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 12	...	...	22 0	...	19 0	...	125 0	...	11 0
Gonda	14 6	14 8	20 8	20 8	10 4	10 4	11 10	11 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 8	20 8	20 4	20 0	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	21 8	20 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	20 8	20 8	19 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	†	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	17 0	22 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 13	13 2	18 12	18 12	7 8	8 12	10 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	16 4	17 8	18 12	25 0	...	...	15 0	15 10
Bánswara	15 10	16 14	18 12	20 0	8 12	8 12	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	26 14	27 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 12½	10 2½	13 13¾	7 13	7 13	8 3¼	8 3¼	10 2½	7 13	8 3¼	8 9½	9 6	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 7½	12 14¼	12 8	12 8	13 10½	8 15⅝	9 6	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	10 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	14 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Erinpura	10 11	10 10	14 14	14 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	15 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 0	12 5	16 8	17 3	5 0	9 10	9 10	10 0	16 13	16 13	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	17 7	17 7	16 0	16 0	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 2	9 14	13 4	13 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	14 0	12 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 12	12 8	15 12	15 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 12	15 8	14 12	14 8	†	†	†	†	17 0	16 8	15 8	15 0	†	†	*	*	13 0	12 12
Boondee	16 8	17 4	20 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Kotah	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 8
Jhallawar	15 12	16 4	24 4½	24 7	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	22 11	22 14	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	22 2	24 2½	20 3	20 3	22 2	22 2	12 11	12 11	175 0	175 0	9 4	8 14
Tonk	14 6	14 0	17 9	17 2	7 12	8 8	9 8	8 8	21 12	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 4	...	...	...	...	85 0	85 0	10 6	10 10
Jeypore	13 8	13 4	18 0	17 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	17-0 to 18 8	17-4 to 20 0	18 0	19 8	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 15	15 10	20 14	19 5	10 1	11 4	11 4	11 14	21 4	20 5	17 8	16 14	...	...	11 9	14 6	20 14	20 0	...	...	28 12	25 10	200 0	200 0	11 1½	11 0
Dholpur	15 8⅔	15 6	22 8	22 2⅔	8 7	8 7	9 5	9 9	18 0	17 14½	18 1½	18 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	22 11½	22 7	...	...	28 5½	28 3	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 12
Bhurtpore	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 12	6 2½	6 2½	6 15	6 15	21 5	21 8	19 4	19 8	...	...	9 12	10 4	22 8	22 8	15 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	160 0	11 2½	11 4
Ulwur	14 12	14 13	19 13	20 7	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 10	20 3	21 0	18 2	18 9	...	...	12 12	12 12	20 5	20 8	20 3	20 8	27 0	27 3	200 0	200 0	12 7	12 7
Deoli Cantonment	13 4	13 9	16 4	16 2	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	17 14	17 12	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 13½	11 8	16 8	16 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	15 5	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	10 10½	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 4½	11 12
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	§	‖	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	9 6	9 6	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 12	10 4	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 0	12 0
Anádra	10 6	10 8	...	...	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 12	12 0
Shahpoora	11 4	11 8	14 1½	14 1½	9 8	8 4	10 0	9 12	14 7	14 11	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 1½	14 9½	14 1½	14 7	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 12 and 11 0	9 8 and 10 10	15 0	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 0 and 14 0	13 2	12 0 and 12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0 and 15 5	15 0	13 2	9 0	10 0	...	...	13 8	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 4	7 14	...	...	6 8	6 4	8 4	7 14	11 10	10 10	9 10	8 12	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 0	10 3	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Neemuch Cantonment	12 0	12 6	17 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	16 10	17 10	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 4	16 8	17 7	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 12
Goona	17 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 8
Gwalior	15 10½	15 6½	24 7	23 14½	7 7	6 10½	9 4½	9 4½	19 10½	20 11½	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	17 0	17 0	20 3	21 4	17 0	17 0	148 12	148 12	11 11	11 13

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1892 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	14 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	18 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	300 0	300 0	12 8	12 8
Central—																										
Gurgaon	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	140 0	130 0	11 0	8 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	10 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	90 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 12
Karnál	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 [illegible]	10 0
Lahore	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	16 0	11 0	10 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	14 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	16	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	14 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 14
Gurdáspur	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 12
Amritsar	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	‡	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	†	100 0	110 0	13 8	13 12
Gujrát	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	*	*	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	12 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	80 0	85 0	13 4	13 4
Hazára	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	12 0	12 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	108 0	38 0	38 0
Kohát	12 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	‡	‡	85 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	‡	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 4
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	15 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Bannu	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	80 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	10 0	‡	‡	115 0	115 0	36 0	36 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	17 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	22 0	23 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	‡	...	‡	14 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	7 8	7 12	9 8	10 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	14 8	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Thatta and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	‡	‡	‡	‡	...	...	‡	‡	‡	‡	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 8	11 8	15 8	16 4	9 8	9 8	11 4	11 8	13 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	9 4	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Quetta-Sind Frontier	11 0	11 6	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 6	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	10 13	11 8	16 5	17 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	14 0	‡	‡	70 0	70 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	19 0	18 0	*	*	11 0	11 0	*	*	9 8	9 8	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	*	*	9 5	8 9	10 10	10 0	13 0	14 5	9 3	9 3	16 7	15 4	*	*	12 10	12 10	*	*	8 3	8 3	120 0	105 0	12 5	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 4	10 5	...	—	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	103 0	103 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	8 13	8 13	14 6	14 7	6 12	6 11	10 4	10 3	13 7	13 12	12 9	12 9	15 7	15 0	11 4	12 6	13 4	13 5	17 6	16 1	7 14	8 12½	58 4	61 11	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 12½	8 6	*	*	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	18 11	18 10½	*	*	11 7½	11 7½	*	*	8 13	8 13	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	8 2	9 1	*	*	8 11	8 11	9 8	9 8	16 5	16 5	14 3	15 1	17 4	17 4	*	*	9 13	9 13	*	*	11 2	11 2	91 0	91 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	9 8	9 0	16 8	17 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	19 0	18 0	*	*	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	92 8	95 0	12 12	12 8
Sátara	8 11	8 11	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	13 5	12 10	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	9 12	9 12	15 2	15 2	8 4	8 4	108 0	120 0	10 13	12 2
Sholapur	11 10	11 10	*	*	9 12	9 4	10 4	9 13	20 15	19 10	18 12	17 5	*	*	*	*	12 2	12 2	*	*	9 12	9 12	71 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	*	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	18 4	15 12	14 12	14 0	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	*	*	7 5	7 5	80 0	70 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	15 4	14 2	13 13	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	12 0	12 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 3	16 4	15 0	14 3	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 0	91 0	13 0	...
Násik	12 3	12 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 13	14 13	19 2	19 2	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	22 8	22 8	18 2	18 2	*	*	*	*	10 9	18 9	*	*	16 4	16 14	106 0	106 0	10 6	10 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	...	*	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	10 8	12 0	*	*	8 0	7 10	10 0	8 4	17 8	16 0	13 8	14 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 0	*	*	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	12 5	10 0	21 5	20 0	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	18 13	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	11 7	*	107 0	107 0	12 12	12 13
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 0	8 9½	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 0	13 11½	17 2	14 4½	14 4½	17 2	17 2	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	9 2	9 2	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	15 *	14 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	*	*	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	13 4½	12 8	*	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	*	*	10 0	10 3	145 0	145 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 6	12 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	16 2	16 2	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 12	18 0	17 12	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	13 6	13 6	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 6	10 6	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	15 4	...	...	11 5	11 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	9 8
Chhindwára	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10	10 10	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	95 0	95 0	10 0	9 1
Wardha	13 5	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	10 11	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	16 0	...	...	13 5	11 7	110 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	17 10	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	11 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	16 13	16 13	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 13	9 8 13
Jubbulpore	13 0	12 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 4	...	...	11 8	11 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0 1
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 8	17 0	25 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 4	...	...	23 8	24 8	130 0	140 0	10 0	10 1
Mandla	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 1 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2 0
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	11 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0 0
Chanda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	64 0	64 0	8 0	9 0
Raipur	12 7	14 3	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 11	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0 0
Sambalpur	11 6	11 6	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 10	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	14 5	13 5	...	...	8 10	8 10	10 5	11 5	23 0	23 5	6 5	6 10	...	...	...	...	15 10	14 0	...	...	12 10	12 5	80 0	80 0	9 6	9 8
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	91 0	96 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	12 0	11 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 13	17 8	13 13	12 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 2	...	...	11 0	11 0	81 0	93 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11. 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	9 4	*	*	6 15	6 10	8 6	8 3	15 2	14 7	16 12	*	21 7	22 3	*	*	11 8	11 1	12 3	12 15	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Aurangabad	9 9	9 7	*	*	7 0	7 0	7 14	7 14	15 7	14 14	*	*	*	*	*	*	11 15	11 12	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Gadarghat	9 0	9 0	*	*	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	*	*	*	*	12 8	12 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Madras—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 2	9 5	9 8	9 11	*	*	*	*	16 6	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 1	11 11
S. Canara	7 14	7 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	14 13	13 2	15 14	15 14	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 3	11 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 0	8 0	12 11	14 3	12 10	11 14	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	17 6	14 3	17 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 2	221 2	12 14	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 3	9 3	16 0	14 11	13 3	13 3	17 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	121 8	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 11	9 11	16 8	18 0	12 3	12 3	17 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 2	8 8	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 8	9 8	15 0	14 10	13 13	13 13	20 5	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Karnool	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 5	15 13	15 2	13 13	13 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	12 8	*	*	16 6	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	119 2	10 11	11 13
Vizagapatam	8 0	7 8	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 8	7 14	14 14	12 3	14 14	14 14	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	5 14	7 3	...	...	9 6	9 3	10 8	10 5	15 6	15 6	14 2	14 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 0	162 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 14	6 8	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 0	11 0	15 13	14 3	*	*	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 2	10 2	16 0	15 8	13 3	11 5	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 14	8 14	13 8	12 13	11 3	11 3	15 2	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 11	8 11	*	*	*	*	15 2	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 6	136 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 5	10 5	14 10	14 10	11 10	11 10	15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163 3	163 3	11 11	11 11
S. Arcot	6 3	6 10	...	...	9 10	10 0	10 8	10 8	*	*	23 2	16 14	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 0	10 0	*	*	15 3	13 13	17 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 5	6 5	...	...	8 10	8 10	8 14	8 14	13 11	14 0	14 10	14 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 2	7 2	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 3	9 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 3	9 8	9 8	9 11	13 13	14 10	12 8	14 11	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 4	7 4	8 4	8 8	23 8	19 0	19 0	15 0	22 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	9 12	...	...	10 8	11 0	114 0	114 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	7 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 11	7 8	14 8	14 10	...	...	18 11	17 3	...	...	8 8	8 10	...	...	9 8	9 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 8	...	9 4	8 0	150 0	130 0	9 4	10 0
Túmkúr	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	9 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	6 8	7 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	6 13	6 13	7 6	7 6	8 6	7 14	10 0	10 0	23 2	19 15	...	...	26 12	21 8	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	26 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Aden *	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON THE INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92, AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICTS IRRIGATED BY THOSE CANALS FOR THE YEARS 1890-91 AND 1891-92.

Statement No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area Irrigated.		Comparison with last year.		Rainfall in Rabi months.													
							October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
			1891-92.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1891-92.	1890-91.
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	21,452	20,343	1,109	...	0·6	...	...	0·1	...	1·9	...	2·4	0·8	0·2	...	3·5	1·4	8·1
Montgomery	3,567,750	357,622	89,610	49,191	40,419	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	1·5	...	0·5	0·8	...	...	1·3	0·8	3·5
Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal)	Given	above.	30,547	19,656	10,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	0·3	0·6	0·8	...	...	1·3	1·1	3·5
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	191,621	149,932	41,689	...	...	...	...	0·91	...	1·67	0·26	0·74	0·30	0·54	...	0·78	0·56	4·60
Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal)	Given	above.	*94,427	†60,868	33,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	189,841	160,128	29,713	...	...	0·56	...	0·74	...	1·55	0·29	0·82	0·10	0·23	...	0·56	0·39	0·46
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	797	205	592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	85,138	63,755	21,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	0·15	0·87	0·12	0·25	...	0·83	0·27	2·89
Shahpur	3,044,846	641,088	15,257	9,268	5,989	...	0·06	0·3	...	2·5	...	1·5	0·13	2·3	0·18	1·1	0·1	1·4	0·38	9·1
Total Inundation Canals	17,519,447	4,368,520	718,690	533,346	185,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Acres irrigated in 1890-91	533,346
" " 1891-92	718,690
Net Increase	185,344
* Includes area dried up	34,510
† Ditto ditto	1,307

LAHORE:
The 1st August, 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Statement No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal).	Mooltan.	Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal).	Dera Ismail Khan.	Muzaffar-garh.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Shahpur.	TOTAL.
Wheat	7,550	50,837	22,769	127,781	50,144	664	137,843	64,599	12,575	474,762
Barley	188	2,116	396	3 958	1,812	27	6,515	1,281	18	16,311
Mixed grain	6,128	7,097	2,318	...	...	11	6,741	5,525	...	27,820
Others	7,586	29,560	5,064	59,882	42,471*	95	38,742	13,733	2,664	199,797
TOTAL RABI, 1891-92 .	21,452	89,610	30,547	191,621	94,427	797	189,841	85,138	15,257	718,690
TOTAL RABI, 1890-91 .	20,343	49,191	19,656	149,932	60,868	205	160,128	63,755	9,268	533,346

* This includes 34,510 acres of *kharába*, or area dried up.

LAHORE:
The 1st August, 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Statement No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Sidhnai Canal.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	TOTAL.
Wheat	58,387	22,769	127,781	50,144	138,507	64,599	12,575	474,762
Barley	2,304	396	3,958	1,812	6,542	1,281	18	16,311
Mixed grain	13,225	2,318	...	...	6,752	5,525	...	27,820
Others	37,146	5,064	59,882	42,471	38,837	13,733	2,664	199,797
TOTAL RABI, 1891-92 . .	111,062	30,547	191,621	94,427	190,638	85,138	15,257	718,690
TOTAL RABI, 1890-91 .	69,534	19,656	149,932	60,868	160,333	63,755	9,268	533,346

LAHORE:
The 1st August, 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1891-92.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 in the Districts of the Punjab irrigated by Inundation Canals.

Districts.	Population.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.									RAINFALL.			
				Kharif, 1891.			Rabi, 1891-92.			Whole, year 1891-92.						
				Total area in acres.	In comparison with 1890-91.		Total area in acres.	In comparison with 1890-91.		Total area in acres.	In comparison with 1890-91.		Percentage of increase or decrease in 1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1891-92.
					Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.				
Lahore	1,074,767	2,334,552	1,164,921	15,001	...	2,367	21,452	1,109	...	36,453	...	1,258	— 3·34	21·4	7·1	—66·82
Montgomery	498,665	3,567,750	357,622	59,311	8,352	...	89,610	40,419	...	148,921	48,771	...	+48·70	15·4	9·7	—37·01
Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal)	Given	above.		26,361	7,413	...	30,547	10,891	...	56,908	18,304	...	+47·41	12·0	6·6	—45·00
Mooltan	630,890	3,763,200	799,360	*177,062	...	19,226	191,621	41,689	...	368,683	22,463	...	+ 6·48	9·69	2·24	—76·65
Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal)	Given	above.		†63,087	1,130	...	‡94,427	33,559	...	157,514	34,989	...	+28·55	6·34	6·30	— 0·63
Muzaffargarh	380,997	2,007,819	397,529	113,207	...	19,543	189,841	29,713	...	303,048	10,170	...	+ 3·47	6·44	2·43	—62·26
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	211	198	—	797	592	...	1,008	790	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan	411,251	2,801,280	1,008,000	132,752	...	21,773	85,138	21,383	...	217,890	...	390	— 0·18	8·52	4·42	—48·12
Shahpur	493,486	3,044,846	641,088	13,035	990	...	15,257	5,989	...	28,292	6,979	...	+32·74	15·51	6·48	—58·22
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	3,490,056	17,519,447	4,368,520	600,027	18,383	62,909	718,690	185,344	...	1,318,717	142,466	1,648	+11·95	...	...	...

	Acres.
Area irrigated in 1890-91	1,177,899
Ditto 1891-92	1,318,717
NET INCREASE	140,818

* Includes area dried up . . . 28,410
† Ditto . . . 8,585
‡ Ditto . . . 34,510

LAHORE:
The 1st August, 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab P., W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC ON THE CANALS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEARS 1891-92 AND 1890-91.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

MAJOR WORKS AND MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Returns of Traffic for the years 1891-92 and 1890-91.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

MAJOR WORKS.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Orissa Canal for the years ending 31st March 1892 and 1891.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1891-92.			1890-91.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Boats (private and Government).	9,322	1,14,809	1,20,971	6,671	1,16,909	1,07,587	Cotton, raw and manufactured ...	1,894½	104½	1,998⅔	926⅔	151⅓
Rafts ...		3,511					Woollen goods, raw and manufactured	...	...	...	...	...
							Dyes and tans ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Rice or wheat ...	11,520	37,482⅔	49,002⅔	12,083	48,569⅔
							Other food-grains	4,145½	2,497½	6,642⅔		
							Hides and skins	12½	642	654½	...	...
Carrying operations.							Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Metal ...	125	15	140	134	15½
							Oils ...	1,780	33	1,813	...	...
							Oil-seeds ...	1,122	7,115	8,237	2,246	7,755
							Provisions ...	36	53½	89⅓	...	...
Boating (Government)	...	14,522	14,522	...	13,663	13,663	Salt ...	574⅔	2,979⅓	3,554	737	2,724½
Fines and sundries.	...	104	104	...	2	2	Spices ...	6,133	130	6,263	...	...
							Sugar ...	113½	1,986⅔	2,100	...	...
							Tobacco ...	9	100	109	...	...
							Building materials	1,348	1,872	3,220	1,029	7,854½
							Miscellaneous goods.	2,199½	6,748⅓	8,947⅔	11,724½	6,036⅓
Total ...	9,322	1,32,946	1,35,597	6,671	1,30,574	1,21,252		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
							Timbers	88	3,821	3,909	...	1
								C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		
								½	1,385	1,385½		
							Firewood ...	894	264	1,158	1,441	344½
							Bamboos ...	1	49	50	...	...
Taldunda Canal system.	13	4,392	4,360	45	2,168	2,150	Coal or coke ...	34	86	120		
							Jute ...	5½	922	927½		
							Treasure ...	...	2	2		
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Kendrapara Canal system.	8,915	96,042	98,462	6,495	96,696	87,781	Total boat traffic.	32,084½	66,903½	98,988¼	30,321	68,452½
								C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
								½	1,385	1,385½	..	...
								C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
High Level Canal, Range I.	394	27,427	27,690	131	26,038	25,644	Timber in logs	170,916	233,133	404,049		
							Squared timber.	...	690	690		
							Sleepers, broad gauge.	...	...	...	70,800 No.	199,572 No.
High Level Canal, Range II.	...	3,026	3,026	...	3,185	3,185	Sleepers, metre gauge.	...	...	...	..	694
											Tons.	Tons.
							Scantlings ...	...	...	...	..	2
							Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...
High Level Canal, Range III.	...	1,774	1,774	..	2,174	2,174					C. ft. 5,326 No. 1,200 Tons. ...	C. ft. 306,328 No. 245,449 Tons. 4
							Bamboos ...	36,750	558,226	594,976		
Jajpur Canal	...	285	285	...	318	318	Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	...
								C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
							Total raft traffic.	207,666	792,049	999,715	76,126	506,400
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
								32,034½	66,903½	98,938¼	30,321	68,452½
							Grand Total	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
								207,666½	793,434	1,001,100½	76,126	506,400
											No.	No.
Total ...	9,322	1,32,946	1,35,597	6,671	1,30,574	1,21,252		...	...	...	1,200	246,149

Note.—The quantities shown in 1890-91 against the item "Miscellaneous goods" include piece-goods and other articles of which details are not available.

1890-91.		Tonnage.										Ton-mileage.										Value of goods.										Number of passengers.									
		1891-92.					1890-91.					1891-92.					1890-91.					1891-92.					1890-91.					1891-92.					1890-91.				
	Total.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,078																																													
...																																													
...																																													
55,652¾																																													
...																																													
...																																													
149⅓																																													
...																																													
10,001																																													
...																																													
3,461½																																													
...																																													
...																																													
...																																													
8,883½																																													
17,761																																													
1																																													
1,785½																																													
...																																													
Tons. 98,773¾ C. ft. ...	22,201¼	225,320	54,661	17,415½	10,914½	2,667½	13,376	219,944	45,985	18,493½	13,259	3,241½	236,677	9,471,711	1,069,761	198,321	207,309	16,731	193,961	8,975,354	1,210,475	223,553	222,167	17,094	4,58,412	79,46,590	8,88,980	1,83,176	97,102	35,277	1,13,492	73,77,340	7,20,310	1,80,619	81,411	48,379	3,329	66,749	11,706	8,174½	4,357½	2,209½	7,235	57,598	12,471	9,375½	7,187	1,912½
C. ft. 582,526																																													
Tons. 98,779¾ C. ft. 582,526 No. 247,343	332,520½						314,249⅓						11,190,510						10,842,229						96,03,417						85,21,551						96,525½						96,079					

CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

C 2

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Midnapore Canal for the years ending 31st March 1892 and 1891.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1891-92.			1890-91.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890 91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Boats (private and Government).	14,609	1,22,429	1,35,295	4,465	1,25,431	1,10,822	Cotton, raw and manufactured.	1,247	75	1,322	14	121	135	411,892	417,803	7,759,972	7,715,881	1,26,65,724	1,48,33,391	163,836	187,700
Rafts		2,723					Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....								
Carrying operations.							Dyes and tans	.....	969	969	.....	.....	.....								
							Rice or wheat...	408	38,757	39,165	54,535	5,554	60,089								
Boating (Government)	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	Other food-grains	4,620	22,210	26,830											
							Hides and skins	.....	299	299	.....	.....	.....								
							Liquors ...	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....								
							Metal ...	469	128	597	863	1,159	2,022								
							Oils ...	2,427	6	2,433	.....	.....	.....								
Fines and sundries...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	Oil-seeds ...	1,134	3,151	4,285	3,110	1,365	4,475								
							Provisions ...	895	1,146	2,041	.....	.....	.....								
							Salt ...	10,412	3	10,415	.....	11,162	11,162								
							Spices ...	831	5	836	.....	.....	.....								
							Sugar ...	977	2,041	3,018	.....	.....	.....								
							Tobacco ...	836	28	864	.....	.....	.....								
							Building materials.	430	2,336	2,766	6,224	355	6,579								
							Miscellaneous goods.	3,656	2,788	6,444	9,206	11,112	20,318								
							Timbers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Firewood ...	28	55	83	1,138	2,756	3,894								
							Bamboos ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Coal and coke ...	2,710	.....	2,710	.....	.....	.....								
							Jute ...	15	1,210	1,225	.....	.....	.....								
							Treasure ...	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....								
							Total boat traffic	Tons. 31,138	Tons. 75,232	Tons. 106,370	Tons. 75,090	Tons. 33,584	Tons. 108,674								
							Timber and logs	C. ft. 2,093	C. ft. 33,737	C. ft. 36,800	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.								
							Squared timber	.....	.....	.....											
							Sleepers, broad gauge.	.....	.....	.....	112,219	4,193	116,412								
							Sleepers, metre gauge.	.....	.....	.....											
							Scantlings ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Poles ...	33	142,353	142,386	.....	.....	.....								
							Firewood ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Bamboos ...	690	39,153	39,843	37,184	1,244	38,428								
							Reeds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Total raft traffic	C. ft. 2,786	C. ft. 215,243	C. ft. 219,029	C. ft. 149,403	C. ft. 5,437	C. ft. 154,840								
Total ...	14,609	1,25,151	1,35,295	4,465	1,25,431	1,10,822	Grand Total	Tons. 31,138 C. ft. 2,786	Tons. 75,232 C. ft. 215,243	Tons. 106,370 C. ft. 219,029	Tons. 75,090 C. ft. 149,403	Tons. 33,584 C. ft. 5,437	Tons. 108,674 C. ft. 154,840	411,892	417,803	7,759,972	7,715,881	1,26,65,724	1,48,33,391	163,836	187,700

Note.—The quantities shown in 1890-91 against the item "Miscellaneous goods" include piece-goods and other articles of which details are not available.

Calcutta,
The 26th July 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Hidyellee Tidal Canal for the years ending 31st March 1892 and 1891.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo	1891-92.			1890-91.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Boats (private and Government).	296	37,108	36,348	1,235	27,440	27,144	Cotton, raw and manufactured.	246	...	246	...	...	...								
Rafts		179					Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Dyes and tans	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Rice or wheat	44	34,101	34,145	18,839	39	18,878								
							Other food-grains	...	...	...											
Carrying operations.							Hides and skins	..	10	10	...	...	...								
							Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Metals ..	37	10	47	33	51	83								
							Oils ...	883	...	883	...	...	...								
							Oil-seeds ...	...	...	...	80	57	137								
Boating (Government).	...	...	...	...	...	...	Provisions ...	90	59	149	...	...	...								
							Salt ...	2,549	...	2,549	...	2,902	2,902								
							Spices ...	5	...	5	...	...	...								
							Sugar ..	116	5	121	...	...	...								
							Tobacco ...	2,789	...	2,789	...	...	...								
							Building materials.	755	103	857	341	633	974	193,575	91,114	2,175,362	1,516,250	34,97,725	20,78,972	27,320	22,420
							Miscellaneous goods.	509	4,281	4,790	4,097	3,536	7,633								
Fines and sundries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timbers ...	40	8	48	...	...	...								
							Firewood ...	26	170	196	62	782	844								
							Bamboos ...	5	22	27	...	...	...								
							Coal and coke ...	860	1	861	...	...	...								
							Jute ...	...	1,433	1,433	...	...	...								
							Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Total boat traffic	Tons. 8,945	Tons. 40,202	Tons. 49,147	Tons. 23,451	Tons. 8,000	Tons. 31,451								
							Timber in logs	C. ft. 8,066	C. ft. 4,029	C. ft. 12,095	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.								
							Squared timber	...	...	...											
							Sleepers, broad gauge	...	...	...	22,507	3,880	26,387								
							Sleepers, metre gauge.	...	...	...											
							Scantlings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Bamboos ...	13,475	650	14,125	1,500	4,275	5,775								
							Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Total raft traffic	C. ft. 21,541	C. ft. 4,679	C. ft. 26,220	C. ft. 24,007	C. ft. 8,155	C. ft. 32,162								
Total ...	296	37,287	36,348	1,235	27,440	27,144	Grand Total	Tons 8,945 C. ft. 21,541	Tons. 40,202 C. ft. 4,679	Tons. 49,147 C. ft. 26,220	Tons. 23,451 C. ft. 24,007	Tons. 8,000 C. ft. 8,155	Tons. 31,451 C. ft. 32,162	193,575	91,114	2,175,362	1,516,250	34,97,725	20,78,972	27,320	22,420

Note.—The quantities shown in 1890-91 against the item "Miscellaneous goods" include piece-goods and other articles of which details are not available.

Calcutta,
The 26th July 1892.

G. C. Maconochy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Sone Canals for the years ending 31st March 1892 and 1891.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1891-92.		
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Boats (private and Government).	510	50,408	57,400	402	57,148	56,638	Cotton, raw and manufactured	555	61	616
Rafts		6,883					Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	5	164	169
							Dyes and tans ...	..	...	...
							Rice or wheat ...	454	2,487	2,941
							Other food-grains ...	442	10,198	10,640
							Hides and skins ...	5	127	132
							Liquors ...	19	...	19
Carrying operations.							Metals ...	187	24	211
							Oils ...	35	1	36
							Oil-seeds ...	89	15,737	15,826
Boating (Government) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Provisions ...	5	2	7
							Salt ...	4,703	113	4,816
							Spices ...	67	2	69
							Sugar ...	7	723	730
							Tobacco ...	896	27	873
Fines and sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Building materials ...	681	4,768	5,449
							Miscellaneous goods ...	3,512	8,065	11,577
							Timbers ...	231	52	283
							Firewood ...	2	58	60
							Bamboos ...	723	9	732
Total ...	510	57,291	57,400	402	57,148	56,638	Coal and coke ...	1,117	352	1,469
							Jute ...	...	...	...
							Treasure ...	2	3	5
							Total boat traffic ...	Tons. 13,677	Tons. 42,983	Tons. 56,660
								C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
							Timber in logs ...	1	6	7
Patna Canal System ...	277	25,455	25,602	130	28,742	28,465	Squared timber ...	...	224	224
							Sleepers, broad gauge ...	...	1,128	1,128
							Sleepers, metre gauge ...	...	5	5
							Scantlings ...	...	115	115
Arrah Canal System ...	145	21,047	21,101	91	18,408	18,263	Poles ...	...	7,102	7,102
							Firewood ...	...	1,444	1,444
							Bamboos ...	32	11,941	11,973
							Reeds ...	...	...	...
Buxar Canal System ...	88	10,789	10,697	181	9,998	9,910				
							Total raft traffic ..	C. ft. 33	C. ft. 21,965	C. ft. 21,998
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Total ...	510	57,291	57,400	402	57,148	56,638	Grand Total ...	13,677	42,983	56,660
								C. ft. 33	C. ft. 21,965	C. ft. 21,998

Note—The quantities shown in 1890-91 against the item "Miscellaneous goods" include * Buffalos.

1890-91.			Tonnage.						Ton-mileage.						Value of goods.						Number of passengers.					
			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.		
Up.	Down.	Total.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
81	...	81																								
...	...	...																								
...	...	...																								
1,584	14,649	16,233																								
...	...	...																								
...	...	...																								
170	39	209																								
...	...	...																								
775	9,124	9,899																								
...	...	...																								
3,976	43	4,019																								
...	...	...																								
...	...	..																								
...	...	...																								
997	3,529	4,526																								
4,770	10,259	15,029																								
364	124	488																								
517	1,757	2,274																								
616	25	641																								
...	...	...																								
...	...	...																								
...	...	..																								
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
13,850	39,549	53,399																								
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
]	4,493	4,494																								
...	...	...																								
...	10,901*	10,901*																								
...	1,518	1,518																								
42	10,192	10,234																								
...	...	...																								
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.																								
43	27,104	27,147																								
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.																								
13,893	66,653	80,546	129,147			114,996			5,549,648			5,769,529			70,06,595			65,25,714			51,696			46,095		
...	...	...																								

piece-goods and other articles of which details are not available.

Calcutta,
The 26th July 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Circular and Eastern Canals and Tolly's Nullah for the years ending 31st March 1892 and 1891.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1891-92.			1890-91.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Boats (private and Government).	1,954	5,08,853	5,10,622	514	5,15,460	5,13,506	Cotton, raw and manufactured.	...	393	393	958	...	958	2,565,252	2,610,900	22,265,530	22,414,069	7,15,62,276	6,21,03,893	64,601	103,795
Rafts		329					Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Dyes and tans	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Rice or wheat ...	54	302,447	302,501	237,516	230	237,746								
							Other food-grains	41	8,250	8,291											
							Hides and skins	...	334	334	...	...	...								
							Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Carrying operations.							Metals ...	312	801	1,113	2,726	304	3,030								
							Oils ...	19,611	5,704	25,315	...	...	...								
							Oil-seeds ...	200	16,294	16,494	12,152	133	12,285								
							Provisions ...	1,940	12,287	14,227	...	...	...								
Boating (Government)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt ...	62,829	14,699	77,528	13,256	59,497	72,753								
							Spices ...	...	11,323	11,323	...	...	...								
							Sugar ...	22	303	325	...	...	...								
							Tobacco ...	228	1,844	2,072	...	...	...								
							Building materials.	1,567	82,133	83,690	116,433	1,361	117,794								
							Miscellaneous goods.	4,056	68,766	72,822	254,267	19,564	273,831								
Fines and sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Firewood ...	41	115,397	115,438	151,047	24,991	176,038								
							Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Coal and coke ...	19,737	30,732	50,469	...	...	...								
							Jute ...	90	69,408	69,498	...	...	...								
							Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Total boat traffic	Tons. 110,718	Tons. 741,115	Tons. 851,833	Tons. 788,355	Tons. 106,080	Tons. 894,435								
							Timber in logs	C. ft. 11,403	C. ft. 27,547	C. ft. 38,950	C. ft. ...	C. ft.	C. ft.								
							Squared timber	...	...	...											
							Sleepers, broad gauge.	...	...	...	... 54,116	16,333	70,449								
							Sleepers, metre gauge.	...	...	...											
							Scantlings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Firewood ...	..	...	...	...	...	...								
							Bamboos ...	...	25,381	25,381	8,610	...	8,610								
							Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Total raft traffic	C. ft. 11,403	C. ft. 52,928	C. ft. 64,331	C. ft. 62,726	C. ft. 16,333	C. ft. 79,059								
Total ...	1,954	5,09,182	5,10,622	514	5,15,460	5,13,506	Grand Total	Tons. 110,718 C. ft. 11,403	Tons. 741,115 C. ft. 52,928	Tons. 851,833 C. ft. 64,331	Tons. 788,355 C. ft. 62,726	Tons. 106,080 C. ft. 16,333	Tons 894,435 C. ft. 79,059	2,565,252	2,610,900	22,265,530	22,414,069	7,15,62,276	6,21,03,893	64,601	103,795

Note.—The quantities shown in 1890-91 against the item "Miscellaneous goods" include piece-goods and other articles of which details are not available.

Calcutta, *The 26th July* 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Nadia Rivers for the years ending 31st March 1892 and 1891.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1891-92.			1890-91.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Boats (private and Government).	72	1,91,120	1,92,582	208	2,00,703	2,00,631	Cotton, raw and manufactured.	6	117	123	.....	98·7	98·7	801,561	899,210	...	...	3,78,15,901	4,01,18,112	48,709	74,357
Rafts		1,598					Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	.....	.....	...	... ..	.....	.....								
							Dyes and tans	1	145	146	.....	.....	.....								
							Rice or wheat ...	6,268	21,535	27,803	15,725·28	79,423·99	95,149·27								
							Other food-grains	11,202	79,649	90,851											
							Hides and skins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Liquors ...	1½	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....								
							Metal ...	934	329	1,263	1,342·57	353·96	1,696·53								
Carrying operations.							Oils ...	8,273	26	8,299	.....	.....	.....								
							Oil-seeds ...	483	28,974	29,457	452·38	29,420·76	29,873·14								
							Provisions ...	45	3,249	3,294	... ..	.....	.....								
							Salt ...	25,383	5	25,388	32,714·94	1,536·35	34,251·29								
Boating (Government)	.....	.....	.....	...	.. ...	.....	Spices ...	8	469	477	.....	.....	.....								
							Sugar ...	36	413	449	.....	.....	.....								
							Tobacco ...	66	4,870	4,936	.....	.....	.....								
							Building materials.	1,955	1,235	3,190	2,194·99	2,300·86	4,495·85								
							Miscellaneous goods.	50,486	58,924	109,410	56,955·42	140,427·26	197,282·68								
							Timbers ...	17	98	115	.....	.....	.....								
Fines and sundries ...	.. ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	Firewood ...	113	979	1,122	15,012·55	2,143·45	17,186·00								
							Bamboos ...	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....								
							Coal or coke ...	6,624	316	6,940	... ..	.....	.....								
							Jute ...	6	39,472	39,478	.....	.....	.....								
							Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Total boat traffic	Tons. 111,938½	Tons. 240,806	Tons. 352,744½	Tons. 124,328·13	Tons. 255,705·33	Tons. 380,033·46								
							Timber in logs	C. ft. 939	C. ft. 31,759	C. ft. 32,698	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.								
							Squared timber	6,306	51,661	57,967											
							Sleepers, broad gauge.	.....	.....	.....	2,603	135,911	138,514								
							Sleepers, metre gauge.	.....	.....	.....											
							Scantlings ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Poles ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Firewood ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Bamboos ...	824	81,215	82,039	829	70,619	71,448								
							Reeds ...	.....	185	185	.....	.....	.....								
							Total raft traffic	C. ft. 8,069	C. ft. 164,820	C. ft. 172,889	C. ft. 3,432	C. ft. 206,530	C. ft. 209,962								
Total ...	72	1,92,718	1,92,582	208	2,00,703	2,00,631	Grand Total	Tons. 111,938½ C. ft. 8,069	Tons. 240,803 C. ft. 164,820	Tons. 352,744½ C. ft. 172,889	Tons. 124,328·13 C. ft. 3,432	Tons. 255,705·33 C. ft. 206,530	Tons. 380,033·46 C. ft. 209,962	801,561	899,210	...	...	3,78,15,901	4,01,18,112	48,709	74,357

NOTE.—The quantities shown in 1890-91 against the item "Miscellaneous goods" include piece-goods and other articles of which details are not available.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Orissa Coast Canal for the years ending 31st March 1892 and 1891.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1891-92.			1890-91.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
							Cotton, raw and manufactured.	238	4	242	9	...	9								
Boats (private and Government)	3,968	58,465	60,051	3,022	68,188	64,220	Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Rafts ...		640					Dyes and tans	2	...	2	...	...	...								
							Rice or wheat ...	2,342	16,027	18,369	22,901	2,306	25,207								
							Other food-grains	143	3,133	3,276											
							Hides and skins	...	46	46	...	...	...								
							Liquors ...	..	...	...	...	...	...								
							Metal ...	22	1	23	82	19	101								
Carrying operations.							Oils ...	2,192	5	2,197	...	...	...								
							Oil-seeds ...	...	77	77	150	...	150								
							Provisions ...	74	117	191	...	...	...								
							Salt ...	2,489	2	2,491	257	2,714	2,971								
							Spices ...	82	...	82	...	...	...								
Boating (Government)	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	Sugar ...	307	1	308	...	...	...	110,687	120,527	3,405,534	3,582,966	22,27,281	27,05,654	53,723	49,307
							Tobacco ...	718	12	730	...	...	...								
							Building materials.	314	101	415	486	1,368	1,854								
							Miscellaneous goods.	1,212	1,165	2,377	2,507	5,067	7,574								
							Timbers ...	22	124	146	...	...	...								
							Firewood ...	388	172	560	286	1,071	1,357								
							Bamboos ...	1	3	4	...	...	...								
							Coal or coke ...	746	23	769	...	...	...								
Fines and sundries ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	Jute ...	16	580	596	...	...	...								
							Treasure ...	...	...	...	..	..	..								
							Total boat traffic	Tons. 11,308	Tons. 21,593	Tons. 32,901	Tons. 26,678	Tons. 12,545	Tons. 39,223								
							Timber in logs	C. ft. 683	C. ft. 17,718	C. ft. 18,401	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.								
							Squared timber	...	...	...											
							Sleepers, broad gauge.	...	...	...	14,774	183	14,957								
							Sleepers, metre gauge.	...	...	...											
							Scantlings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Bamboos ...	6,585	12,780	19,365	7,750	8,236	15,986								
							Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Total raft traffic	C. ft. 7,268	C. ft. 30,498	C. ft. 37,766	C. ft. 22,524	C. ft. 8,419	C. ft. 30,943								
Total ...	3,968	59,105	60,051	3,022	68,188	64,220	Grand Total	Tons. 11,308 C. ft. 7,268	Tons. 21,593 C. ft. 30,498	Tons. 32,901 C. ft. 37,766	Tons. 26,678 C. ft. 22,524	Tons. 12,545 C. ft. 8,419	Tons. 39,223 C. ft. 30,943	110,687	120,527	3,405,534	3,582,966	22,27,281	27,05,654	53,723	49,307

NOTE.—The quantities shown in 1890-91 against the item "Miscellaneous goods" include piece-goods and other articles of which details are not available.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 20th, 1892.

During the week under review, though monsoon conditions have continued uninterruptedly over the greater part of the Indian region, the current has not been so strong as of late, and in two regions there occurred during the week a cessation of rainfall which appeared to betoken a weakness of the general monsoon current. Quite early in the period under review the isobaric lines over the Bay opened out in a manner which indicated the presence of low pressures over the centre of the Bay. Into this area of relatively low pressure the monsoon current coming up the Bay was drawn, and as a consequence penetrated in only a very feeble manner into Bengal; hence rain fell off in that Province, so that on the 14th, 15th, and 16th the rainfall record showed only a light and scattered fall. On the 17th the monsoon began to blow slightly stronger at the head of the Bay, and rain in Bengal became heavier and more general; but accompanying this change in North-East India there occurred a change of the opposite character in North-West India, where the monsoon current commenced to thin off. On the 18th, 19th, and 20th hardly any rain fell over North-West India. Over the Peninsula, the central parts of India, and over Burma the rain has been fairly continuous, and, though the amounts have on the whole been light or moderate, there have occurred several instances of heavy local downpours.

The chart of the 14th showed a fairly normal distribution of pressure. Readings were highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Western desert, while relatively low pressures existed over the Gangetic plain and with slight depressions—one off the Circars Coast, and one over Lower Burma. The winds were north-westerly on the Circars Coast and at some stations in Lower Burma, but elsewhere blew from the normal directions. Rain had fallen very generally, and had been heavy in the Punjab. On the morning of the 15th the depression from Lower Burma had advanced westward into the Bay and coalesced with the depression previously existing there, but in other respects there was little or no change. The winds were light and irregular around the Bay area, but continued fairly normal elsewhere. No rain had fallen around the north of the Bay or over the greater part of Bengal, but elsewhere rain continued general, and in the Punjab the fall remained heavy. By the morning of the 16th the shallow depression over the Bay had more or less disappeared, and rain was more general in Bengal, while, on the contrary, in the west of the Punjab there was a slight falling off. In other parts of the country rain was very general, and at Sialkot and some other north-western stations the amounts were heavy. On the 17th the general distribution was fairly normal and regular, pressure decreasing from a high pressure area in the extreme south-east to a low pressure area in the extreme north-west. Readings were, however, more uniform than usual over Northern India. There was little or no rain over Sind, Western Rajputana, and the Punjab, but in other parts of India rain was reported from almost every station, the amounts

being large on the West Coast. On the 18th there was no general change to record, except that rain had decreased over Bengal. On the 19th the distribution of pressure and the winds were generally unchanged, but the amount of rainfall had decreased throughout the greater part of India, and the fall was only heavy at a few places. On the 20th the barometer was rising over the North-West Provinces and falling elsewhere, but there was still very little general change. No rain had fallen over the Punjab plains, Western Rajputana, or Sind, and very little over the centre and east of the Peninsula. Elsewhere the fall was general, and, as on the preceding day, was heavy in a few places.

Temperature.—Owing to the partial cessation of rain in North-East India in the beginning of the week and in North-West India at the end of the week, the temperature over those regions rose somewhat, and the general temperature of the whole of India for the week shows a mean diurnal deficiency of only 0·3°:

Province.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·8	+2·2	+0·7	+2·4	+1·7	+2·5	+0·7	+1·7
Bengal and Assam	0	+1·5	+0·9	−0·2	+0·7	+1·4	+0·5	+0·7
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	−2·7	−3·2	−1·4	−1·7	−2·4	+0·3	+0·1	−1·6
Punjab	−5·4	−6·1	−6·0	−5·4	−3·1	−1·2	+1·2	−3·7
Bombay	+0·1	0	−0·7	−0·9	−1·0	+0·7	+0·9	−0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	−2·0	−1·9	+0·3	−0·2	−0·7	+1·8	+2·1	−0·1
Central India and Guzerat	−0·7	−1·6	−0·8	+0·8	+1·2	+1·1	+1·7	+0·2
Sind and Rajputana	+0·8	+0·8	+0·1	+0·8	+1·3	+1·3	+0·5	+0·8
Madras	−0·8	−1·0	−1·5	−2·2	−0·8	+0·7	+0·5	−0·7
Mean for whole India	−1·0	−1·0	−0·9	−0·7	−0·4	+1·0	+0·9	−0·3

The above table shows that from the 14th to the 18th the mean temperature of India was below the normal, and that on the 19th and 20th it was about 1° above. The provincial variations show an excess of temperature in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Central India, Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana, and a deficiency elsewhere. In the Punjab this deficiency amounted to nearly 4° and in the North-West Provinces to 1½°, but in the other Provinces the variations were small.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that another week of general rain has been experienced, every division in India recording rain of greater or less amount. The only divisions in which the average actual rainfall has been less than an inch during the week are Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, the West Punjab, Khandeish, and Sind. The distribution shown by the column of actual rainfall is as follows:—The heaviest average amounts are 7·27 inches in the Konkan, 7·05 inches in Tenasserim, 5·90 inches in Malabar, 5·84 inches

in the Hill districts of the Punjab, 5 inches in Hyderabad (South), and 4·71 inches in Assam (Surma), while the lightest average amounts are 0·04 inch in Sind, 0·58 inch in the west of the Punjab, 0·87 inch in Deltaic Bengal, 0·93 inch in Orissa, and 0·99 inch in Khandeish. From the column of normal average rainfall it will be seen that the heaviest average amounts are 8·11 inches in Tenasserim, 7·74 inches in Assam (Surma), 6·66 inches in Arakan, and 6·43 inches in the Konkan, while the lightest average amounts are 0·26 inch in Sind, 0·39 inch in South Madras, 0·43 inch in the west of the Punjab, and 0·64 inch in the south of the Punjab. The most noticeable differences then between the average actual and average normal rainfall in the divisions are the excess over the Peninsula, the Punjab, and the Gangetic plain and the deficiency over North-East India—particularly Assam, Lower Bengal, Orissa, and Arakan. Of the fifty divisions for which a comparison is possible, thirty had more and twenty less than the normal rainfall of the week. The greatest actual excesses were 3·67 inches in Hyderabad (South), 2·18 inches in the Central Provinces (West), 1·93 inches in the Hill districts of the Punjab, 1·89 inches in the Central, and 1·88 in the South divisions of the Punjab. The greatest actual deficiences were 3·38 inches in Arakan, 3·03 inches in Assam (Surma), 2·95 inches in East Bengal, and 2·10 inches in Deltaic Bengal.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, that is, the actual and normal rainfall for the period May 29th to August 20th, and the difference of the former from the latter expressed as a percentage. Accepting the opinion that a difference of less than 20 per cent. in either direction implies that the rainfall of the division is normal, the final column shows that only in two divisions, *viz.*, Deltaic and Eastern Bengal, is the seasonal rainfall deficient, and that in nineteen it is excessive. The greatest excess is in the south and west of the Punjab and in Sind, but in parts of Madras the rainfall has been much heavier than usual.

The following are the principal large totals in the different divisions:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Amherst	Thatôn	9·77 inches.
Assam	Sylhet	Sunamganj	17·39 „
Bengal	Moorshedabad	Lalgola	7·80 „
	Jalpaiguri	Falakata	8·64 „
Behar	Purneah	Kishanganj	10·98 „
North-West Provinces	Meerut	Sardhana	9·00 „
	Dehra Dun	Kalsi	13·12 „
Punjab	Umballa	Naraingarh	8·69 „
	Gujrat	Kharian	13·76 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Coondapur	12·75 „
Mysore	Tumkur	Gubbi	5·00 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	22·01 „
Central Provinces	Nagpur	Umrer	9·26 „
Guzerat	Kaira	Borsad	8·18 „
Rajputana	Dholpur	Bari	3·09 „
Madras	Kistna	Sudder	8·22 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending August 20th. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 29th to August 20th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to August 20th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	7·05	8·11	— 1·06	105·32	114·45	— 8
	Lower Burma	2·65	4·08	— 1·43	53·76	57·29	— 6
	Central Burma	2·55	3·60	— 1·05	38·49	42·30	— 9
	Upper Burma	1·61	?	?	16·04	?	?
	Arakan	3·30	6·68	— 3·38	114·51	127·82	— 10
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·43	4·38	— 2·95	36·77	51·30	— 29
	Assam (Surma)	4·71	7·74	— 3·03	97·98	93·02	+ 5
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·22	3·04	+ 0·18	41·00	41·05	+ 1
	Deltaic Bengal	0·87	2·97	— 2·10	24·96	31·04	— 21
	Central Bengal	1·66	2·66	— 1·00	28·40	30·88	— 8
	North Bengal	3·71	4·17	— 0·46	71·36	60·28	+ 18
	Orissa	0·93	2·68	— 1·75	24·02	20·11	— 14
	Chota Nagpur	1·71	2·70	— 1·05	29·68	30·53	— 3
	Behar (South)	1·22	2·28	— 1·06	24·23	25·15	— 4
	Do. (North)	3·92	2·42	+ 1·50	33·90	28·00	+ 19
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·93	2·21	— 0·28	28·34	22·62	+ 25
	Oudh (South)	2·39	1·74	+ 0·65	28·13	21·14	+ 33
	Do. (North)	2·74	2·03	+ 0·71	27·75	23·24	+ 19
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	2·29	2·04	+ 0·25	25·16	20·36	+ 24
	North-Western Provinces (West).	3·39	1·87	+ 1·52	21·57	17·07	+ 26
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	3·98	2·31	+ 1·67	27·48	26·34	+ 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	2·52	0·64	+ 1·88	14·27	7·94	+ 80
	Do. (Central)	3·14	1·25	+ 1·89	16·91	12·82	+ 32
	Do. (Submontane)	2·94	1·65	+ 1·29	20·64	16·76	+ 23
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·84	3·91	+ 1·93	42·21	44·75	— 6
	Do. (North-West)	2·79	1·15	+ 1·64	17·57	10·59	+ 66
	Do. (West)	0·58	0·43	+ 0·15	11·60	4·24	+ 174
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·90	4·02	+ 1·88	81·74	80·29	+ 2
	Madras (South Central)	1·04	1·10	— 0·06	15·20	14·78	+ 3
	Coorg	2·34	4·95	— 2·61	79·05	69·04	+ 14
	Mysore	1·37	1·31	+ 0·06	18·21	16·21	+ 12
	Konkan	7·27	6·43	+ 0·84	83·21	88·17	— 6
	Bombay Deccan	1·22	1·32	— 0·10	25·30	16·18	+ 44
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·99	1·24	— 0·26	14·03	12·78	+ 17
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·99	1·37	+ 0·62	28·61	21·40	+ 34
	Central Provinces (West)	4·14	1·96	+ 2·18	29·86	26·22	+ 14
	Ditto (Central)	2·08	2·69	+ 0·20	34·04	34·78	0
	Ditto (East)	1·19	1·76	— 0·57	44·56	31·78	+ 40
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	3·72	2·47	+ 1·25	27·88	30·88	— 10
	Kathiawar	1·78	0·78	+ 1·00	12·47	14·18	— 12
	Sind	0·04	0·26	— 0·22	8·00	3·67	+ 134
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·08	1·98	+ 0·10	23·31	25·84	— 10
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2·13	1·94	+ 0·19	21·84	18·07	+ 21
	Rajputana (West)	1·12	0·64	+ 0·48	8·07	8·78	+ 2
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·65	1·55	+ 0·10	1·787	15·11	+ 19
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	2·00	3·32	— 1·32	29·32	35·77	— 18
	Hyderabad (South)	5·00	1·93	+ 3·07	20·58	13·45	+ 53
	Madras (Central)	2·12	1·31	+ 0·81	14·42	9·27	+ 56
	East Coast (Central)	1·87	1·12	+ 0·75	13·85	9·29	+ 49
	Ditto (South)	1·43	1·07	+ 0·36	13·28	8·50	+ 56
	Madras (South)	1·11	0·39	+ 0·72	4·49	3·42	+ 31

SIMLA, *25th August, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 20th August.*—Rainfall heavy in parts of Kistna, Deccan districts, Karnatic, and the West Coast; good elsewhere, except in small portions of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Madura; in Tinnevelly the fall to date generally ample and timely. Cultivation everywhere progressing favourably and crops flourishing. Harvest begun in Central and Western districts; outturn fair to good. Pasture abundant and water-supply sufficient. General prospects very favourable. Prices much easier in Deccan and Central and Southern districts; easier in Circars; almost stationary elsewhere. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 15,799; Karnatic 1,441: *Total* 17,240 against 24,585 last week. Works closed in Salem. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 392, Karnatic 163, and Central districts 72: *Total* 627 against 583 last week. Loans for wells disbursed:—Deccan Rs. 9,03,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,55,000, and Central districts Rs. 12,15,000: *Total* Rs. 25,73,000. Wells completed—626, 2,262, and 1,462: wells under construction—6,768, 2,087, and 7,930 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans disbursed—Rs. 1,01,000, Rs. 1,21,000, and Rs. 70,000 in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and in parts of Upper Sind; generally good or moderate. More rain wanted in parts of four districts. Standing crops blighted in parts of Satara and submerged by floods in parts of Sind; otherwise good. Sowing and transplantation of early-crops nearly completed. Preparations for late-crops progressing in four districts. Cotton sowing commenced in three districts. Fodder sufficient, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock generally good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—Rainfall irregular in amount and unequally distributed. Prospects of winter rice continue generally favourable. More rain required in some parts of the Burdwan, Presidency, and Chota Nagpur divisions. In Orissa and Chittagong the rainfall is much below average. All autumn crops and sugarcane are promising. Reports of the early-rice and jute harvest now in progress continue good. Harvesting of *Eleusine coracana* and Indian-corn has also begun. Prices remain almost stationary. Fodder and water-supply are sufficient and cattle in good condition. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bhagalpur 718 against 1,456 in previous report. *On gratuitous relief*:—Monghyr 209 against 224, and Bhagalpur 651 against 729, in previous report.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Good rain has fallen everywhere, and a break is now needed. Agricultural operations are hindered in some places owing to heavy rain. Crops are doing well, and prospects are favourable. In the hill districts the early crops are ripening, and will soon be available. Prices are fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Rainfall good all over the Province. Sowings of autumn crops in progress in most districts and completed in some. Weeding operations going on. Condition of standing crops generally good; they have, however, been damaged by overflowing of the rivers or excessive rain in some districts. Stock of grain insufficient in Rawal Pindi. Locusts are said to be depositing eggs in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Condition of cattle good throughout. Dry fodder is scarce in two districts, but green grass is plentiful everywhere. Prices rising in three districts, falling in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Heavy rain has fallen generally during the week, and in some places a break is required for weeding. This is particularly the case in the Nimar and part of the Seoni district. In Bilaspur excessive rain has caused damage to rice on hilly land, but prospects as a whole continue very good.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th August.*—LOWER BURMA: Ploughing and transplanting in progress generally; completed in one district. Crop prospects favourable. Slight damage from insects reported from one district. UPPER BURMA: Wet-weather paddy being transplanted in all districts. In Shwebo millets have been gathered, but the outturn is small. In four other districts early sesamum is being reaped. Prospects of the crop are good in seven districts, but more rain is wanted in places. In parts of the Myingyan and Minbu districts the sesamum crops have failed. All districts have received some rain during the week, and on the whole prospects are very fair. The price of paddy has declined in two districts and risen in one; elsewhere prices are stationary. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Works still open in Shwebo, but numbers not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—Weather seasonable. Transplanting of late-rice continues. Fodder and water plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects favourable. Prices fallen in two districts. FAMINE RELIEF:—*Numbers on works*:—Tumkur 197.

COORG: Rainfall good. Crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th August.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Autumn crops in good condition, except in two taluks, where crops have been damaged by excessive rain. Weeding in progress. Fodder sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rain during week over 2 inches. Standing autumn crops are in good condition, and weeding of irrigated crops in progress. Tanks have received sufficient quantity of water. Prices falling.

Central India.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Rain generally sufficient for agricultural purposes. Condition of agricultural stock improved in the Neemuch district, but continues poor in Bhopal. Weeding and ploughing continue in all parts. Fodder good and plentiful. Prices steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Rainfall good and general. Agricultural operations progressing, and standing crops generally very satisfactory, except in places in the Ajmere district, where the maize and cotton crops have partly suffered from excessive rain. Harvest prospects fair; an average outturn is expected in Ajmere-Merwara. Agricultural stock much improved. Pasturage sufficient throughout, but dry fodder scarce. Prices steady in Ajmere; falling in Merwara. Famine-affected areas in Ajmere-Merwara decreasing, but precise details not available. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 14,226, Marwar 4,223, Kishengarh (report not received), and Bikanir 610: *Total* 19,059 against 21,884 last week (excluding Kishengarh). *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 2,729, Marwar 2,096, Kishengarh (report not received), and Bikanir 166: *Total* 4,991 against 5,132 last week (excluding Kishengarh).

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th August.*—Weather close, warm, and showery. Prospects of crops good.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1892.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	
Under 2 years	26	19	45	45·00 women per every 100 men.	28	31	59	51·47 women per every 100 men.	54	50	104
From 2 to 10 years	79	74	153		75	34	109		154	108	262
„ 10 „ 20 „	151	65	216		86	78	164		237	143	380
„ 20 „ 30 „	853	385	1,238		570	268	838		1,423	653	2,076
„ 30 „ 40 „	66	31	97		88	36	124		154	67	221
„ 40 „ 50 „	1	1	2		2	2	4		3	3	6
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,176	575	1,751		849	449	1,298		2,025	1,024	3,049

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	
Orissa	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Western Bengal	...	...	...	3	4	7	3	4	7
Central ditto	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3
Behar	134	74	208	170	72	242	304	146	450
North-Western Provinces	708	423	1,131	537	337	874	1,245	760	2,005
Oudh	314	72	386	121	30	151	435	102	537
Central India	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Punjab	3	...	3	1	...	1	4	...	4
Nepal and Native States	9	5	14	9	3	12	18	8	26
Mixed Bombay and Madras	4	1	5	2	1	3	6	2	8
Demerara	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
GRAND TOTAL	1,176	575	1,751	849	449	1,298	2,025	1,024	3,049

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	19	33	52	112	50	162	131	83	214
Agriculturists	552	179	731	306	110	416	858	289	1,147
Artisans	86	51	137	58	25	83	144	76	220
Low castes	432	263	695	292	219	511	724	482	1,206
Musalmans	86	49	135	80	44	124	166	93	259
Christians	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
GRAND TOTAL	1,176	575	1,751	849	449	1,298	2,025	1,024	3,049

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	1,857	930	2,787
2. Musalmans	166	93	259
3. Christians	2	1	3
TOTAL	2,025	1,024	3,049

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XVIII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 15th August 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 13th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 15th August 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 13th August 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	6,81,065	417	1,639	6,56,318	400	1,92,32,400	1,88,15,593	...	4,16,807
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	71,918	87	831	70,058	84	20,30,810	22,82,072	...	3,48,138
Indian Midland	127	752	54,380	72	752	56,348	75	18,12,246	20,01,589	1,89,343	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	2,77,364	166	1,674	2,40,000	143	82,63,115	86,73,134	4,10,019	...
South Indian	150	901	1,30,735	145	1,106	1,24,916	113	28,51,597	28,17,129	...	34,468
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	67,921	65	1,044	69,058	67	18,77,211	16,55,126	...	2,22,085
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	721	62,539	87	725	67,066	89	21,06,583	21,30,430	23,847	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	6,974	44	199	7,266	36	2,15,679	2,47,771	32,092	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	13,52,896	175	8,000	12,01,564	161	3,89,89,641	3,86,23,444	...	3,66,197
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	5,65,384	236	2,450	3,21,752	131	1,21,70,228	92,90,972	...	28,79,256
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,97,000	155	692	98,599	142	35,24,605	33,80,413	...	1,44,192
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,97,119	254	777	2,29,230	295	38,70,422	35,18,774	...	3,51,648
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	11,437	91	125	14,550	116	2,72,785	2,71,300	...	1,485
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	72,453	119	715	87,070	122	19,66,629	23,93,637	4,27,008	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,563	63	25	1,568	63	23,932	25,462	1,530	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	275	34	8	160	20	6,085	5,970	...	115
TOTAL	251	4,631	9,55,297	206	4,792	7,52,929	157	2,18,34,686	1,88,86,528	...	29,48,158
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,485	4,31,173	290	1,492	4,49,133	301	1,85,70,043	1,56,12,707	...	29,58,236
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	1,34,070	291	461	1,37,000	297	50,47,020	61,13,680	4,66,951	...
Madras	216	840	1,03,944	125	840	1,59,875	187	35,90,374	33,70,787	...	2,28,587
TOTAL	468	2,786	7,29,103	262	2,793	7,43,008	266	2,78,17,046	2,50,97,174	...	27,20,772
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,129	30,37,386	201	15,585	27,87,501	179	8,86,43,273	8,26,07,140	...	60,35,127
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	15,804	98	162	15,536	96	4,06,240	3,81,328	...	24,912
Tárakeshwar	258	22	3,951	180	22	4,416	201	1,17,700	1,11,418	...	6,288
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	6,405	96	67	5,446	81	1,56,611	1,81,294	24,683	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	10,244	131	78	9,271	119	1,94,351	1,97,696	3,345	...
TOTAL	135	329	36,404	111	329	34,669	105	8,74,908	8,71,736	...	3,172
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	48,973	138	354	46,587	132	9,87,461	9,80,735	...	6,726
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	614	47	13	810	62	24,247	24,784	537	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	22,384	76	311	27,007	90	4,89,235	4,83,906	...	5,329
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	4,075	44	93	2,920	31	75,134	1,04,097	28,963	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,305	47	29	1,337	47	(*g*) 28,587	31,561	2,974	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	2,150	30	72	2,620	36	83,571	1,06,076	22,505	...
TOTAL	107	857	79,561	93	872	82,201	94	16,88,235	17,31,159	42,924	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,456	97	108	10,545	98	2,78,941	1,99,435	...	79,506
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	18,682	56	334	10,766	59	5,68,012	7,01,576	1,33,564	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	6,666	35	292	15,700	54	1,92,252	3,73,004	1,80,752	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,195	55	94	4,864	52	1,31,104	1,29,008	...	2,096
TOTAL	76	616	30,543	50	720	40,330	56	8,91,368	12,03,588	3,12,220	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,039	31,94,350	187	17,614	29,55,246	168	9,23,75,725	8,66,13,064	...	57,62,661

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir railway.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti state railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 13th August 1891.

SIMLA, *the 25th August, 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C. E.*,
Director of Railway Statistics.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF STATE RAILWAYS FOR, AND TO END OF, THE YEAR 1891.

Railways.	I. Length of line open to traffic on 31st December 1891.	II. Mean length of line open during 1891.	III. Length of line under construction on 31st December 1891.	IV. Length of line under survey on 31st December 1891.	V. Total Capital expenditure on open lines up to 31st December 1891.	VI. Total Capital Outlay to end of 1891. a. On works including actual payments for land.	b. On stores in stock.	c. On other suspense accounts.	d. Total of a, b & c.	e. Deduct Receipts on Capital account.	f. Total Capital outlay.	VII. Traffic Earnings brought to account in 1891.	VIII. Working Expenses for 1891.	IX. Net Receipts for 1891.	X. Indirect Charges for 1891. a. Interest on Capital outlay.	b. Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	c. Leave and pension allowances.	d. Total of a, b & c.	XI. Net charge to the State for 1891.	XII. Net Receipts from commencement of operations to end of 1891.	XIII. Indirect Charges from commencement of operations to end of 1891. a. Interest on Capital outlay.	b. Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	c. Leave and pension allowances.	d. Indirect establishment charges.	e. Total of a, b, c & d.	XIV. Net charge to the State from commencement of operation to end of 1891.	Railways.
STATE.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	STATE.
Godhra-Rutlam	...	...	115·50	...	...	15,38,919	1,87,904	1,83,695	19,10,518	427	19,10,091	...	...	...	38,390	...	...	38,390	38,390	...	38,484	...	...	...	38,484	38,484	Godhra-Rutlam.
Rajputana-Malwa	1,674·02	1,672·56	...	...	12,08,10,349	12,59,80,744	42,17,107	—1,11,419	13,00,86,402	2,76,653	12,98,10,349	2,17,89,570	1,03,51,340 (a)	1,14,72,887	52,75,454	...	...	52,75,454	—61,97,433	9,02,93,579	6,94,41,174	2,12,981	32,63,038	20,745	7,29,37,958	—1,73,55,621	Rajputana-Malwa.
Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section) (§)	13·00	13·00	...	...	15,13,568	15,05,283	6,801	2,000	15,14,084	516	15,13,568	1,30,884	82,276	48,608	57,713	...	...	57,713	9,105	21,152	1,98,564	2,981	50,523	...	5,52,068	5,30,616	Bhopal-Itarsi (British section). (§)
Warora Colliery	..	...	...	...	15,25,988	16,13,068	1,63,288	- 2,48,562	15,27,794	1,806	15,25,988	5,68,668	4,12,575	1,19,653	63,145	...	3,966	67,109	—52,544	11,36,341	6,69,754	...	47,336	...	7,17,090	—4,81,251	Warora Colliery.
Wardha Coal	44·87	44·87	...	...	49,81,196	50,21,740	...	...	50,21,740	40,544	49,81,196	2,58,971	1,98,918	1,15,642	2,03,779	...	...	2,03,779	88,137	10,18,468	36,55,015	4,390	1,05,346	2,835	37,67,616	27,49,148	Wardha Coal.
Umaria Colliery	...	...	...	...	9,49,256	8,88,307	1,18,272	— 57,232	9,49,347	91	9,49,256	2,91,587	2,54,293	68,291	37,177	...	1,164	38,341	—29,950	1,34,577	1,82,686	...	14,791	..	1,97,477	62,900	Umaria Colliery.
Burma	336·00	336·00	...	...	3,03,74,328	2,99,47,712	6,29,731	—55,165	3,05,22,278	1,47,950	3,03,74,328 (g)	38,53,239	23,19,093	15,44,476	12,12,924	19,109	25,803	12,57,836	—2,86,640	1,20,86,548	1,31,90,473	1,30,713	9,64,523	10,012	1,45,95,721	25,09,173	Burma.
Toungboo-Mandalay	220·00	220·00	...	...	2,14,12,707	2,07,64,823	5,86,537	84,485	2,14,35,845	23,048	2,14,12,797	20,01,958	11,64,712	8,37,246	8,48,163	...	18,947	8,67,110	29,864	17,91,479	33,21,945	1,18,125	1,54,286	...	35,94,356	18,02,877	Toungboo-Mandalay.
Mu Valley	59·00	27·38	204·00	51·00	31,22,000	80,74,452	6,43,875	3,38,731	90,57,058	12,894	90,44,164	... (e)	...	...	2,67,200	...	...	2,67,200	2,67,200	...	3,59,276	...	...	...	3,59,276	3,59,276	Mu Valley.
Cherra-Companygunj	8·00	8·00	...	...	3,51,208	7,74,993	...	...	7,74,993	1,711	7,73,282	18,472	19,078	—1,555	30,945	...	348	31,293	32,848	—77,411	1,91,612	...	622	...	1,92,234	2,69,645	Cherra-Companygunj.
Jorhát	28·40	26·68	...	...	7,51,421	7,30,714	22,321	1,502	7,54,537	3,116	7,51,421	64,583	63,100	1,821	30,025	...	63,512	52,12,876	—13,53,971	4,13,44,739	4,73,47,284	1,83,892	13,69,573	16,431	4,89,17,180	75,72,441	Jorhát.
Eastern Bengal	776·57	777·02	35·44	...	*10,16,23,050	10,22,26,942	18,29,356	30,922	10,40,87,220	5,16,714	10,35,70,506	1,26,75,440	61,43,340	65,66,847	(d)51,49,364	...	1,568	9,41,618	—4,11,190	76,26,560	86,44,370	29,408	4,69,216	4,973	91,47,967	15,21,407	Eastern Bengal.
Bengal and North-Western—Tirhoot Section	337·07	332·84	3·50	...	2,34,99,148	2,67,23,722	6,08,748	—1,07,430	2,72,85,040	37,85,892	2,34,99,148	24,89,279	11,35,431	13,53,808	9,34,385	5,665	...	1,73,855	—1,74,028	30,06,631	21,10,150	5,506	85,319	921	22,01,896	—8,04,735	Bengal and North-Western—Tirhoot section.
Patna-Gya	57·20	57·20	...	...	43,45,396	43,46,767	...	...	43,46,767	1,371	43,45,396	6,07,715	2,59,832	3,47,883	1,73,855	...	2,108	16,258	—30,351	3,72,551	2,52,909	...	49,296	1,673	3,03,878	—68,673	Patna-Gya.
Nalhátí	27·25	27·25	...	...	3,49,522	3,34,625	24,014	—1,080	3,57,559	8,037	3,49,522	94,056	59,223	46,609	14,150	...	456	6,349	6,349	...	5,893	...	456	...	6,349	6,349	Nalhátí.
Assam-Bengal	...	...	154·00	...	...	1,46,733	258	6,212	1,53,203	...	1,53,203	...	...	...	5,893	...	...	12,098	12,098	...	1,09,699	...	13,272	...	1,22,971	1,22,971	Assam-Bengal.
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	...	...	...	...	...	3,02,713	...	...	3,02,713	263	3,02,450	...	...	...	12,098	...	...	12,098	12,098	...	1,09,699	...	13,272	...	1,22,971	1,22,971	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola.
Oudh and Rohilkhand	692·55	692·55	**54·75	...	9,27,64,395	9,04,92,961	22,84,904	—13,466	9,27,64,399	4	9,27,64,395	85,64,209	36,21,751	47,91,342	47,33,969	161	26,118	47,50,248	—41,094	1,29,46,772	3,83,30,552	2,778	83,486	...	3,84,16,816	2,54,70,044	Oudh and Rohilkhand.
Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Jaunpur	...	...	49·05	...	73,963	74,014	...	33	74,047	84	73,963	...	...	...	1,697	3,104	2,147	6,948	6,948	...	1,697	3,104	2,147	...	6,948	6,948	Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Jaunpur.
Amritsar-Pathánkot	66·47	66·47	...	...	56,10,652 (b)	56,80,399	6,872	...	56,87,271	76,619	56,10,652 (c)	1,12,250	...	1,12,250	2,24,086 (d)	...	...	2,24,086	1,12,427	6,26,617	19,10,119 (d)	59,437	23,400	...	19,93,256	13,66,639	Amritsar-Pathánkot.
North-Western	(a)2,399·52	2,300·06	2·00	...	39,89,41,027	39,04,57,080	1,04,51,548	4,23,701	40,13,32,329	23,91,302	39,89,41,027	3,24,66,696	2,04,45,835	1,21,65,087	1,91,88,785	1,589	1,78,330	1,93,68,704	72,03,617	8,13,27,903	23,75,60,825	3,74,070	52,40,854	41,181	24,32,16,930	16,18,89,022	North-Western.
Mianwali-Mari	...	...	27·00	...	...	10,71,138	13,783	—4,046	10,80,875	1,334	10,79,541	...	...	...	42,104	496	4,941	47,541	47,541	...	55,065	1,161	7,436	...	64,262	64,262	Mianwali-Mari.
Sind-Pishin, Chaman Extension	...	...	29·25	...	...	1,52,55,170	5,27,326	91,439	1,58,73,935	29,473	1,58,44,462	...	...	...	6,15,835	...	13,199	6,29,034	6,29,034	...	15,21,432	...	79,046	...	16,00,528	16,00,528	Sind-Pishin, Chaman Extension.
Ditto Petroleum Operations	...	...	...	...	...	90,991	1,09,924	5,088	2,06,003	1	2,06,002	...	...	...	8,070	...	...	8,070	8,070	...	18,456	...	524	..	18,980	18,980	Ditto Petroleum Operations.
Mari-Attock	104·00	...	...	...	56,082	60,752	—28,592	88,242	...	...	88,242	...	...	...	832	...	526	1,408	1,408	...	882	...	526	...	1,408	1,408	Mari-Attock.
Mushkaf-Bolán	85·75	...	...	...	22,403	...	5,117	27,520	3	27,517	...	...	...	550	...	948	1,408	1,408	...	550	...	948	...	1,498	1,498	Mushkaf Bolán.
Máyavaram-Mutupet	53·81	9·24	...	...	1,85,377	2,76,544	21,793	4,83,714	1,565	4,82,149	...	...	...	10,873	40,317	...	51,190	51,190	...	12,103	52,735	...	...	64,838	64,838	Máyavaram-Mutupet.
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	54·00	...	...	...	2,73,806	1,60,671	2,429	4,36,966	11	4,36,955 (f)	...	...	...	9,117	4,479	...	13,596	13,596	...	17,410 (e)	5,023 (e)	...	...	22,433	22,433	Dharmavaram-Hindupur.
South Indian (including Villupuram-Guntakal and Nellore Branch).	900·76	875·67	260·43	...	6,66,55,054	7,27,62,368	33,11,059	11,66,483	7,72,39,910	28,104	7,72,11,806	70,36,756	46,78,032	24,43,195	35,89,736	4,505	...	35,94,241	11,51,046	25,13,640	2,63,91,853	2,73,565	1,53,138	...	2,68,18,556	2,43,04,916	South Indian (including Villupuram-Guntakal and Nellore Branch).
Bezváda Extension	21·47	21·47	...	...	14,11,077	14,13,241	...	...	14,13,241	2,164	14,11,077	87,967	58,967	28,700	56,206	...	...	56,206	27,506	61,343	2,14,158	13,414	...	...	2,27,572	1,66,229	Bezváda Extension.
East Coast	...	...	516·00	...	...	67,64,230	35,76,359	7,33,846	1,10,74,435	4,541	1,10,69,894	...	...	...	2,33,786	1,27,437	60,392	4,21,615	4,21,615	...	2,41,376	1,27,437	88,437	...	4,57,250	4,57,250	East Coast.
Dhond and Manmád	145·50	145·50	...	...	1,10,44,030	1,10,00,410	50,348	...	1,10,59,758	15,719	1,10,44,039	11,90,340	8,81,757	3,08,583	4,40,296	...	...	4,40,296	1,31,713	24,54,601	59,68,956	57,566	1,55,350	8,953	61,90,825	37,36,224	Dhond and Manmád.
Hyderabad-Umarkot	...	...	77·50	...	...	2,21,089	...	10,317	2,31,406	5	2,31,401	...	...	...	5,356	...	3,146	8,502	8,502	...	5,356	...	5,947	...	11,303	11,303	Hyderabad-Umarkot.
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Transferred to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on the 1st April 1887																				28,75,396	27,71,062	17,196	2,28,678	953	30,17,889	1,42,493	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh.
Katni-Umaria	Ditto to ditto on the 1st April 1888																				—5,957	4,81,110	94	27,865	...	5,09,069	5,15,026	Katni-Umaria.
Bellary-Kistna	Ditto to Southern Mahratta Railway on the 1st January 1889																				—23,386	32,21,859	77,465	1,37,069	...	34,37,298	34,60,679	Bellary-Kistna.
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	Ditto to East Indian Railway on the 1st January 1889																				1,43,666	2,71,217	4,129	9,863	67	2,85,276	1,41,610	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.
Sindia	Ditto to Indian Midland Railway on the 1st March 1889																				13,36,057	40,04,318	13,866	1,55,069	2,671	41,75,924	28,39,867	Sindia.
Bareilly-Pilibhit	Ditto to Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, Lucknow-Bareilly section, on the 1st January 1891																				1,55,393	4,29,572	21,324	9,074	...	4,59,970	3,04,577	Bareilly-Pilibhit.
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seraman	Ditto to ditto																				3,22,964	6,98,262	52,724	30,826	...	7,81,812	4,58,848	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seraman.
TOTAL	7,807·65	7,644·52	1,825·98	69·24	90,11,09,434	92,67,43,076	2,09,37,302	21,80,771	95,01,61,149	73,71,362	95,17,89,787	9,43,01,449	5,21,79,193	4,23,70,382	4,35,06,666	2,06,862	4,08,600	4,41,22,137	17,51,755	26,36,11,126	47,46,33,946	18,45,084	1,30,39,315	1,11,415	48,96,49,760	22,60,38,634	TOTAL.
LINES LEASED TO COMPANIES.																											LINES LEASED TO COMPANIES.
	CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, INCLUDING ADVANCES BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE. In England.	In India.	Total.																								
Southern Mahratta	7,84,06,282	1,01,928	7,85,08,210	1,068·70	1,068·70	...	...	9,38,29,086	9,10,78,454	17,88,536	1,26,928	9,38,93,918	64,832	9,38,29,086	47,60,567	33,30,488 (a)	14,51,426	29,17,731	...	...	29,17,731	14,66,305	(h)59,55,668 (g)	2,20,41,498 (g)	...	...	39,33,261	(p)29,03,730	Do. Mysore Section.
Do. Mysore Section	1,63,83,000	...	1,63,83,000	311·25	297·30	...	...	1,50,76,385	1,46,54,705	4,10,967	4,362	1,51,00,124	23,339	1,50,76,985	13,94,535	9,76,918 (a)	3,47,718	6,54,899	...	...	6,54,899	2,06,182	10,39,231 (g)	29,58,832 (g)	...	...	29,38,432	(i) 21,22,719	Bengal Central.‡
Bengal Central	(h)34,75,842	...	34,75,842	125·01	125·01	...	64·00	(g)99,44,845	97,98,488	1,45,048	1,309	99,44,845	...	99,44,845	8,11,666	5,57,359 (a)	2,47,005	4,72,482	...	...	4,72,482	2,25,477	8,35,719 (g)	29,58,482 (g)	...	...	2,72,065	82,769	Lucknow-Bareilly.
Lucknow-Bareilly	...	27,96,707	27,96,707	198·38	171·23	26·00	...	79,17,845	74,83,343	4,25,025	20,672	79,29,040	11,195	79,17,845	4,95,063	3,22,057	1,89,296	2,72,065	...	...	2,72,065	82,769	1,89,294	13,72,065 (g)	...	...	2,72,065	82,769	TOTAL STATE LINES LEASED TO COMPANIES.
TOTAL STATE LINES LEASED TO COMPANIES	3,187·27	3,125·31	55·12	64·00	39,27,31,090	29,29,16,169	1,09,62,020	12,03,077	30,50,81,266	22,62,892	30,28,18,374	1,70,11,543	1,08,28,814	62,71,404	1,11,35,004	...	...	1,11,35,004	48,63,810	1,55,64,919	5,85,07,835	...	...	...	5,85,07,835	4,29,42,916	**NATIVE STATES.**
NATIVE STATES.																											
Khámgaon	7·50	7·50	...	...	4,90,408	4,85,764	4,888	...	4,90,652	244	4,90,408	66,675	34,055	32,620	19,621	...	...	19,621	—12,999	3,09,732	4,31,670	2,471	4,621	...	4,38,762	1,29,030	Khámgaon.
Amrácti	5·50	5·50	...	...	4,49,395	4,40,705	8,690	...	4,49,395	...	4,49,395	1,12,900	59,517	53,392	17,935	...	...	17,935	—35,457	6,09,408	3,75,663	2,337	4,681	...	3,82,681	—2,26,727	Amrácti.
Bhopal-Itársi § (Native State Section)	44·11	44·11	...	...	50,00,000	49,26,821	41,999	34,775	50,03,595	3,595	50,00,000	4,66,431	2,87,277	1,79,154	2,00,000	...	...	2,00,000	20,846	1,02,955	17,75,645	...	...	...	17,75,645	16,72,690	Bhopal-Itársi § (Native State Section).
His Highness the Gaekwar's Dabhoi	71·66	71·66	...	...	17,94,157	17,76,393	17,764	...	17,94,157	...	17,94,157	2,01,165	1,33,039	68,126	70,794	...	...	70,794	2,668	7,10,196	7,82,990	...	...	...	7,82,990	72,794	His Highness the Gaekwar's Dabhoi.
Ditto ditto Mehsána	92·63	75·69	...	...	29,04,050	29,04,050	...	...	29,04,050	...	29,04,050	1,94,247	88,446	1,05,801	1,03,851	...	...	1,03,851	—1,950	1,71,692	2,72,013	...	...	...	2,72,013	1,00,321	Ditto ditto Mehsána.
Ditto ditto Petlád	13·35	13·35	...	...	7,01,118	6,92,508	8,610	...	7,01,118	...	7,01,118	59,113	22,767	36,346	27,517	...	...	27,517	—8,329	57,216	54,211	...	...	...	54,211	—3,005	Ditto ditto Petlád.
Jodhpore	247·50	179·92	72·00	...	41,62,091	41,62,091	...	...	41,62,091	...	(e)41,62,091	6,12,839	2,78,475	3,34,364	1,28,709	...	...	1,28,709	—2,05,655	13,97,369	6,77,797	...	...	...	6,77,797	—7,19,572	Jodhpore.
Jammu and Kashmir (Kashmir Section)	15·92	15·92	...	...	9,31,363	9,31,363	...	...	9,31,363	...	(e)9,31,363	57,312	41,408	15,904	35,296	...	...	35,296	19,392	29,674	95,362	...	...	...	95,362	65,688	Jammu and Kashmir (Kashmir Section).
Rájpura-Bhátinda	107·94	107·94	...	...	65,81,583	65,15,688	70,923	...	65,86,611	5,058	65,81,553	7,19,859	3,95,922	3,23,937	2,62,066	...	...	2,62,066	—61,851	6,80,596	9,59,829	...	...	...	9,59,829	2,79,233	Rájpura-Bhátinda.
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	606·11	521·59	72·00	...	2,30,14,135	2,28,35,383	1,52,874	34,775	2,30,23,032	8,897	2,30,14,135	24,84,550	13,40,906	11,43,644	8,65,739	...	...	8,65,739	—2,77,905	40,68,898	54,25,180	4,808	9,302	...	54,39,290	13,70,452	TOTAL NATIVE STATES.

* In addition to this amount Rs. 16,05,769 was incurred on account of land for the railway, while in the hands of the Company and charged to General Revenues.

† Converted at the contract rates of exchange.

‡ Although for convenience classed among State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway Company, Limited. The net earnings are divided between the British Government and Bhopal State in proportion to the capital contributed by each.

Southern Mahratta ...	7,84,08,282	1,01,928	7,85,08,210	1,048·70	1,048·70	...	...	9,38,29,086	9,10,78,454	17,88,556	1,26,928	9,38,93,918	64,832	9,38,29,086	47,60,567	33,89,493 (n)	14,51,426	29,17,781	...	...	29,17,731	14,66,305	(k)59,55,583 (f)	2,20,41,496 (g)	...	...	...	39,33,261	(p)29,03,730	Do. Mysore Section.
Do. Mysore Section	1,63,83,000	...	1,63,83,000	311·25	297·30	...	...	1,50,76,285	1,46,54,795	4,40,967	4,362	1,51,00,124	23,839	1,50,76,285	13,24,525	9,76,812 (r)	3,47,713	6,54,850	...	...	6,54,820	2,07,137	9,35,713 (r)	10,29,531	39,33,261	...	...	29,58,432	(i) 21,22,719	Bengal Central.‡
Bengal Central ‡ ...	(h)34,75,842	...	34,75,842	125·01	125·01	...	64·00	(q)99,44,845	97,98,488	1,45,048	1,309	99,44,845	...	99,44,845	8,11,666	5,57,360	2,47,005	4,72,482	...	...	4,72,482	2,25,477	29,58,432	...	...	...	2,72,065	82,769	Lucknow-Bareilly.
Lucknow-Bareilly ...	...	27,96,707	27,96,707	198·38	171·23	26·00	...	79,17,845	74,83,343	4,25,025	20,672	79,20,040	11,195	79,17,845	4,05,068	3,22,057	1,80,296	2,72,065	...	...	2,72,065	82,769	1,89,296	[2,72,065	...	...	...	2,72,065	82,769	
TOTAL STATE LINES LEASED TO COMPANIES ...				3,187·27	3,125·31	55·12	64·00	30,27,31,090	29,20,16,169	1,09,62,020	12,03,077	30,50,81,266	22,62,892	30,28,18,374	1,70,11,543	1,08,28,814	62,71,404	1,11,35,004	...	...	1,11,35,004	48,63,510	1,55,64,919	5,85,07,835	...	...	...	5,85,07,835	4,29,42,916	TOTAL STATE LINES LEASED TO COMPANIES.
NATIVE STATES.																												NATIVE STATES.
Khámgaon				7·50	7·50	...	...	4,90,408	4,85,764	4,888	...	4,90,652	244	4,90,408	66,075	34,055	32,020	19,621	...	...	19,621	—12,999	3,09,732	4,31,670	2,471	4,621	...	4,38,762	1,29,030	Khámgaon.
Amráoti				5·50	5·50	...	...	4,49,395	4,40,705	8,690	...	4,49,395	...	4,49,395	1,12,999	59,517	53,392	17,935	...	...	17,935	—35,457	6,09,408	3,75,663	2,337	4,631	...	3,82,631	—2,26,727	Amráoti.
Bhopal-Itársi § (Native State Section)				44·11	44·11	...	...	50,00,000	49,26,821	41,999	34,775	50,03,595	3,595	50,00,000	4,66,431	2,87,277	1,73,154	2,00,000	...	...	2,00,000	26,846	1,02,955	17,75,645	...	...	...	17,75,645	16,72,690	Bhopal-Itársi § (Native State Section).
His Highness the Gaekwar's Dabhoi				71·66	71·66	...	...	17,94,157	17,76,393	17,764	...	17,94,157	...	17,94,157	2,01,165	1,33,039	68,126	70,794	...	...	70,794	2,068	7,10,196	7,82,990	...	...	...	7,82,990	72,794	His Highness the Gaekwar's Dabhoi.
Ditto ditto Mehsána				92·63	75·69	...	...	29,04,050	29,04,050	...	...	29,04,050	...	29,04,050	1,94,247	88,446	1,05,801	1,03,851	...	...	1,03,851	—1,950	1,71,692	2,72,013	...	...	...	2,72,013	1,00,321	Ditto ditto Mehsána.
Ditto ditto Petlád				13·35	13·35	...	...	7,01,118	6,92,508	8,610	...	7,01,118	...	7,01,118	59,113	22,767	36,346	27,517	...	...	27,517	—8,829	57,216	54,211	...	...	...	54,211	—3,005	Ditto ditto Petlád.
Jodhpore				247·50	179·92	72·00	...	41,62,091	41,62,091	...	...	(r)41,62,091	...	(r)41,62,091	6,12,839	2,78,475	3,34,364	1,28,709	...	...	1,28,709	—2,05,655	13,97,369	6,77,797	...	...	...	6,77,797	—7,19,572	Jodhpore.
Jammu and Kashmir (Kashmir Section)				15·92	15·92	...	...	9,31,363	9,31,363	...	...	9,31,363	...	(s)9,31,363	57,312	41,408	15,904	35,226	...	...	35,226	19,322	29,674	95,362	...	...	...	95,362	65,688	Jammu and Kashmir (Kashmir Section).
Rájpura-Bhátinda				107·94	107·94	...	...	65,81,553	65,15,688	70,923	...	65,86,611	5,058	65,81,553	7,19,859	3,95,922	3,23,937	2,62,086	...	...	2,62,086	—61,851	6,80,596	9,59,829	...	...	...	9,59,829	2,79,233	Rájpura-Bhátinda.
TOTAL NATIVE STATES ...				606·11	521·59	72·00	...	2,30,14,135	2,28,35,383	1,52,874	34,775	2,30,23,032	8,897	2,30,14,135	24,84,550	13,40,906	11,43,644	8,65,739	...	...	8,65,739	—2,77,905	40,68,838	54,25,180	4,808	9,302	...	54,39,290	13,70,452	TOTAL NATIVE STATES.

* In addition to this amount Rs. 16,05,769 was incurred on account of land for the railway, while in the hands of the Company and charged to General Revenues.

† Converted at the contract rates of exchange.

‡ Although for convenience classed among State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway Company, Limited.

§ This line is the joint property of the British Government and the Bhopal State. The net earnings are divided between the British Government and Bhopal State in proportion to the capital contributed by each. The British Government has contributed Rs. 15,13,568 towards construction; the balance being found by the Bhopal State.

‖ Exclusive of Rs. 41,029 charged to capital.

** Bareli-Rampur-Moradabad railway only.

(a) Working expenses include share of surplus profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway Company, during 1891 Rs. 8,78,835, to end of 1891, Rs. 42,96,942.
(b) Includes Rs. 11,88,73,361 being Capital outlay incurred by the late Sind, Punjab and Delhi railway Company on final heads of account up to 31st December 1885.
(c) Excludes outlay on Bolan temporary line charged to the Military Department, amounting to Rs. 34,54,457.
(d) Includes annuity charges.
(e) Includes Rs. 48,53,830 expended by Government on the Katni-Umaria railway up to the 31st March 1888.
(f) Excludes the net receipts accruing to the Mysore State to 30th June 1886, amounting to Rs. 7,33,828.
(g) Excludes charges affecting the Mysore State to 30th June 1886, amounting to Rs. 12,61,970.
(h) Excludes £750,000 amount paid up and withdrawn by the Company under the old contract, prior to 1st July 1885. The expenditure is, however, included in column V.
(i) Loss to the State under the terms of the new contract. The amount does not include interest advanced to the Company under the old contract.
(k) Working expenses include surplus profits and contribution to Provident Fund paid to the Company, during 1891 Rs. 2,58,845, to end of 1891, Rs. 3,90,026.
(l) Includes Rs. 1,65,75,084 expended by Government on the Bellary-Kistna railway up to 31st December 1891.
(m) Includes Rs. 20,405 on account of interest on overdrawn Capital.
(n) Working expenses include surplus profits and contribution to Provident Fund paid to the Southern Mahratta railway Company, during 1891 Rs. 96,004, to end of 1891, Rs. 2,81,899.
(o) Working expenses include share of transfer of this line to Southern Mahratta railway is recoverable from the Mysore Durbar.
(p) The net charge for interest on Capital outlay since date of transfer of this line to Southern Mahratta railway is recoverable from the Mysore Durbar.
(q) The expenditure in this column does not take to account a sum of Rs. 7,27,797 borne by Government on account of land charges prior to 1st July 1885, on which the capitalized value and revenue lost to the State amounted to Rs. 4,511.
(r) Working expenses include the share of net earnings paid to the Company during 1891, Rs. 73,429.
(s) Includes Rs. 2,00,06,968 net loss on old South Indian Guaranteed Company up to 31st December 1890.
(t) Excludes Rs. 15,64,171 debited to Land and Control in respect of Company up to 31st December 1890.
(u) Excludes Rs. 5,45,654 debited to Land and Control in respect of Company up to 31st December 1890.
(v) Excludes Rs. 25,019, spent on line under construction.
(w) Excludes outlay on Tawi bridge.
(x) The open line is worked by the Burma State railway—Mandalay section.
(y) Includes Rs. 2,04,188, value of Mu Valley railway stores, for rolling stock for that line.
(z) Includes 97·28 miles of the old Quetta loop which is being reconstructed on a new alignment, 12·60 miles of home line constructed, but not worked, and the Jammu and Kashmir railway (British section).

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1892.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Burma—			
Tenasserim—			
Mergui	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	10 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	25 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0
Pegu (deltaic)—			
Pegu	15 0 0	14 0 0	20-0 to 25-0
Rangoon	14-0 to 16-0	10-0 to 12-0	30-0 to 45-0
Thôngwa	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Bassein	15 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0
Pegu (inland)—			
Shwegyin	20-0 to 30-0	15 0 0	25-0 to 30-0
Tharrawaddy	20-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	16 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	14 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Upper Burma—			
Mandalay	10 0 0	16 0 0	18 0 0
Bhamo	15 0 0	20 0 0	30-0 to 45-0
Pakôkku	16 0 0	15 0 0	32 0 0
Meiktila	10 0 0	15 0 0	21 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1892—*continued.*

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
Burma—*contd.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Arakan—			
Sandoway	15 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpyu	10 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0
Akyab	30-0 to 35-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—			
Surma—			
Sylhet	7 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	13-0 to 30-0
Cachar	6 8 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0
Garo Hills	5-10 to 7-8	7-8 to 12-0	20-0 to 40-0
Brahmaputra—			
Goálpára	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 60-0
Kámrúp	7-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 30-0
Darrang	5-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 30-0
Nowgong	7-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0
Sibságar	7-0 to 12-0	9-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 40-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 50-0
Bengal—			
Eastern hill tracts—			
Chitagong Hill Tracts	12 0 0	*	20-0 to 25-0
Hill Tipperah	†	†	†
Nágá Hills	15-0 to 18-12	10-0 to 15-0	20-0 to 30-0
Eastern—			
Backergunge	6 0 0	7 0 0	13-8 to 15-0
Noakhali	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 15-0
Chittagong	11 0 0	8 0 0	13 0 0
Tippera	7-0 to 9-0	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 15-0
Dacca	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 20-0
Mymensingh	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 8-0	12-0 to 30-0
Deltaic—			
Khulna	7 8 0	8 0 0	18-0 to 20-0
24-Parganas	9-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 20-0
Midnapore	7 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 12-0
Howrah	7 8 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 20-0
Calcutta	...	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hooghly	9 13 6	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 30-0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	7 8 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Jessore	7 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 20-0
Faridpur	9 6 0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 20-0
Central—			
Bankura	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0
Burdwan	8 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Birbhum	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-0
Murshidabad	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0
Sonthal Parganas	3-12 to 4-4	5 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Pabna	5-0 to 6-8	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 20-0
Bogra	7 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 20-0
Rajshahi	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 16-0
Malda	7 8 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 12-0
Northern—			
Rangpur	7 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Dinajpur	7 8 0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
Jalpaiguri	7 8 0	0 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Darjeeling	7-8 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 20-0
Orissa—			
Puri	...	...	...
Cuttack	5 10 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Balasore	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0
Chota-Nagpur—			
Singhbhum	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Manbhum	5 2 6	6 0 0	10-5 to 18-12
Lohardaga	3 12 0	4-0 to 6-0	3-12 to 9-6
Palámau	3 12 0	3-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 11-4
Hazáribágh	4 4 0	5 0 0	7 8 0

* Information not available. † Not stated.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1892—*continued.*

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
Bengal—*contd.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Bihar, south—			
Monghyr	3-12 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	4-11 to 15-0
Gya	2-8 to 3-8	3-0 to 5-0	5-8 to 8-0
Patna	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 11-4
Shahabad	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-4	3-0 to 10-8
Bihar, north—			
Purnea	4-11 to 5-10	4 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Bhágalpur	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 16-0
Darbhanga	3-12 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 9-0
Muzaffarpur	3-12 to 5-10	3-0 to 4-0	5-10 to 9-6
Saran	3-12 to 7-8	4-0 to 7-0	5-10 to 10-0
Champaran	3-12 to 4-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 8-0
N.-W. Provinces—			
Eastern—			
Mirzapur	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Benares	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 11 0
Ghazipur	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	12 8 0
Central—			
Bánda	2-4 to 4-0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Fatehpur	2-8 to 3-12	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8
Hamírpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Jalaun	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 6-0	8 0 0
Cawnpore	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	9-4 to 10-0
Etáwah	4 4 0	5 0 0	9 8 0
Farukhabad	5 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Mainpuri	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 20-0
Etah	3-12 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 12-0
Western—			
Jhánsi	3-8 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 12-0
Agra	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 11-0
Muttra	4 11 0	5 0 0	9 4 0
Aligarh	3-12 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 12-0
Bulandshahr	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
Sub-montane—			
Ballia	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Azamgarh	3 12 0	5 10 0	7 8 0
Gorakhpur	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 9-12
Basti	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 12-0
Sháhjahánpur	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0
Budaun	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Pilibhit	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
Bareilly	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Moradabad	3 8 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0
Naini Tal	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Almora	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 12-0
Bijnor	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Muzaffarnagar	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 12-0
Meerut	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	12-0 to 15-0
Saháranpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Dehra Dun	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Garhwál	5 10 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Oudh—			
Southern—			
Partabgarh	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0
Sultanpur	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Rae-Bareli	3-8 to 4-0	4-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0
Unao	3 12 0	5 0 0	9-4 to 11-4
Lucknow	4 0 0	4 0 0	11-4 to 15-0
Hardoi	3 12 0	5 0 0	9 6 0
Northern—			
Fyzabad	2 13 0	3-8 to 4-0	7-8 to 9-6
Barabanki	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Gonda	3 0 0	3 8 0	8 0 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
Sitapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Kheri	3 12 0	4 8 0	8-0 to 8-8

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1892—*continued.*

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Rajputana—			
Eastern—			
Partábgarh	7 8 0	5 10 0	15-0 to 16-14
Bánswara	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 to 18-12
Meywar (Oodeypore)	4-0 to 6-0	5-8 to 7-0	25-0 to 35-0
Sirohee	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	15 0 0
Erinpura	12 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	3 0 to 5-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
Abu	7 8 0	6-0 to 7-0	18 12 0
Kishengarh	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-8 to 15-12
Boondee	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 8-0
Jhallawar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 30-0
Tonk	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Jeypore	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 10-5
Kerowlee	2 8 0	...	6-0 to 8-0
Dholpur	1-14 to 4-11	...	5-10 to 20-0
Bhurtpore	1-8 to 3-0	...	4-8 to 17-0
Ulwur	4-0 to 4-8	3-8 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0
Deoli Cantonment	3-12 to 7-8	...	5-10 to 9-6
Nusseerabad Cantonment	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	4 9 0	9-0 to 15-0
Bálmer	3 4 6	...	9 6 0
Anádra	...	6 0 0	...
Shahpoora	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Western—			
Jodhpore	5 10 0	4 11 0	10 5 0
Jeysulmere	...	...	15 0 0
Bickaneer	3 8 3	2 14 3	6-9 to 9-8-6
Central India—			
Indore	5 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Neemuch Cantonment	5 10 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0
Goona	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 15-0
Gwalior	5 10 0	6 0 0	11-4 to 15-0
Punjab—			
Southern—			
Hissar	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozepore	5 8 0	5 8 0	22 8 0
Montgomery	8 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
Central—			
Gurgáon	5 10 0	5 0 0	11 4 0
Delhi	5 10 0	5 10 0	12 3 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 4
Karnál	7 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Lahore	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Sub-montane—			
Umballa	7 8 0	5 0 0	12 0 0
Ludhiána	6 8 0	5 0 0	13 8 0
Jullundur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	7 0 0	5 8 0	14 8 0
Hills—			
Simla	6 9 0	6 9 0	11 14 0
Kángra	7 8 0	5 10 0	15 0 0
North-western—			
Siálkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Gujránwáli	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrát	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 5 0
Jhelum	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Ráwalpindi	6 0 0	6 9 0	22 8 0
Hazára	7 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Pesháwar	5 8 0	6 8 0	20 0 0
Kohát	7 0 0	6 0 0	22 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1892—*continued.*

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Punjab—*contd.*			
Western—			
Sháhpur	5 12 0	6 0 0	13 0 0
Jhang	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Mooltan	8 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0
Bannu	6 4 0	6 0 0	17 0 0
D. I. Khan	5 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh	5 8 0	7 0 0	20 10 8
D. G. Khan	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—			
Karáchi	12-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0	25-0 to 40-0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	7-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	19-0 to 39-0
Sukkur	8 0 0	9 0 0	30 0 0
Shikárpur	11 4 0	8 0 0	22-8 to 30-0
Upper Sind Frontier	9 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	13 0 0	35-0 to 40-0
Bombay—			
Konkan—			
Karwar	8 7 0	10 0 0	18-2 to 22-0
Ratnágiri	5 15 0	8 12 0	10-5 to 15-0
Colába (Alibág)	5 10 0	10 0 0	22 8 0
Bombay	11 0 0	9 8 0	27-8 to 42-0
Tanna (Salsette)	11 0 0	9 0 0	22 8 0
Deccan—			
Dharwar (Hubli)	8 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Belgaum	7 0 0	9 0 0	18 0 0
Sátara	7 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Sholapur	7 0 0	9 0 0	20-0 to 25-0
Bijápur	4 11 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Poona (City)	7 8 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Khandesh—			
Ahmadnagar	7 8 0	10 0 0	22 0 0
Násik	9 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	6 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Gujarat—			
Surat	5-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 25-0
Broach	4 11 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Kaira	7 8 0	8 0 0	9-6 to 15-0
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	6 0 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	5 8 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 19-0
Deesa Cantonment	5 10 0	8 0 0	18 12 0
Kattywar—			
Rájkot	10 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Central Provinces—			
Western—			
Nimar	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cantonment	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	6 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
Betúl	4 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Chhindwára	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Nágpur	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Central—			
Narsinghpur	4 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 16-0
Saugor	5 0 0	6 0 0	9-0 to 10-0
Damoh	5 0 0	6 0 0	13-0 to 14-0
Jubbulpore	3-0 to 4-0	4-5 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	4 8 0	5 0 0	14 0 0
Mandla	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Seoni	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Bálaghát	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Bhandára	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Chanda	4 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Eastern—			
Biláspur	4 0 0	7 0 0	16 0 0
Raipur	5 10 0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 22-8
Sambalpur	4 8 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1892 — *concluded.*

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Berar—			
Buldána	5 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Básim	8 0 0	7 0 0	19 0 0
Akola	8 0 0	7 0 0	28 0 0
Ellichpur	7 0 0	8 8 0	21 10 0
Amraoti	6 0 0	6 0 0	17 13 0
Wún	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Nizam's Territories—			
Secunderabad	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-0 to 30-0
Bolárum	...	5-2-1 to 6-13-6	9-11-0 to 19-3-6
Chadarghat	7-0 to 8-0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Madras—			
Malabar Coast—			
Malabar	5-8-5 to 7-5-8	6-4-7 to 6-11-2	13 7-1 to 15-10-8
S. Canara	6-2-11 to 6-14-0	6-10-3 to 6-12-0	14-10-8 to 18-2-0
South, central—			
Coimbatore	4-13-4 to 5-0-2	4-10-0 to 5-10-8	15-15-5 to 16-4-0
Nilgiris	6-12-0 to 7-8-0	8-8-0 to 8-12-0	23 12 0
Salem	2-11-8 to 3-0-4	4-2-0 to 5-2-8	11-1-4 to 11-13-4
Central—			
Bellary	4-3-8 to 5-5-0	5-8-0 to 7-0-0	14-7-10 to 17 8-0
Anantapur	4-11-8 to 6-0-0	5-8-0 to 8-0-0	15-0-5 to 20-0-0
Cuddapah	5-6-6 to 7-8-0	5-3-1 to 7-8-0	14-12-0 to 15-0-0
Kurnool	5-0-0 to 5-1-1	4-15-8 to 6-0-0	13-10-2 to 18-12-0
East Coast, north—			
Ganjam	4-1-0 to 4-2-6	4-11-2 to 5-4-0	0-12-8 to 0-15-3
Vizagapatam	3-8-10 to 5-5-3	4-2-3 to 5-12-0	11-11-6 to 12-0-3
Godávari	4-6-3 to 5-13-4	5-13-4 to 6-8-0	13-11-0 to 15-5-0
East Coast, central—			
Kistna	5-7-4 to 6-10-8	5-0-11 to 7-5-4	14-5-2 to 18-4-0
Nellore	4-12-11 to 5-8-0	5-0-0 to 6-12-0	15-0-9 to 17-8-0
East Coast, south—			
Madras	6 0 0	5 12 0	14 10 8
Chingleput	4-0-6 to 4-15-0	5-2-5 to 5-4-0	12-15-2 to 14-12-8
N. Arcot	4-13-9 to 5-12-10	5-4-3 to 6-6-5	13-8-0 to 16-11-2
S. Arcot	5-1-4 to 5-1-6	5-3-11 to 6-3-4	12-5-0 to 12-11-4
Tanjore	5-0 7 to 6-6-3	5-1-7 to 6-3-2	13-7 9 to 15-11-0
Trichinopoly	3-15-0 to 6-4-2	4-11-1 to 7-0-0	11-7-11 to 13-12-0
Southern—			
Tinnevelly	4-0-7 to 5-4 0	5-10-8 to 6-10-8	11-2-10 to 13-5-1
Madura	4-14-0 to 5-14-1	5-2-11 to 5-8-0	12-0-0 to 13-4-6
Mysore—			
Mysore	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	5-0-0 to 10 0 0	7 0 0	18-12-0 to 22-8-0
Kolar	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Tûmkûr	7 8 0	6 0 0	15-0-0 to 25-0-0
Hassan	5 10 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
Kadur	5 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Shimoga	2-8-0 to 5-0-0	3-0-0 to 8-0-0	10-0-0 to 25-0-0
Chitaldroog	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Coorg—			
Coorg	7-8-0 to 9-6-0	8 0 0	22 6 0
Aden	...	10 0 0	30 0-0 to 37-8-0

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Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 27th, 1892.

Over Guzerat, Sind, the west of Rajputana, and the south and west of the Punjab the monsoon current, though fairly strong, has been generally rainless; but in all other parts of India ordinary monsoon conditions have prevailed, and the weather has been steadily rainy. From the 21st to the 25th the force was generally light, more especially on the West Coast, and, though patches of heavy rain fell, the general rainfall of the country was light or moderate. After the 25th, however, the gradients increased, the wind rose steadily along the west coast of India, and the rainfall became heavier. This was particularly the case on the Konkan Coast and in the North-West Provinces, where falls of between 4 and 7 inches were recorded on the last two days of the week. Owing to the lightness of the rainfall during the earlier part of the week, there occurred a rise of temperature over a large part of India, and the mean temperature was about normal over nearly the whole country.

On the 21st pressure was highest over the extreme south of the Indian region, lowest over the Indus Valley, and relatively low over the west of Bengal and the east of the Central Provinces. The barometer was rising, except across the head of the Peninsula. The slight depression which had developed off the Circars Coast had passed inland, and the centre lay near Sambalpur. The winds exhibited the ordinary monsoon circulation, but the force was lower than usual on both sides of India. There was practically no rain over Guzerat, Sind, Rajputana, or the Punjab to the west of Ludhiana, but in all other parts of India the rainfall was general. The heaviest falls were 3 inches and above at Bhamo, Cochin, and Gopalpore; 2 inches and above at Benares and Ludhiana. At all other stations the amounts were moderate or small. On the morning of the 22nd the depression which lay over Western Bengal had disappeared, and a fresh shallow depression had appeared off the Circars Coast; but this was the only change of importance. Gradients were somewhat slighter, but the winds had increased in force both on the West Coast and at the head of the Bay. The directions on the east coast of the Peninsula were slightly affected by the depression above noticed, but elsewhere the general circulation remained normal. The rainfall was the same as on the previous day, being very general, except in parts of North-West India. At Sibsagar 4 inches were received, and at Tounghoo, Akyab, and Neemuch 2 inches and over; but these were the largest amounts. The chart of the 23rd showed that practically no change had occurred in the distribution of pressure. The shallow depression off the Madras Coast still kept about the same position and the same intensity. The wind had shifted to south on the Konkan Coast and remained feebly cyclonic on the Madras Coast, but was otherwise little changed. There had been a slight extension of rainfall into the North Punjab, and the rainfall was generally somewhat heavier along the line of the hills; but, with these exceptions, the general conditions were unaltered. The heaviest amounts were 3 inches and above at Jalpaiguri and Umballa, and 2 inches and above at Kindat, Darjeeling, and Calicut. On the 24th the depression from the East Coast commenced a westerly movement into the Peninsula, and the highest pressures were reported from Burma; but there was no other change of importance. The winds over the greater part of the Peninsula were affected by the advance of the depression, the directions on the West Coast becoming variable, and those over the centre and east of the Peninsula feebly cyclonic. Elsewhere the general circulation remained unchanged. The only important change in the rainfall conditions was the increased rainfall over the south of the Peninsula—a change also due to the westerly advance of the depression. The heaviest amounts recorded were 2 inches and above at Kindat, Silchar, Sialkot, and Trichinopoly. On the

25th the barometer was falling over North-East India and rising elsewhere, and the depression from the Bay, the centre of which lay apparently near Hyderabad (Deccan), had nearly filled up. Pressure remained highest in Tenasserim. The winds were variable and feebly cyclonic over the Peninsula, and generally southerly to south-westerly elsewhere. There was no rain in the north of the Bombay Presidency or in the Indus Valley, but in other parts of India the fall was very general. It was again heaviest along and over the hills, the following being the heaviest amounts:—Five inches and above at Chakrata and Mussoorie, 4 inches and above at Mount Abu, 3 inches at Rawal Pindi, and 2 inches at Dinajpur. On the 26th the barometer was falling in the north and rising in the south, so that gradients were increasing. The wind was still variable and feebly cyclonic over the Peninsula, and generally southerly (south-west to south-east) elsewhere. The general distribution of rainfall was the same as on the preceding day, but the area of heaviest fall had been transferred to the West Coast. The following were the principal amounts:—Seven inches at Mormugao, 5 inches at Dhubri, and 2 inches and over at Darjeeling, Dinajpur, Bahraich, Meerut, Karwar, and Madras. The chart of the 27th showed a further barometric fall in North-West India and a further rise in the south, so that gradients had become very steep. The wind had risen and shifted to its normal monsoon direction along the West Coast, but was still light at the head of the Bay. There was practically no rain over the greater part of North-West India, and only light scattered showers over Lower Bengal; but elsewhere the fall continued general, and over the North-West Provinces and along the West Coast heavy. Seven inches was received at Bahraich, 5 inches at Bareilly, 4 inches and above at Goa, Karwar, and Mangalore, and 3 inches and above at Patna, Dehra Dun, Mormugao, Ratnagiri, and Bombay.

Temperature.—The mean diurnal variation for the whole of India for the week under review was + 0·2°, so that on the average for the whole country there was a rise of ½° as compared with last week.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·3	−0·2	−0·2	+0·8	+0·4	+0·9	+1·5	+0·4
Bengal and Assam	+1·1	+0·8	−0·7	−1·4	−0·6	−0·7	−2·1	−0·5
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	−0·4	+1·3	+2·3	−1·2	−1·7	−1·0	−2·6	−0·5
Punjab	+1·4	+1·5	+0·8	+0·8	−0·8	−0·9	+0·7	+0·5
Bombay	+0·5	−0·7	−0·4	+0·8	+0·7	+0·7	−1·0	+0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·8	−1·0	+1·2	+2·0	+1·4	+2·5	+1·6	+1·2
Central India and Guzerat	+1·8	+1·1	+1·3	+0·6	−0·2	+1·6	+1·9	+1·2
Sind and Rajputana	+1·9	+0·4	+1·9	+1·8	+1·2	+0·9	+1·4	+1·4
Madras	−0·2	−2·1	−2·3	−2·1	−2·2	−1·1	−0·9	−1·6
Mean for whole India	+0·7	+0·1	+0·4	+0·2	−0·2	+0·3	+0·1	+0·2

The above figures show that the general temperature of India has been nearly normal throughout.

Rain.—The daily distribution of rain has been described in the earlier portions of the summary, and the totals for the week are given in the concluding table. In every division of India some rain has been received, though in Sind and the west of the Punjab the average fall for the week was of no practical importance, amounting in the former division to only 0·01 inch, and in the latter to only 0·03 inch. The distribution of the actual average rainfall according to the average in the different divisions was as follows:—The heaviest amounts were 9·33 inches in Assam (Surma), 8·83 inches in North Bengal, 7·14 inches in the Konkan, and over 6 inches in Behar (North), in the Punjab Hill districts, and in Malabar; while the smallest average amounts are 0·36 inch in Kathiawar, 0·03 inch in the Punjab (West), and 0·01 inch in Sind. The distribution of rainfall according to the normal differs considerably from that given by the actual averages. Thus the heaviest normal amounts are 7·96 inches in Tenasserim, 6·68 inches in Arakan, 6·15 inches in Assam (Surma), 4·58 inches in the Konkan, 4·22 inches in Coorg, and 4·19 inches in North Bengal, as in the actuals the lowest amounts are found over the extreme north-west of India. The principal differences between the actual and normal distributions are then the large deficiency over Burma, the large excess over Assam and North Bengal; and the minor differences are the general excess over the Gangetic plain and Madras, and the deficiency over the central parts of the country.

The third column of the table shows that of the fifty divisions where a comparison is possible, no fewer than thirty had more rain than usual during the week, and only eighteen had less. The region of deficient fall embraced the following divisions, *viz.*, all the Burma divisions, East, Deltaic, and Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab (South and West), the Central Provinces (Central and East), Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, the East Coast (North (*a*)), and Madras (South). In all the other divisions there was an excess. The greatest actual deficiency was 5·78 inches in Tenasserim and the greatest actual excess was 4·64 inches in North Bengal. Relatively to the normal, however, the excess in Madras was as great as, or greater than, in any other part of India.

The three final columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, that is, the actual and normal rainfall of the period May 29th to August 27th, and the excess or defect of the former compared with the latter. Accepting that a variation of less than 20 per cent. in either direction implies a normal rainfall, the last column shows that Burma, East Bengal, Assam (Brahmaputra), Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Behar (South), the Punjab Hill districts, Malabar, Madras (South Central), Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Central Provinces (West and Central), Guzerat, Kathiawar, Central India (East), and Rajputana (West) have all received their normal amount. In the divisions of East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, and the East Coast (North (*a*)) there has been a deficiency, while in all the remaining divisions there has been an excess. This excess has been most marked in the Indus Valley and in parts of Madras and of the Gangetic plain.

The following are the largest amounts recorded in the different divisions during the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Shwegyin	Sudder	6·11 inches.
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	24·12 „
Bengal	Backerganj	Patuakhali	7·11 „
	Jalpaiguri	Falakata	15·30 „
Behar	Patna	Dinapur	9·16 „
	Champaran	Bagaha	13·08 „
North-West Provinces	Bahraich	Sudder	14·43 „
	Garhwal	Kotdwara	16·51 „
Punjab	Umballa	Naraingarh	12·31 „
	Kangra	Palampur	15·50 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Hosdrug	16·53 „
Konkan	Thana	Bassein	17·44 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	18·96 „
Central Provinces	Hoshangabad	Harda	6·55 „
Madras	Nellore	Ongole	12·30 „
	Chingleput	Sudder	8·26 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending August 27th.			Rainfall data from May 29th to August 27th, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to August 27th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	2·18	7·96	— 5·78	107·50	122·41	— 12
	Lower Burma	3·08	4·43	— 1·35	56·84	61·72	— 8
	Central Burma	3·23	3·72	— 0·49	41·72	46·02	— 9
	Upper Burma	1·91	?	?	14·28	?	?
	Arakan	3·59	6·68	— 3·09	118·10	134·50	— 12
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·86	3·69	— 0·83	39·63	55·25	— 28
	Assam (Surma)	9·33	6·15	+ 3·18	107·31	99·17	+ 8
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	5·35	3·23	+ 2·12	46·95	44·28	+ 6
	Deltaic Bengal	1·58	2·90	— 1·38	26·54	34·60	— 23
	Central Bengal	2·09	2·75	— 0·66	30·55	33·63	— 9
	North Bengal	8·83	4·19	+ 4·64	85·45	68·34	+ 25
	Orissa	1·85	2·57	— 0·72	26·77	31·68	— 16
	Chota Nagpur	1·46	3·13	— 1·67	31·14	33·67	— 8
	Behar (South)	3·73	2·61	+ 1·12	27·96	27·76	+ 1
	Do. (North)	6·28	2·18	+ 4·10	40·18	30·78	+ 31
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	4·04	2·68	+ 1·36	32·37	25·30	+ 28
	Oudh (South)	3·20	2·45	+ 0·75	31·33	23·60	+ 33
	Do. (North)	4·81	2·36	+ 2·45	32·56	25·60	+ 27
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	3·22	2·53	+ 0·69	28·38	22·89	+ 24
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2·44	1·78	+ 0·66	24·00	18·85	+ 27
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	5·67	2·35	+ 3·32	33·14	28·69	+ 16
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·65	0·77	— 0·12	14·92	8·71	+ 71
	Do. (Central)	1·52	1·12	+ 0·40	18·43	13·94	+ 32
	Do. (Submontane)	2·88	1·51	+ 1·31	23·46	18·28	+ 28
	Do. (Hill Districts)	6·41	3·54	+ 2·87	48·61	48·29	+ 1
	Do. (North-West)	1·45	1·12	+ 0·33	19·08	11·71	+ 62
	Do. (West)	0·03	0·42	+ 0·39	11·88	4·66	+ 155
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	6·94	3·28	+ 3·66	88·68	83·56	+ 6
	Madras (South Central)	1·67	1·04	+ 0·63	16·87	15·82	+ 7
	Coorg	4·48	4·22	+ 0·26	83·53	73·86	+ 13
	Mysore	1·09	0·83	+ 0·26	19·30	17·04	+ 13
	Konkan	7·14	4·58	+ 2·56	90·35	92·75	— 3
	Bombay Deccan	2·00	0·78	+ 1·22	25·36	16·96	+ 50
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	2·02	1·17	+ 0·85	16·95	13·95	+ 21
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·33	1·76	+ 1·57	32·62	23·50	+ 39
	Central Provinces (West)	2·33	2·16	+ 0·17	32·19	28·38	+ 14
	Ditto (Central)	2·73	2·85	— 0·12	37·37	37·63	— 1
	Ditto (East)	1·50	2·96	— 1·46	46·06	34·74	+ 33
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·30	2·18	— 0·88	29·18	33·06	— 12
	Kathiawar	0·36	0·57	— 0·21	12·83	14·75	— 13
	Sind	0·01	0·17	— 0·16	8·60	3·83	+ 125
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	3·55	2·10	+ 1·45	26·86	27·94	— 7
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2·88	2·15	+ 0·73	24·72	20·22	+ 22
	Rajputana (West)	1·98	1·02	+ 0·96	10·95	9·80	+ 12
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·31	1·28	+ 1·03	20·18	16·39	+ 23
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0·70	2·15	— 1·45	30·01	37·92	— 21
	Hyderabad (South)	2·92	1·58	+ 1·34	23·50	15·03	+ 56
	Madras (Central)	1·56	0·65	+ 0·91	15·97	9·92	+ 61
	East Coast (Central)	2·70	0·87	+ 1·83	16·55	10·16	+ 63
	Ditto (South)	2·25	1·03	+ 1·22	15·53	9·53	+ 63
	Madras (South)	0·22	0·47	— 0·25	4·71	3·89	+ 21

Simla, *1st September, 1892.*

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J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 27th August.*—Rainfall very heavy in Karnatic and on the West Coast; good in the Circars, Deccan, and Central districts; moderate in the Southern districts. August rainfall exceptionally heavy in Karnatic and Deccan and continues now, doing injury in parts. Cultivation proceeding briskly everywhere. Crops generally thriving, but need fine weather in parts. Fair to good harvest of early-crops proceeding. Pasture and water-supply ample. Condition of cattle good. Prices much cheaper in Deccan; cheaper elsewhere, though the fall in the Circars and the West Coast districts is slight. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 13,234; Karnatic 425: *Total* 13,659 against 18,146, the revised figures for last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 320; Karnatic 136: *Total* 456 against 625 last week. All relief closed in the Central districts. Loans for wells disbursed:—Deccan Rs. 9,15,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,58,000, and Central districts Rs. 12,32,000: *Total* Rs. 26,05,000. Wells completed—631, 2,323 and 1,553; under construction—6,803, 2,036, and 8,017 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans disbursed—Rs. 10,20,000, Rs. 1,21,000, and Rs. 71,000 in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 31st August.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and in one district of Sind; generally good, but more rain wanted in parts of six districts. Cotton in parts of Broach and Baroda damaged by heavy rain; standing crops otherwise good, except where flooded in Sind. Transplantation of early-crops and preparation for late-crops progressing in several districts, and cotton sowing in progress in Karnatak and Kathiawar. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 30th August.*—Rainfall fairly general over the whole Province; heavy in North Bengal and Behar. Transplanting of winter rice is being rapidly completed, but in some parts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur divisions more rain is much wanted. Harvesting of early-rice and jute still proceeding and outturn good. Harvesting of autumn crops in Behar has generally begun, and prospects are favourable. Prices are beginning to fall in some of the Behar districts; elsewhere almost stationary. Supply of fodder and water ample, and condition of cattle good. All relief operations in Monghyr and Bhagalpur have been closed. Latest report from Cuttack shows that some distress prevails in the inundated tract in the south-east of the district.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 31st August.*—The continued heavy rain has done injury to crops in some districts, and is retarding ploughing for the autumn crop. A break is now much needed. Prospects, however, are good. Prices generally steady, but show a tendency to rise in a few places.

Punjab.—*For week ending 31st August.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Sowings of autumn crops completed in most districts. Weeding operations going on. Ploughings and sowings of spring crops commenced. Standing crops in good condition, except in one district. Some crops are reported to have been damaged in Multan by overflowing of river, by excessive rain in two other districts, and by insects in one district. Locusts appeared in Jhelum and Rawal Pindi, and deposited eggs in the latter district; the eggs were destroyed. Cattle are in good condition throughout the Province. Dry fodder scarce in some districts, but green grass is plentiful throughout. Prices rising in five districts, but generally stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 31st August.*—Weather has continued rainy and cloudy, but more rain is required for the rice crops in Sambalpur, while a break is needed in two other districts, where the young crops are suffering from excessive moisture. In Raipur insects are injuring rice; elsewhere prospects continue good.

Burma.—*For week ending 27th August.*—LOWER BURMA: Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting in progress, but finished in some districts. Standing crops thriving everywhere, except in part of one district, where a small area has been destroyed by floods, and in another district, where slight damage from insects is reported. UPPER BURMA: All districts have received good rain during the week. Agricultural operations are progressing favourably and prospects are generally good, but more rain is still wanted in parts of the Shwebo district. Sesamum has been injured by excessive rain in places. The price of paddy has risen in eight districts, but has decreased in Bhamo and the Southern Shan States. FAMINE RELIEF: Works still open in Shwebo, but numbers not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 30th August.*—Weather rainy. Transplanting of winter paddy continues. Fodder and water plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 31st August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in one district. Crops and prospects good. Prices fallen in one district. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Tumkur 173 against 197 last week.

COORG: Rainfall heavy. Standing crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Water and forage sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 31st August.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition, except cotton and millets, which have been injured on account of excessive rainfall almost everywhere. Weeding continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rain during week over 3 inches. Standing autumn crops are thriving. Sowing of irrigated crops finished. Prices unchanged.

Central India.—*For week ending 31st August.*—Rain throughout Central India; a break is wanted in Bundelkhand, where ploughing and weeding operations are impeded owing to excessive rain. Crops in parts of Bhopal

also slightly damaged by rain. More rain is, however, still wanted in parts for tanks and wells. Cattle generally in good condition. Pasturage plentiful. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen in one Agency, but risen in another; elsewhere steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 31st August.*—Good rainfall during the week. Agricultural operations generally satisfactory. Standing crops and harvests prospects good. An average outturn is expected in Sirohi and Ajmere-Merwara. Excessive rain has caused slight damage to crops in parts. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Pasturage sufficient throughout, but dry fodder not procurable in Ajmere-Merwara. Prices falling in five States; elsewhere steady. Area affected in Ajmere-Merwara has decreased. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Ajmere-Merwara 11,758 against 14,226 last week. Marwar report not received. *On gratuitous relief:*—Ajmere-Merwara 2,421 against 2,729 last week; Kishengarh 42; and Marwar, report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th August.*—Weather rainy during the week. Prospects good.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Note on Agricultural Conditions and Prospects in India for the month of July.

The favourable character of the season announced last month has been fully maintained. Below are given the usual tabular statements, from which it will be seen that by the end of July the number of persons in receipt of relief had, except in Madras, Ajmere-Merwara, and Rajputana, dwindled to trifling proportions. The decrease has continued steadily since, and the last traces of anxiety have been removed in the provinces just named as exceptional by the occurrence of abundant rain just at the time when the pasture and young autumn-crops stood most in need of it.

I.

Conspectus of the relief operations in each Province.

Province.	Number of affected districts.	Area, square miles.	Population.	Affected area, square miles.	Population of affected area.	Number on relief-works on last day of July 1892.	Number on gratuitous relief on same date.
Madras	5	38,585	6,417,000	11,788	1,793,000	37,378	643
Bombay	3	12,343	2,199,000	8,169	1,240,000	600	...
Bengal	3	11,525	6,870,000	1,551	499,000	2,147	1,177
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3	12,077	875,000	2,585	427,000	...	...
Burma	2	6,080	307,000	680	20,000	*1,907	391
Ajmere-Merwara ...	2	2,711	542,000	2,441	474,000	22,387	5,021
Rajputana ...	4	76,650	3,598,000	45,540	1,757,000	6,356	4,401
Hyderabad ...	4	82,694	11,537,000	...	737,000	1,620	...
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.	9	6,740	1,600,000	2,519	471,000	86	...
TOTAL ...	35	249,405	34,005,000	75,273	7,418,000	72,481	12,233

* Exclusive of persons employed in Yamethin and Meiktila on ordinary public works.

II.

Table showing the programme of works available for relief purposes; the expenditure on relief-works, gratuitous relief, and advances to cultivators; and the amount of revenue suspended.

Province.	Number of districts.	Maximum number for whom relief is expected to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in gazetted programme of relief-works for three months.	Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.	Expenditure on relief-works and gratuitous relief since 1st April 1891 to end of month under report.	Advances since 1st April 1891 to end of month under report.	Revenue suspended since commencement of scarcity.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	5	641,300	1,082,600	1,003,700	15,08,000	29,75,000	30,98,000
Bombay	3	130,000	66,523	63,514	84,000	7,02,000	23,000
Bengal	3	256,950	219,198	60,135	4,47,614	1,43,559	...
Burma	9	599,580	392,389	305,722	13,00,194	4,26,554	(a) 8,01,000
Ajmere-Merwara ...	2	85,000	132,000	117,750	10,07,000	5,17,000	8,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3	60,000	...	...	...	37,707	6,500
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 4,00,000

(a) Thathameda or house-tax actually remitted.
(b) Rough estimate.

2. The manner in which the crisis in its varying degrees of severity has been met in the Provinces and Native States affected is a source of cordial satisfaction. The local officials have everywhere exhibited energy and resource, and have received constant sympathy and support from the superior officers and Heads of the Administration. The Durbars of Native States have also without exception shown commendable readiness to adopt the measures required for the relief of their people. Remarkable illustration has been obtained of the value for purposes of famine administration of those Codes of executive orders which were framed after the last great famine upon the principles and recommendations embodied in the report of the Famine Commission.

3. The areas simultaneously assailed by the recent scarcity were unusually extensive, and over considerable portions of them the failure of rain and the consequent shortness of the harvests have not been equalled since 1876-77. Nevertheless, as gauged by the numbers in receipt of relief, the recorded mortality and the reports of the physical condition of the people, the suffering, and pressure have not been excessive. Prices throughout have been considerably lower than those of the corresponding months in 1876-77. These satisfactory features are chiefly attributable to the great improvement in communications by road and rail which has taken place during the intervening fifteen years. The effect of these protective measures will be permanent, and justifies the expectation that scarcities in the future will usually resemble the present comparatively mild visitation rather than the appalling calamities of earlier years. A succession of bad seasons over any widespread area must always be productive of severe distress, but the experience which has now been gained of famine administration will enable Local Governments to take timely and effective measures for its alleviation.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *30th August, 1892.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of June 1892, and from 1st January 1892 to 30th June 1892, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1890 and 1891.

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.									Total from January 1st, including total of month.												Articles, and whence exported.
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
COTTON, RAW—																						COTTON, RAW—
Madras ...	...	...	...	4,101	4,703	...	...	...	...	4,101	4,703	...	...	...	8,950	...	...	...	8,950	8,609	42	Madras.
Bombay ...	...	...	...	2,76,394	3,71,415	5,39,335	...	...	...	2,76,394	3,71,415	5,39,335	7	6	...	35,40,017	32,47,237	36,03,924	...	...	...	35,40,024	32,47,243	36,03,924	Bombay.
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,363*	36,993*	29,745	21,363	36,993	29,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,57,300*	2,51,712*	1,95,718	2,57,300	2,51,712	1,95,718	Sind.
Bengal	8,768	6,593	12,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,768	6,593	12,290	60,405	29,959	64,144	...	10	...	...	...	...	60,405	29,969	64,144	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	9,120	6,657	24,024	2,389	8,262	23,222	...	...	...	11,509	14,919	47,246	4,39,089	2,11,487	1,86,768	3,34,622	3,98,941	1,56,484	126	1	...	7,73,837	6,10,429	3,43,252	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	3,536	251	...	1,709	743	704	632*	78*	645	5,877	1,072	1,349	70,488	14,258	237	92,311	62,362	1,631	1,04,248*	46,654*	11,816	2,67,047	1,23,274	13,684	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	1,992	1,323	6,073	11,550	...	...	...	1,323	6,673	13,542	1	4,656	13,643	69,655	1,04,344	73,851	...	...	...	69,656	1,09,000	87,494	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	5,742	226	1,16,034	1,71,544	66,625	...	...	...	1,16,034	1,78,286	66,851	...	10,087	10,134	16,38,430	16,37,180	14,46,042	...	...	...	16,38,430	16,47,267	14,56,176	Berar.
Assam	2,494	1,094	678	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,494	1,094	678	20,636	3,455	14,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,636	3,455	14,528	Assam.
Raj. & C. I. ...	7,398	1,292	112	75,508	99,790	1,50,730	...	...	...	82,906	1,01,082	1,50,842	96,652	30,179	9,051	8,21,129	9,88,658	6,73,978	...	...	...	9,17,781	10,18,837	6,83,029	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	14,646	6,135	5,992	...	...	...	14,646	6,135	5,992	...	...	...	22,571	13,967	15,021	...	...	...	22,571	13,967	15,021	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	31,316	21,629	39,322	4,92,104	6,70,265	7,98,158	21,995	37,071	30,390	5,45,415	7,28,965	8,67,870	6,87,278	3,04,087	2,98,505	65,27,708	64,61,308	59,70,973	3,61,674	2,98,367	2,07,534	75,76,660	70,63,762	64,77,012	TOTAL.
WHEAT—																						WHEAT—
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,09,440	19,43,554	8,39,201	...	...	...	7,09,440	19,43,554	8,39,201	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	60,256	1,07,178	36,123	...	...	...	60,256	1,07,178	36,123	...	...	...	99,571	...	...	10,42,216*	17,29,336*	9,04,576	10,42,216	17,29,336	9,04,576	Bombay.
Sind	...	...	...	...	1	...	4,00,734*	8,51,634*	2,48,669	4,00,734	8,51,634	2,48,669	10,35,393	13,58,449	8,62,561	21	24	1	...	...	...	10,35,414	13,58,473	8,62,563	Sind.
Bengal	2,69,983	4,15,009	1,73,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,69,983	4,15,010	1,73,556	7,95,133	29,37,380	39,57,367	17,08,535	24,48,369	...	2,812	1,353	...	8,94,701	40,49,227	64,07,089	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	64,925	9,15,100	6,73,800	27,324	8,27,964	5,79,944	...	1,107	...	92,249	17,44,171	12,53,744	31,833	1,33,626	80,491	1,66,109	8,98,785	9,00,808	19,52,490*	30,54,733*	35,58,167	21,61,852	40,87,084	45,38,763	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	20,337	37,680	29,537	54,080	6,76,417	3,36,585	5,69,387*	17,68,876*	10,21,340	6,44,404	24,82,967	13,87,462	46,817	61,280	23,053	32,52,485	68,45,156	41,49,883	...	...	...	32,99,302	66,06,936	41,62,941	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	1,036	3,934	4,977	4,33,126	14,33,857	7,16,779	...	...	...	4,34,162	14,37,791	7,21,756	...	735	...	1,82,287	4,54,408	3,42,937	...	...	...	1,82,287	4,55,143	3,42,937	Berar.
Berar	...	...	...	14,821	34,561	15,933	...	...	...	14,821	34,561	15,933	...	367	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	278	Assam.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	772	10,585	6,09,212	8,96,675	10,03,826	...	...	...	6,09,212	8,97,447	10,16,411	Raj. & C. I.
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,905	2	...	...	...	...	2,905	2	Nizam's Terry.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	436	2,332	68,840	2,66,329	1,65,810	...	...	...	68,840	2,66,785	1,68,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	3,56,281	13,72,179	8,84,202	6,59,047	34,36,307	18,51,174	9,70,121	26,21,611	12,70,009	19,85,449	74,30,097	40,05,385	19,14,996	44,93,609	49,24,341	50,19,125	1,24,49,982	96,86,324	29,99,706	47,86,881	44,64,096	99,33,827	2,17,30,472	1,90,74,761	TOTAL.
LINSEED—																						LINSEED—
Madras	...	...	...	159	64	...	...	...	...	159	64	...	...	...	...	5,410	1,518	...	...	...	...	5,410	1,518	...	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	35,962	81,178	53,669	...	...	...	35,962	81,178	53,669	...	...	488	4,73,025	9,33,478	8,60,921	...	...	...	4,73,025	9,33,478	8,61,409	Bombay.
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Sind.
Bengal	5,14,907	6,19,242	2,99,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,14,907	6,19,242	2,99,864	23,21,360	23,98,854	16,09,734	...	1,161	18	...	...	...	23,21,360	23,99,415	16,09,752	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	2,42,113	4,19,716	4,42,939	13,423	41,840	9,848	...	...	...	2,55,536	4,61,556	4,52,787	6,81,453	17,25,616	21,43,480	43,334	2,44,327	98,865	191	...	...	7,24,978	19,69,943	22,42,345	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	1,243	...	...	...	...	347	1,243	...	...	1,477	...	...	1,841	402*	347	60	402	347	3,378	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	20,062	30,569	37,433	96,364	2,65,564	99,718	...	347*	...	1,16,426	2,96,133	1,37,151	51,139	87,971	2,81,513	8,41,989	16,33,693	10,27,879	...	...	...	8,93,128	17,21,664	13,09,392	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	...	64	31,444	79,509	51,156	...	...	...	31,444	79,509	51,220	...	...	533	3,39,643	9,88,926	9,84,638	...	...	...	3,39,643	9,88,926	9,85,191	Berar.
Assam	25,016	30,987	10,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,016	30,987	10,196	74,479	39,276	27,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,479	39,776	27,278	Assam.
Raj. & C. I. ...	23,878	15,950	9,090	61,266	1,53,099	1,32,358	...	...	...	85,144	1,68,049	1,41,448	1,02,850	1,46,378	1,78,775	4,52,104	9,12,341	8,07,810	...	...	...	5,54,954	10,58,719	10,76,585	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	21,495	42,858	37,499	...	...	...	21,495	42,858	37,499	...	...	...	2,97,327	5,45,993	4,23,227	...	...	...	2,97,327	5,45,993	4,23,227	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	8,25,976	11,16,464	7,99,506	2,60,113	6,63,112	3,85,691	...	347	...	10,86,089	17,79,923	11,85,197	33,35,881	43,07,893	42,43,272	24,52,832	52,61,437	42,95,219	593	347	67	56,84,706	96,59,379	85,38,558	TOTAL.
INDIGO—																						INDIGO—
Madras	...	...	...	...	89	9	...	...	...	...	89	9	...	...	...	224	285	...	...	...	...	224	285	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	207	411	...	...	...	...	207	411	Bombay.
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	335*	919	...	335	919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,034*	3,201	...	2,034	3,201	Sind.
Bengal	22	79	172	...	...	...	...	...	22	79	172	...	7,161	1,997	7,771	...	...	39	...	...	...	7,161	1,997	7,771	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	...	16	...	...	...	...	271*	347	...	271	347	...	1,242	1,259	3,864	...	...	5	...	...	...	1,242	1,759	3,903	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	18	1	876*	2,336	...	...	1,992	2,341	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	4	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	...	3	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	690	...	...	...	...	211	690	...	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	35	1	...	...	...	...	35	1	...	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	22	95	175	113	113	144	606	1,266	22	834	1,583	347	8,403	3,256	11,635	760	1,432	...	2,910	5,537	8,403	8,477	18,607	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 18 and 21 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports during April, May, and June 1891 only, the figures from January to March 1891 not being available.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT;

Simla, the 1st September, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XIX OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 22nd August 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 20th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 22nd August 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 20th August 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	6,07,675	480	1,630	7,15,594	437	1,90,00,075	1,94,02,779	...	4,07,296
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	64,526	78	831	68,330	82	20,05,336	23,07,169	...	3,88,167
Indian Midland	127	752	53,881	72	752	69,141	92	18,60,127	20,70,810	2,04,683	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,04,656	182	1,674	2,13,000	127	85,67,771	88,80,899	3,12,828	...
South Indian	150	901	1,24,609	138	1,100	1,26,313	114	20,76,206	20,44,691	...	31,515
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	66,808	64	1,044	77,495	74	19,44,019	17,23,545	...	2,20,474
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	721	56,930	79	755	71,260	94	21,63,513	22,01,690	38,177	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	5,303	34	199	10,405	53	2,20,982	2,58,266	37,284	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	13,44,388	174	8,000	13,51,928	169	4,03,34,029	3,98,79,549	...	4,54,480
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	6,04,623	252	2,480	2,73,454	110	1,47,74,851	95,67,382	...	32,07,469
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	99,089	144	692	1,12,064	162	36,24,294	34,92,477	...	1,31,817
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,13,401	275	777	2,50,200	322	40,83,891	37,69,034	...	3,14,857
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	11,451	92	125	13,480	108	2,84,236	2,78,830	...	5,406
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	75,362	124	715	81,080	113	20,41,091	24,01,382	4,49,391	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,155	46	25	1,555	62	25,087	27,017	1,930	...
Cherra-Companygunj	44	8	332	42	8	136	20	6,417	6,126	...	291
TOTAL	251	4,631	10,06,081	217	4,702	7,32,040	153	2,28,40,767	1,96,32,748	...	32,08,519
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,485	4,83,849	326	1,492	4,96,050	332	1,00,54,842	1,01,00,730	...	29,45,112
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	500	401	1,77,181	184	461	1,20,600	260	58,24,810	62,22,753	3,97,443	...
Madras	216	840	1,58,917	189	840	1,43,001	170	37,58,201	35,14,978	...	2,43,313
TOTAL	468	2,786	8,19,997	294	2,793	7,59,651	272	2,86,37,943	2,38,46,961	...	27,90,982
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,129	31,70,466	210	15,585	28,43,028	182	9,18,12,739	8,33,58,758	...	64,53,981
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	14,848	92	162	16,042	99	4,21,088	3,97,312	...	23,776
Tárakeshwar	258	22	3,979	181	22	3,976	181	1,21,685	1,17,085	...	4,600
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	6,466	97	67	5,567	83	1,63,077	1,86,861	23,784	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,117	143	78	9,646	124	2,05,468	2,07,342	1,874	...
TOTAL	135	329	36,410	111	329	35,231	107	9,11,318	9,08,598	...	2,720
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	51,707	146	354	43,604	129	10,39,168	10,26,339	...	12,829
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,359	105	13	710	55	25,606	25,607	1	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	24,479	83	311	26,151	84	5,13,714	5,06,547	...	7,167
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	3,773	41	93	2,820	30	78,007	1,06,732	27,825	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,278	44	29	1,401	48	(*g*) 29,865	33,261	3,396	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,420	48	72	3,120	43	87,000	1,08,951	21,951	...
TOTAL	107	857	86,025	100	872	79,806	92	17,74,360	18,07,437	33,177	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,456	97	108	10,545	98	2,89,307	2,09,980	...	79,327
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	23,707	71	334	17,242	52	5,91,710	7,18,125	1,26,406	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	8,624	46	292	12,200	42	2,00,876	3,83,223	1,82,347	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,850	62	94	3,378	36	1,36,954	1,32,370	...	4,584
TOTAL	76	616	38,181	62	720	32,820	46	9,29,540	12,33,718	3,04,169	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,039	33,41,538	196	17,614	30,01,430	170	9,57,17,263	8,95,18,491	...	61,98,772

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir railway.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amjhera state railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 22nd August 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M.* [illegible]

Simla, the 1st September, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
Railway.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Synopsis of transactions for and to the end of the year 1891.

No. 522-A.-R., dated Simla, the 24th August, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 571 A.R., dated 30th October 1891.

Read also the following:

Note by **R. G. MACDONALD, Esq.**, Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 752 R., dated 5th August 1892.

I beg to lay before the Government of India the usual synopsis of transactions of Guaranteed Railways for and to end of the year 1891.

2. The subscribed Capital on 31st December 1891 of the several Railway Companies bears interest as shown below:

Railway.	Capital bearing interest at 3½%	3¼%	4%	4½%	4¾%	5%	Premium on stock.	Discount on stock.	Total Capital raised.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	462,200	237,800	...	500,000	999,960	8,757,670	12,014	...	10,969,644
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	1,338,500	...	...	...	...	7,560,300	18,419	...	8,807,219
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,866,100	845,200	2,701,450	...	...	20,000,000	290,074	225,891	25,476,933
(1) Total to end of 1891 ...	3,666,800	1,083,000	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,507	225,891	45,253,796
(2) Ditto ditto 1890 ...	2,250,000	1,871,500	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	334,507	239,891	44,725,496
(3) Ditto ditto 1889 ...	1,074,000	2,873,600	2,803,650	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	342,007	247,391	44,653,796
(4) Ditto ditto 1888 ...	364,000	3,033,600	2,803,650	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	341,589	247,391	44,103,378
(5) Ditto ditto 1887 ...	100,000	2,239,000	3,872,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	341,589	247,391	44,103,378
(1) Compared with (2) Increase ...	13,16,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528,300
(2) Decrease ...	...	788,500	...	...	...	...	14,000	14,000	...

3. The following table shows the growth of the Capital account of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years, the net increase to the aggregate subscribed Capital during that period being £2,382,718:

Total Capital subscribed. Year.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
To end of 1887	44,103,578	1,232,500	...	
„ 1888	44,103,378	...	200	
„ 1889	44,653,796	550,418	...	
„ 1890	44,725,496	71,700	...	
„ 1891	45,253,796	528,300	...	
		2,382,918	200	
Net Increase ...	...	2,382,718		

D

Capital Outlay.

4. The aggregate outlay finally charged off to "Construction" has stood at the end of each of the last five years as follows:

	£	Increase. £
To end of 1887	42,705,347	116,590
„ 1888	43,158,362	453,015
„ 1889	43,472,608	314,246
„ 1890	43,715,546	242,938
„ 1891	44,015,818	300,272
Increase in five years		1,427,061

5. The expenditure charged to "Construction" on the open lines of railway during and to end of the year gives the following as the cost per mile:

Railway.	Construction expenditure per open mile.		Remarks.
	During 1891.	To end of 1891.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	1,554·04	1,88,502·75	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,201·70	2,11,118·90	
Great Indian Peninsula	1,120·99	2,10,591·54	
Average outlay	1,276·41	1,87,105·49	

Capital locked up in stores.

6. The subjoined table shows the fluctuations in the value of stores in stock during the past five years. The figures in antique represent increases of stock:

Railway.	Reduction in stock.					Total reduction in five years.
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	6,76,873	17,704	3,72,462	9,68,360	56,105	1,54,284
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	4,31,054	5,90,250	2,76,488	18,918	3,25,769	4,38,015
Great Indian Peninsula ...	3,76,850	9,60,488	8,63,904	10,85,851	16,41,978	15,29,770
Total ...	11,21,977	3,87,942	2,15,003	20,72,629	20,23,752	13,46,069

7. The reduction during 1891 in the store balance on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway is attributed to the heavy traffic worked, and to the requirements of the period having been met from stores in hand whilst the purchases were restricted, and that on the Great Indian Peninsula railway is explained to be due to Home indents having been very strictly scrutinised and purchase of English stores restricted in consequence of heavy purchases in 1890. The larger consumption of stores by revenue owing to the traffic during the year under review being unprecedentedly heavy has contributed to the reduction to a certain extent.

8. On 31st December 1891 the value of the stores in stock on Guaranteed Railways exceeded the limits provisionally assigned for Capital to be locked up in stores to the following extent:

Railway.	Limit assigned.	Stock in hand.	Excess.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Madras	22½	30	7½
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21½	31½	10
Great Indian Peninsula	63	63¾	¾
Total ...	107	125¼	18¼

Revenue Account.

9. Excluding the Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways, which have now become State lines, the gross earnings, working expenses, and net earnings of all the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years have been as under:

Year.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887	6,02,64,859	2,90,89,895	3,11,74,964
1888	6,23,29,206	2,99,09,247	3,24,19,959
1889	5,94,14,079	3,00,48,931	2,93,65,148
1890	6,05,91,746	2,94,21,830	3,11,69,916
1891	6,87,37,790	3,31,02,310	3,56,35,480

10. For the year 1891 the net earnings amounted to ...

	Rs.	Rs.
		3,56,35,480
Deduct—		
Interest charged on overdrawn capital ...	3,46,025	
Moiety of surplus profits due to shareholders	69,95,356	
Contributions to Provident Fund ...	2,53,122	
		75,94,503
The net receipts by Government due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways may be stated at		2,80,40,977

11. The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year 1891, based on the contract rates of exchange, is shown in the following table, as also the percentage of interest and net profits on the Capital received. The figures in antique represent gain :

Railway.	Net earnings after deducting payments on account of moiety of Surplus Profits and contribution to the Provident Fund and interest on overdrawn Capital.	Guaranteed interest.	Loss to State.			Per cent. of interest paid on total Capital received.	Per cent. of Net Earnings realised during 1891 on Capital received.
			Amount.	Per open mile.	Per cent. of guaranteed interest.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Madras	38,97,577	57,53,788	18,55,909	2,211·26	32·26	3·81	2·26
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	62,20,309	44,14,501	18,06,3 48	4,116·75	40·92	4·60	6·47
Great Indian Peninsula	1,79,22,191	1,29,54,775	49,67,416	3,865·97	38·34	4·66	6·45
Total, 1891 ...	2,80,40,077	2,31,23,122	49,17,955	1,916·81	21·27	4·08	5·08
1890 ...	2,63,90,419	2,33,52,427	30,37,992	1,183·79	13·01	4·79	5·41
1889 ...	2,49,51,530	2,31,91,534	17,59,996	685·81	7·59	4·76	5·13
1888 ...	2,65,83,703	2,31,11,537	34,72,165	1,352·98	15·02	4·80	5·53
1887 ...	2,54,82,835	2,30,17,336	24,65,499	961·17	10·71	4·78	5·30

12. The actual loss to the State during the last five years due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways, if the payments in England on account of guaranteed interest are converted at the average rates of exchange for the different years, is shewn in the following statements :

Year.	Net earnings—vide para. 11	Guaranteed Interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Guaranteed Interest at the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Loss involved in fall in exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 3.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887	2,54,82,835	2,30,17,336	24,65,499	2,96,18,658	41,35,823	66,01,322
1888	2,65,83,703	2,31,11,537	34,72,165	3,09,08,272	43,24,570	77,96,735
1889	2,49,51,530	2,31,91,534	17,59,996	3,12,12,351	62,60,821	80,20,817
1890	2,63,90,419	2,33,52,427	30,37,992	2,78,75,456	14,85,037	45,22,029
1891	2,80,40,077	2,31,23,122	49,17,955	2,96,65,419	18,24,442	68,42,397

The details for each year are as follows :

1887.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 5·0915d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	28,66,358	56,76,348	28,09,990	73,06,536	44,40,178	16,30,188
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,33,568	44,76,969	12,56,599	57,61,814	28,246	12,84,845
Great Indian Peninsula	1,68,82,909	1,28,64,019	40,18,890	1,65,50,308	3,32,601	36,86,289
Total ...	2,54,82,835	2,30,17,336	24,65,499	2,96,18,658	41,35,823	66,01,322

1888.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 4·445d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	35,31,645	56,96,828	21,77,183	76,28,851	41,02,206	19,25,023
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,64,106	44,93,045	12,71,061	60,09,715	2,45,609	15,16,670
Great Indian Peninsula	1,72,87,951	1,30,19,064	43,78,287	1,72,74,706	23,245	43,55,042
Total ...	2,65,83,702	2,31,11,537	34,72,165	3,09,08,272	43,24,570	77,96,735

1889.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 4·3415d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	37,39,244	56,97,193	19,58,949	76,69,934	30,31,680	10,72,741
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	60,25,951	45,39,458	14,86,393	61,10,257	84,406	15,70,799
Great Indian Peninsula	1,51,87,435	1,29,54,883	22,32,552	1,74,32,160	22,14,725	44,77,277
Total ...	2,49,51,530	2,31,91,534	17,59,996	3,12,12,351	62,60,821	80,20,817

1890.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based of column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 6·4375d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	45,20,000	57,67,615	12,47,000	69,85,958	23,65,349	11,18,343
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	60,91,074	45,78,954	14,22,120	54,60,227	5,34,847	8,87,273
Great Indian Peninsula	1,58,68,736	1,30,05,858	28,62,878	1,55,23,271	3,45,465	25,17,413
TOTAL ...	2,63,90,419	2,33,52,427	30,37,992	2,78,75,456	14,85,037	45,23,029

1891.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 5·144d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	38,07,877	57,53,780	18,55,900	73,83,533	34,85,056	16,29,747
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	62,20,909	44,14,561	18,06,348	56,04,133	5,56,776	12,49,572
Great Indian Peninsula	1,79,23,191	1,29,84,775	49,67,416	1,66,17,783	13,04,436	36,62,980
TOTAL ...	2,80,49,977	2,31,33,132	49,17,855	2,96,05,419	16,34,543	65,43,297

ORDER.—Ordered, that the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and enclosure, be forwarded to the Local Governments noted in the margin, and to the Department of Finance and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay.

R. G. MACDONALD,

Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

THE (

1	25	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
		Railway Company's moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1891.	LOSS TO STATE.		CONTROL.		LAND.					
Open for traffic.	Working expenses.		During 1891.	From commencement to end of 1891.	State charge for control for 1891.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1891.	Value of land made over during 1891.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1891.	Value of land restored to Government during 1891.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1891.	Loss of land revenue on land made over during 1891, capitalised.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1891, capitalised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
839·30	54,38,1[illegible]	...	18,55,900	8,74,50,065	1,11,072	20,27,590	9,800	13,30,142	697	3,48,751	893	8,56,893
(a) 438·78	58,20,5,46,92,895	(c) —18,06,348	2,22,19,027				5,477	59,84,105	...	92,773	390	4,81,987
(b) 1,288·24	2,18,34,5,42,80,468	(d) —49,07,116	1,25,72,797	2,09,790	46,14,683		1,43,003	57,70,315	8,707	19,70,897	607	4,17,543
2,566·32	3,31,02,3,89,73,363	—49,17,855	15,22,49,389	3,21,762	75,72,273		1,58,340	1,30,84,562	9,494	24,12,421	1,880	17,56,423
	£ £	£	£									
	498,[illegible] ...	170,125	8,016,861									
	534,[illegible] 1,346,949	—105,582	2,036,827									
	2,001,[illegible] 4,069,043	—455,317	3,902,500									
	3,034,[illegible] 5,405,892	—450,904	13,956,191									

(c) Excludes Rs. 980-13-1 payable to the Company on account of its share of profits as detailed below.

(d) Excludes Rs. 1,237-8-0 payable to the Company on account of its share of profits as detailed below.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

Outstanding earnings—

	Rs.	a.	p.
2nd-half of 1889	73	15	3
1st ,, ,, 1890	156	0	0
2nd ,, ,, ,, ...	156	0	0
1st ,, ,, 1891	155	8	0
2nd ,, ,, ,, ...	1,420	3	0
TOTAL ...	1,961	10	3
Moiety payable ...	980	13	1

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Outstanding earnings—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st-half of 1890	84	0	0
,, ,, 1891	2,391	0	0
TOTAL ...	2,475	0	0
Moiety payable ...	1,237	8	0

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NTING OF

Accompaniment to note by Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 752 R., dated 5th August 1892.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO END OF THE YEAR 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
MILEAGE.				CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.						CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.							CAPITAL OUTLAY.						REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1891.						GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID FOR 1891.			GUARANTEED INTEREST FROM COMMENCEMENT TO END OF 1891.						LOSS TO STATE.		CONTROL.		LAND.			
				DURING 1891.			TO END OF 1891.			DURING 1891.			TO END OF 1891.				ON CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.		ON STORES.																											
Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1891.	Under construction on 31st December 1891.	RAILWAY.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	During 1891.	To end of 1891.	During 1891.	To end of 1891.	On suspense (Capital Advance Account).	Total.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contribution to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on Capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Net earnings from commencement to end of 1891.	Contribution to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1891.	Interest charged in accounts on Capital overdrawn from commencement to end of 1891.	Railway Company's moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1891.	During 1891.	From commencement to end of 1891.	State charge for control for 1891.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1891.	Value of land made over during 1891.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1891.	Value of land restored to Government during 1891.	Value of land restored to Gov
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
839·30	839·30	...	Madras	21,40,091	...	21,40,091	11,06,68,844	...	11,06,68,844	15,34,016	−5,66,151	9,67,865	7,32,10,998	1,57,32,501	11,89,52,000	7,16,745	13,04,301	11,02,45,351	−80,105	29,86,170	−2,70,431	11,59,52,000	93,44,988	54,38,158	39,06,830	...	8,033	...	57,53,786	...	57,53,786	16,68,47,913	...	16,68,47,913	8,14,14,920	...	23,372	...	18,55,009	8,74,56,665	1,11,072	20,27,500	9,800	13,30,142	697	
(a) 438·78	438·78	...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	9,58,42,323	2,36,425	9,60,78,748	16,12,030	−13,41,276	2,70,754	6,70,34,852	2,70,51,947	9,65,86,799	4,91,949	5,27,284	9,26,34,740	−3,25,769	31,00,303	−2,08,353	9,55,86,790	1,41,37,769	56,29,567	83,08,202	83,082	1,07,863	36,12,696	44,14,587	2,074	44,14,561	(c) 12,30,87,053	2,25,705	12,33,12,758	11,72,40,076	7,30,026	7,30,324	(c) 1,46,92,895	−18,96,348	2,22,19,937	2,00,700	46,14,683	6,477	59,81,105	...	
(b) 1,288·24	1,285·82	...	Great Indian Peninsula ..	36,14,182	...	36,14,182	27,16,92,075	62,38,099	27,79,30,174	38,35,723	−40,45,006	−2,09,283	19,76,41,407	7,98,78,374	27,75,19,781	4,10,303	14,41,100	27,13,92,410	−16,41,878	63,79,631	−1,53,200	27,75,19,781	4,53,53,333	2,18,35,585	2,34,20,748	1,70,040	1,36,500	1,03,78,016	1,29,32,005	12,710	1,29,45,775	(d) 15,19,51,597	47,60,563	15,67,11,160	15,02,16,538	13,60,892	4,17,815	(d) 4,12,06,468	−49,67,116	1,25,72,707			1,53,003	57,70,315	8,707	1
2,566·32			TOTAL ...	57,63,273	...	57,63,273	48,73,03,242	64,74,524	49,37,77,766	69,81,769	−59,52,433	10,29,336	33,87,03,657	15,32,62,822	49,20,58,079	16,19,987	32,75,688	48,01,72,532	−20,23,752	1,25,20,110	−6,30,983	49,20,58,079	6,07,37,790	2,31,02,310	3,76,35,480	2,53,122	3,46,033	1,39,91,712	2,30,07,438	25,064	2,31,23,122	44,38,86,503	49,95,268	94,88,81,831	35,68,77,234	20,99,918	11,71,611	5,89,73,363	−49,17,888	15,22,49,389	3,21,762	76,72,273	1,53,710	1,30,81,563	9,404	2

(c) Excludes Rs. 980-13-1 payable to the Company on account
below.

(d) Excludes Rs. 1,237-8-0 payable to the Company on account
below.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras...	197,000	...	197,000	10,969,644	...	10,969,644	140,817	−51,897	88,720	6,711,706	4,192,136	10,903,942	65,703	119,561	10,055,831	−5,143	273,733	−25,015	10,903,942	856,509	498,408	358,098	...	703	...	527,430	...	527,430	15,477,725	...	15,477,725	7,463,007	...	2,143	...	170,125	8,016,861								
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	8,785,547	21,672	8,807,219	147,769	−122,950	24,819	6,227,361	2,834,702	8,762,123	45,096	48,335	8,191,810	−29,863	289,694	−10,000	8,762,123	1,295,962	534,377	761,585	7,016	18,137	331,164	404,306	373	404,069	11,282,980	20,000	11,303,070	10,747,557	60,919	60,946	1,340,949	−165,582	2,030,827								
Great Indian Peninsula ...	331,300	...	331,300	24,906,107	571,826	25,476,933	351,608	−370,793	−19,184	18,117,129	7,323,184	25,439,313	37,620	132,370	24,868,475	−150,506	681,800	−13,962	25,439,313	4,143,468	2,001,804	2,140,903	15,587	12,788	951,318	1,185,439	2,083	1,187,521	33,963,239	437,910	33,600,439	33,019,240	125,574	38,299	4,060,043	−455,317	3,902,503								
TOTAL ...	528,300	...	528,300	44,660,298	593,498	45,253,796	639,994	−545,639	94,355	31,056,196	14,349,022	45,105,378	148,418	300,272	44,015,818	−185,511	1,145,227	−58,977	45,105,378	6,300,964	3,034,379	3,266,586	23,203	31,718	1,282,482	2,117,265	2,355	2,119,620	59,023,934	457,910	59,480,834	51,230,413	192,41	107,388	5,405,992	−450,901	13,956,194								

Outstanding earnings—	Rs.	a.	p.
2nd-half of 1889	73	15	3
1st ,, ,, 1890	155	0	0
2nd ,, ,, ,, ...	156	0	0
1st ,, ,, 1891	155	8	0
2nd ,, ,, ,, ...	1,420	3	0
TOTAL ...	1,961	10	3
Moiety payable ...	980	13	1

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

Great

Outstanding e

1st-half of

,, ,

Moiet

(a) Works in addition 107·13 miles of the Pátri Branch, the Gaekwar's Dabhoi, and the Gaekwar's Petlád Railways.
(b) Works in addition 103·30 miles of the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amraoti, and Wardha Coal Railways.

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Accompaniment to note by Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 752 R., dated 5th August 1892.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO END OF THE YEAR 1891.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.					CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.							CAPITAL OUTLAY.						REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1891.						GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID FOR 1891.			GUARANTEED INTEREST FROM COMMENCEMENT TO END OF 1891.							LOSS TO STATE.		CONTROL.		LAND.					
DURING 1891.		TO END OF 1891.			DURING 1891.			TO END OF 1891.				ON CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.		ON STORES.																													
In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	During 1891.	To end of 1891.	During 1891.	To end of 1891.	On suspense (Capital Advance Account).	Total.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contribution to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on Capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Net earnings from commencement to end of 1891.	Contribution to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1891.	Interest charged in accounts on Capital overdrawn from commencement to end of 1891.	Railway Company's moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1891.	During 1891.	From commencement to end of 1891.	State charge for control for 1891.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1891.	Value of land made over during 1891.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1891.	Value of land restored to Government during 1891.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1891.	Loss of land, revenue on land made over during 1891, capitalised.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1891, capitalised.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	21,40,001	11,06,68,841	...	11,06,68,841	15,34,016	−5,66,151	9,67,865	7,32,19,508	4,57,32,501	11,89,52,009	7,16,745	13,01,304	11,62,45,351	−86,105	29,86,176	−2,70,431	11,89,52,000	93,44,068	54,38,158	39,06,530	...	8,633	...	57,53,786	...	57,53,786	16,68,47,913	...	16,68,47,913	8,14,14,920	...	23,372	...	18,55,909	8,71,50,065	1,11,072	20,27,500	9,860	13,30,142	697	3,48,751	863	8,50,893
...	...	9,58,42,323	2,36,425	9,60,78,748	16,12,030	−13,41,276	2,70,754	6,70,34,852	2,70,51,947	9,55,86,799	4,01,949	5,27,284	9,26,34,740	−3,25,769	31,90,303	−2,08,353	9,55,86,700	1,41,27,720	58,29,507	83,08,202	83,082	1,07,863	36,12,606	44,11,587	2,971	44,14,561	12,30,87,053	2,35,705	12,33,13,758	11,72,40,076	7,30,026	7,30,324	(c) 1,46,92,805	−18,06,318	2,22,19,027	2,00,790	46,14,683	5,477	59,84,105	...	92,773	390	4,81,087
...	...	26,14,182	27,16,92,075	62,38,099	27,79,30,174	38,35,723	−40,45,006	−2,09,283	19,76,41,407	7,08,78,374	27,75,19,781	4,10,303	14,41,100	27,12,02,140	−16,41,878	63,70,631	−1,52,200	37,75,19,781	4,53,53,338	2,18,34,585	2,34,20,748	1,70,040	1,39,500	1,03,78,016	1,29,32,065	72,710	1,29,54,775	65,10,51,597	47,09,563	65,07,61,160	36,02,16,538	13,60,892	4,17,815	(d) 4,42,90,468	−49,67,116	1,25,72,797			1,53,003	57,70,315	8,707	19,70,897	607	4,17,543
1 ...	57,61,273	48,72,03,242	64,74,524	49,36,77,766	60,81,769	−59,52,433	10,29,336	33,87,03,857	15,32,62,822	49,20,58,679	16,19,987	32,75,688	48,01,72,552	−20,23,752	1,25,26,110	−0,30,083	49,20,58,679	6,97,37,790	3,31,02,310	3,66,35,480	2,53,122	2,46,025	1,39,91,712	2,30,97,438	25,084	2,31,23,122	84,38,86,563	49,95,268	84,88,81,831	55,88,77,334	20,00,918	11,71,511	5,60,73,363	−49,17,885	16,32,49,399	3,31,762	75,72,273	1,58,340	1,30,84,562	9,491	24,12,421	1,880	17,56,423
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
0 ...	197,000	10,969,644	...	10,969,644	140,617	−51,897	88,720	6,711,796	4,192,146	10,903,942	65,702	119,561	10,055,824	−5,143	273,733	−23,015	10,903,942	866,666	408,408	358,008	...	703	...	527,430	...	527,430	15,477,725	...	15,477,725	7,403,007	...	2,143	...	170,125	8,016,961								
...	...	8,785,547	21,672	8,807,219	142,769	−122,950	24,819	6,227,361	2,534,762	8,762,123	45,096	48,335	8,491,519	−29,863	280,694	−10,000	8,763,133	1,296,222	534,377	761,585	7,010	18,137	331,161	401,306	273	404,069	11,282,980	20,000	11,303,070	10,747,557	60,919	60,940	1,346,949	−105,582	2,036,827								
0 ...	331,300	24,905,107	571,826	25,476,933	351,808	−370,792	−19,184	18,117,129	7,323,184	25,439,313	37,630	139,376	24,908,475	−150,806	584,800	−13,962	25,439,313	4,148,466	2,001,804	2,146,962	15,587	12,788	951,318	1,185,429	2,082	1,187,511	32,963,329	437,210	33,000,430	33,019,849	125,574	38,209	4,060,043	−455,317	3,902,506								
0 ...	528,300	44,660,294	593,498	45,253,796	639,994	−545,639	94,355	31,056,286	14,049,093	45,105,378	148,418	300,273	44,015,818	−185,511	1,148,237	−58,867	45,105,378	6,300,366	3,034,370	3,266,845	23,201	31,718	1,282,482	2,117,265	2,355	2,119,620	89,022,034	457,900	89,480,854	51,330,413	192,41	107,388	5,105,892	−450,901	13,056,194								

(a) Works in addition 107·13 miles of the Pátri Branch, the Gaekwar's Dabhoi, and the Gaekwar's Petlád Railways.
(b) Works in addition 203·30 miles of the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amraoti, and Wardha Coal Railways.

(c) Excludes Rs. 980-13-1 payable to the Company on account of its share of profits as detailed below.

(d) Excludes Rs. 1,237-8-0 payable to the Company on account of its share of profits as detailed below.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

Outstanding earnings—

	Rs.	a.	p.
2nd-half of 1889 ...	73	15	3
1st ,, ,, 1890 ...	156	0	0
2nd ,, ,, ,, ...	156	0	0
1st ,, ,, 1891 ...	155	8	0
2nd ,, ,, ,, ...	1,420	3	0
TOTAL ...	1,961	10	3
Moiety payable ...	980	13	1

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Outstanding earnings—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st-half of 1890 ...	84	0	0
,, ,, 1891 ...	2,391	0	0
TOTAL ...	2,475	0	0
Moiety payable ...	1,237	8	0

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 3rd, 1892.

Over the greater part of India ordinary monsoon weather has prevailed, but in North-West India, except on the hills, the wind has been variable and light, and the weather fine with passing clouds. The principal features of the weather have been the exceptionally heavy rain on the West Coast and the appearance over the Bay of two depressions. These two depressions advanced from the Bay into the Central Provinces, and occasioned considerable rainfall over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and North-East India. At the same time pressure has been very steady between 29·80 inches and 29·85 inches in the extreme south, so that as the depressions developed over the north of the Bay and the Central Provinces, gradients over the south of the Indian region became steep, and the monsoon blew strongly.

On the 28th low pressure areas were shown over Sind, over the west of the North-West Provinces, and over the Northern Circars, while readings were highest in the extreme south. The winds blew from about the normal directions, except in the neighbourhoods of the three depressions noticed above, where cyclonic movements were developed. There had been no rain over Sind, Rajputana, and the south of the Punjab, but elsewhere the fall was general, and along the West Coast and at some stations in Northern India heavy. The chart

of the 29th showed that the barometer was falling across the head of the Peninsula, but was rising elsewhere. The depression over the west of the North-West Province had disappeared, and that off the Circars Coast had travelled somewhat to the northward, but in other respects the distribution of pressure was little changed. The winds had become light and variable over the Gangetic plain and North-West India, but were generally little altered. There had been no rain of importance over Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab, but in all the other provinces a further general fall had occurred, though, except in the west of the Peninsula, in Tenasserim, and at one or two northern stations, the amounts were not large. The chart of the 30th showed that the barometer was still rising, except over the Bay area, where a fall was in progress, due to the development of the depression which had advanced along the Circars Coast. The centre lay apparently to the south of False Point. The barometer was steady in the extreme south, and steepish gradients and strongish monsoon winds prevailed over the Peninsula and the Bay. In the Punjab northerly winds had sprung up, and at the head of the Bay there existed a well marked cyclonic circulation. With these exceptions, the directions were about normal. Rain had ceased over a large part of Bengal and decreased in amount over Tenasserim, but otherwise there was little change. On the morning of the 31st August the barometer was rising over the Peninsula, but was falling elsewhere, and the depression noticed over the head of the Bay had crossed the coast, and was advancing west-north-westward to the east of the Central Provinces. Gradients remained steep over the Bay, and a fresh monsoon was blowing there. The wind was cyclonic over Bengal, the North-West, and Central Provinces, and fairly normal elsewhere, the northerly breezes in the Punjab having given way. Scattered slight rainfall was reported from Northern India, from Bengal to the Punjab, but in the south and centre, except in South Madras, rain was general. The amounts had fallen off somewhat on the West Coast. The chart of the 1st September showed that the depression from the Bay was advancing very slowly, and that the centre was approaching Jubbulpore. The barometer was falling everywhere, the change being brisk across the head of the Peninsula. Gradients were steep on the southern side of the depression, and a strong monsoon was blowing. There had been no rain over South Madras or North-West India, and only scattered falls over Bengal and the North-West Provinces, but elsewhere the rainfall was general, and in the Central Provinces, the Konkan, and Tenasserim heavy. On the morning of the 2nd, while the depression noticed on the preceding day still existed close to Jubbulpore, a fresh depression had appeared over the head of the Bay. The barometer was falling almost everywhere, and gradients remained steep over the Peninsula and the Bay. The winds showed cyclonic movements in the neighbourhoods of the low pressure areas, but elsewhere the directions were very regular, a westerly wind prevailing over the Peninsula and west of the Bay, a southerly wind over Burma and the east of the Bay, a south-easterly wind in Bengal, and an easterly wind up the Gangetic plain. Rain was reported from almost all parts of the country, except North-West India and South Madras. The chart of the 3rd showed that the small depression from the north of the Bay had advanced quickly north-westward, and coalesced with the larger depression over the central parts of the country. The winds in almost all parts of India were influenced by this depression and circulated around it. The rainfall was scattered and light over North Bengal and

the Gangetic plain, and altogether absent from a large part of the Peninsula and of North-West India, but was general elsewhere. The fall was very heavy in Orissa, and moderately heavy on the Konkan Coast.

Temperature.—Owing to the comparatively light rainfall in Bengal and the Gangetic plain, the mean temperature of that region was normal, while, owing to the absence of rain in Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana, there was an excess of temperature. In all the other provinces the rainfall was heavy, and the mean temperature consequently low. This was particularly the case in Bombay. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:

Province.	August				September			Mean variation of week.
	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·1	—1·7	—1·4	—1·4	—2·3	—2·5	—1·2	—1·3
Bengal and Assam	—0·8	—0·2	+0·2	+0·6	+0·6	—0·7	—0·6	—0·1
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—3·5	—1·2	0	+0·1	+2·0	+1·4	+0·8	—0·1
Punjab	—1·4	—4·7	—1·7	—1·1	+0·3	+0·2	+1·2	—1·0
Bombay	—1·8	—1·9	—2·5	—1·9	—3·0	—2·0	—2·4	—2·2
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·6	+0·4	+1·4	+1·3	—0·2	—2·3	—1·7	—0·1
Central India and Guzerat	—0·3	+1·0	+1·3	+1·5	+1·7	+1·8	—0·2	+1·0
Sind and Rajputana	+1·5	+1·1	+1·6	+2·7	+3·3	+3·7	+3·0	+2·4
Madras	—2·2	—3·8	—2·3	—1·9	—1·7	—1·1	—0·5	—1·9
Mean for whole India	—0·8	—1·2	—0·4	0	+0·1	—0·2	—0·2	—0·4

The above figures show that for the whole of India on the mean of the week there has been an average diurnal deficiency of 0·4°. On the first two days the general temperature of India was about 1° below the normal, but on the remaining five days it was about the average.

Rain.—The table with which the summary concludes shows that during the week under review rain has fallen in all the divisions of India, except Sind and Rajputana. In the south, central, north-west, and west divisions of the Punjab, and in the south of the Peninsula, the average actual rainfall has been less than one inch, but in all other parts of India it has exceeded that amount. The distribution of the actual average rainfall is as follows: The highest average is 23·34 inches in the Konkan, followed by 21·23 inches in Tenasserim, by 9·43 inches in Arakan, and by over 6 inches in Assam (Surma), Orissa, and Guzerat; while the lowest actual averages are those given above. The distribution of the normal average rainfall is as follows: The highest average is 7·35 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 6 inches in Arakan and Assam (Surma), and by over 4 inches in Lower Burma, North Bengal, and the Konkan. The lowest normal average is 0·34 inches in the west of the Punjab.

The most pronounced variations between the actual and normal average rainfalls of the different divisions are the exceptional heaviness of the rainfall in the Konkan and Guzerat, the large excess in Tenasserim and Arakan, and the lightness of the rainfall in the south of Madras. The third column of the table shows that of the fifty divisions, twenty-five had more and twenty-five had less than the normal amount for the week. The region of excessive rain included all the Burma divisions, Orissa, Behar (South), Oudh (North and South), the Punjab (Hill District and West), Coorg, the Konkan, Deccan, Khandeish, all the Central Provinces divisions, Guzerat, Katthiawar, Central India (East), the East Coast (North), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central); while the region of deficient rain included Assam, Lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Behar (North), all the North-West Provinces divisions, most of the Punjab divisions, Malabar, Madras (South Central), Mysore, Rajputana, and the south of the Carnatic. The greatest actual excesses were 18·86 inches in the Konkan (where the rainfall was five times the normal) and 13·88 inches in Tenasserim. The largest deficiency was 2·28 inches in North Bengal.

The three concluding columns of the table show the total average rainfall from May 29th to September 3rd, the normal average rainfall for the same period, and finally the variation of the former from the latter expressed as a percentage. Taking a variation of less than 20 per cent. as representing that the rainfall of the division has been normal, the final column shows that only in two divisions has the rainfall been deficient. These divisions are Eastern and Deltaic Bengal, and in them the total rainfall has only been about three-fourths of the average. All over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and North-West India the rainfall has been generally excessive, the greatest excess being in Western Punjab and in Sind.

The following are the largest amounts recorded in the different divisions during the week. The falls in parts of the Konkan and of Guzerat are very remarkable, that at Pen (Colaba) being 39·20 inches, or an average of 5·60 inches per diem:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Amherst	Thatôn	21·73 inches.
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	10·97 "
Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	12·26 "
	Cuttack	False Point	10·10 "
North-West Provinces	Kheri	Nighasin	13·75 "
	Garhwal	Kotdwara	12·84 "
Punjab	Gurdaspur	Pathankot	7·08 "
	Kangra	Sudder	5·69 "
Malabar	South Kanara	Beltangadi	11·02 "
Konkan	Colaba	Pen	39·20 "
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	17·10 "
Central Provinces	Nimar	Sudder	10·42 "
Guzerat	Surat	Pardi	22·71 "
Madras	Ganjam	Rambha	5·13 "
	Kurnool	Atmakur	5·96 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 3rd.			Rainfall data from May 29th to September 3rd, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to September 3rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	21·23	7·35	+13·88	128·73	129·76	— 1
	Lower Burma	5·57	4·94	+ 0·63	62·54	66·66	— 6
	Central Burma	3·88	3·10	+ 0·78	45·00	49·12	— 7
	Upper Burma	1·05	?	?	18·98	?	?
	Arakan	9·43	6·13	+ 3·30	127·53	140·63	— 9
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·54	2·95	— 1·41	41·17	58·20	— 29
	Assam (Surma)	6·28	6·49	— 0·21	113·59	105·66	+ 8
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·69	2·93	— 0·24	49·64	47·21	+ 5
	Deltaic Bengal	1·87	2·03	— 0·16	28·40	36·63	— 22
	Central Bengal	2·03	2·52	— 0·49	32·58	36·15	— 10
	North Bengal	2·36	4·64	— 2·28	80·79	68·76	+ 17
	Orissa	6·12	2·01	+ 4·11	32·89	33·69	— 2
	Chota Nagpur	2·03	2·31	— 0·28	33·16	35·98	— 8
	Behar (South)	2·18	2·16	+ 0·02	30·14	29·92	+ 1
	Do. (North)	2·19	2·82	— 0·63	42·36	33·59	+ 26
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	2·05	2·08	— 0·03	34·43	27·38	+ 26
	Oudh (South)	2·59	2·41	+ 0·18	33·92	26·01	+ 30
	Do. (North)	3·23	2·47	+ 0·76	35·79	28·06	+ 28
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·99	2·20	— 0·21	30·37	25·09	+ 21
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·07	1·90	— 0·83	25·07	20·75	+ 21
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	2·58	2·78	— 0·20	35·43	31·43	+ 13
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·11	0·67	— 0·56	15·03	9·38	+ 60
	Do. (Central)	0·20	1·45	— 1·25	18·06	16·49	+ 10
	Do. (Submontane)	1·36	1·40	— 0·04	24·82	19·67	+ 26
	Do. (Hill Districts)	3·30	2·66	+ 0·64	51·91	50·95	+ 2
	Do. (North-West)	0·67	0·94	— 0·27	19·69	12·65	+ 56
	Do. (West)	0·50	0·34	+ 0·16	12·37	5·00	+ 147
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	3·38	3·50	— 0·12	92·05	87·06	+ 6
	Madras (South Central)	0·85	1·27	— 0·42	17·72	17·10	+ 4
	Coorg	5·28	3·23	+ 2·05	88·81	77·09	+ 15
	Mysore	1·08	1·25	— 0·17	20·38	18·28	+ 11
	Konkan	23·34	4·48	+18·86	113·69	97·23	+ 17
	Bombay Deccan	5·16	1·22	+ 3·94	30·52	18·18	+ 67
	Hyderabad (North).	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	3·46	1·20	+ 2·24	20·40	15·15	+ 25
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	4·36	2·50	+ 1·86	36·25	25·66	+ 41
	Central Provinces (West)	5·05	2·14	+ 2·91	37·25	30·52	+ 22
	Ditto (Central)	4·49	2·65	+ 1·84	41·87	40·28	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	4·21	2·35	+ 1·86	50·27	37·10	+ 35
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	6·24	1·33	+ 4·91	34·69	34·84	0
	Kathiawar	1·28	0·83	+ 0·45	14·10	15·58	— 9
	Sind	0	0·14	— 0·14	8·60	3·97	+ 117
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·92	1·89	+ 1·03	29·78	29·83	0
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·28	1·65	— 0·37	26·00	21·86	+ 19
	Rajputana (West)	0	1·06	— 1·06	10·95	10·86	+ 1
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·42	1·86	+ 0·56	22·60	18·26	+ 24
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	3·65	1·84	+ 1·81	33·16	39·26	— 16
	Hyderabad (South)	2·95	1·12	+ 1·83	26·45	16·15	+ 64
	Madras (Central)	2·17	1·13	+ 1·04	18·14	11·04	+ 64
	East Coast (Central)	1·11	1·31	— 0·20	17·65	11·46	+ 54
	Ditto (South)	0·30	1·26	— 0·96	15·83	10·79	+ 47
	Madras (South)	0·02	0·73	— 0·71	4·73	4·62	+ 2

SIMLA, *8th September, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 3rd September.*—Rainfall heavy on the West Coast, Circars, and Deccan, except Cuddapah; moderate in the Karnatic and Central districts; scanty in Southern districts. Bright sunshine wanted in the Deccan and Karnatic. Cultivation and sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair, but damaged by excessive rain in parts. Harvest of early crops continues; outturn fair. Pasturage and water-supply ample. Condition of cattle favourable. Prices much cheaper in the Circars; cheaper in the Deccan and Central districts; slightly easier in the Karnatic and West Coast districts; stationary elsewhere. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan districts 8,819 against 13,234 last week. Works closed elsewhere. Works in Bellary close on the 7th; in Kurnool and Cuddapah on the 15th. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 258 and Karnatic 28: *Total* 286 against 397 last week. Kitchen closed in Bellary; remainder will close on the 15th, when all relief ceases. Loans for wells disbursed:—Deccan Rs. 9,27,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,63,000, and Central districts Rs. 12,60,000: *Total* Rs. 26,50,000. Wells completed—631, 2,393, and 1,596; under construction—6,829, 1,868, and 8,087 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans disbursed—Rs. 1,02,000, Rs. 1,22,000, and Rs. 72,000 in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper; heavy in Gujarat and Konkan; good and generally sufficient in the Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops injured by excessive rain in parts of four districts; otherwise thriving. Harvesting of early crops commenced in two districts; preparations for late crops progressing in eight and cotton sowing going on in three districts. Fodder supply sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th September.*—Rain has been general, but is still insufficient in the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur divisions. In Orissa crops have much benefited by the heavy rain and prospects have improved, but more rain is wanted in Puri; elsewhere the prospects of the winter rice crop continue favourable. Harvesting of early rice and jute not yet completed. Autumn harvest in progress, and prospects at present good. In Behar some damage will be caused by floods unless the water subsides quickly. Prices of food-grains falling slowly in Behar; elsewhere stationary. Fodder and water-supplies are sufficient and cattle are generally well off.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th September.*—The rainfall has been less during the week, and occasional breaks have much benefited the crops. Injury to crops by inundations is reported from a few districts; otherwise prospects are good. Ploughing for the spring harvest is in active progress. Prices generally steady, but show a tendency to fall in some places.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Rain has fallen in all but four districts. Weeding of the autumn crop is nearly finished; ploughing and sowing for spring crops going on. Standing crops are flourishing and their prospects are reported very good, except in parts of one district. Water damaging the crops on low-lands in Sialkot. Young locusts have appeared in parts of Rawal Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan, but steps have been taken for their destruction. Condition of cattle is improving in two districts, and is reported to be good elsewhere. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices rising in two districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Rainy weather has prevailed during the week with high west winds. In the rice districts prospects continue very good, though damage by insects is reported from part of one district. Cotton and millets are suffering from excessive moisture, especially in the Nimar district, where the rainfall has been abnormally large, and a break is much needed.

Burma.—*For week ending 3rd September.*—LOWER BURMA: Transplanting in progress, and standing crops everywhere healthy. Slight damage has been caused by insects in parts of two districts. UPPER BURMA: Prospects are generally good in most districts. Transplanting half finished in Shwebo. Sesamum and maize being reaped, and cotton picking commenced in some districts. Paddy nurseries have failed in one district for want of rain. Standing crops in good condition, but more rain badly wanted in Minbu and Magwè. In Meiktila the late-sown sesamum and maize have completely failed in the Wundwin sub-division and parts of Meiktila and Mahlaing, and there is some distress in consequence. More rain wanted for paddy in one district. The price of paddy has risen largely in Shwegyin; elsewhere in Lower Burma fluctuations are slight. Prices in Upper Burma have decreased considerably in two districts; slightly in three others; elsewhere stationary. FAMINE RELIEF: Works still open in Shwebo, but numbers not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Weather seasonable. Transplanting of late-rice continues. Fodder abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th September.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in one district. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing operations nearly completed, and prospects generally favourable. Prices risen in one district.

COORG: Rainfall good. Crops in good condition. Picking of cardamom commenced in some parts. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th September.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather cloudy and rainy. Autumn crops damaged by excessive rain and weeding retarded. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Tanks are now full; no need of more rain, which would injure standing crops, though it might benefit the coming irrigated

crops. Slight rise in prices—*jowar* 14¾, *tur* 11½, *moong* 9¾, and gram 10 seers per halli sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Rain throughout Central India, but a much needed break has occurred in Bundelkhand, and sowing and ploughing operations have been resumed. Crops in parts have much improved. Condition of pasturage and cattle generally good. Prices of food-grains steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Rainfall heavy at Abu, but moderate elsewhere. Agricultural operations generally satisfactory. Weeding in progress, and land being prepared for spring crops in some parts of Bikanir. Standing crops flourishing throughout, and harvest prospects good. An average outturn is expected in Sirohi and Ajmere-Merwara. Maize and cotton suffering much from excessive rain in parts. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Pasturage sufficient throughout, but dry fodder almost unprocurable everywhere. Prices steady in nine States, falling in five, and risen in one. Area affected in Ajmere-Merwara decreasing. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 8,866 against 11,758 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 1,636 against 2,421 last week; Kishengarh 42; Marwar, report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 1st September.*—Rainfall to date is above the average. Prospects good.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RABI STATEMENT No. 1.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE RABI SEASON, 1891-92.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of Bengal.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	Area irrigated.		1891-92 as compared with 1890-91.		Rainfall for four months.										Remarks.
			1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	November.		December.		January.		February.		Total.		
							1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*In.*	*In*	*In.*	*In.*	*In.*	*In.*	*In.*	*In.*	*In.*	*In.*	
Cuttack . .	Information not available.	Information not available.	4,247	3,921	...	326	2·16	7·77	0·03	...	...	...	0·90	0·22	3·09	7·99	Average rainfall of 11 stations in the Cuttack district.
Balasore . .			3	21	18	...	0·64	5·14	0·19	...	...	...	1·49	0·09	2·32	6·63	Average rainfall at Bhuddruck and Acquapadda stations.
Midnapur . .			...	68	68	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·17	0·42	0·35	Rainfall at Midnapur station.
Hooghly . .			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No rain-gauge stations on the tidal reaches of the Midnapur Canal.
Gaya . .	3,015,680	2,356,000	2,372	12,288	9,916	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	0·03	0·90	1·75	2·80	1·78	Rainfall at Daudnuggur station.
Patna . .	1,329,920	1,039,000	2,330	7,609	5,279	...	...	...	...	...	2·03	...	0·28	0·10	2·31	0·10	Rainfall at Bankipore station.
Shahabad . .	2,806,400	2,192,500	36,691	178,610	141,919	...	...	...	...	...	2·40	0·09	0·25	1·35	2·65	1·44	Rainfall at Arrah station.
Saran . .	1,680,000	1,312,500	1,236	1,248	12	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	0·19	0·94	1·49	0·94	Rainfall at Sewan station.
TOTAL .	...	...	46,879	203,765	157,212	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

CALCUTTA;
The 12th August 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RABI STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1891-92.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapur.	Hooghly.	Gaya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Sarun.	TOTAL.
Garden and orchards	134	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	190
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	40	1,087	6,708	...	7,835
Cereals — Wheat	...	...	...	...	3,706	432	100,215	1,168	105,521
Cereals — Barley	...	...	...	...	1,418	1,407	11,991	...	14,816
Cereals — Rice	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Cereals — Miscellaneous	15	...	...	...	...	...	5,462	...	5,477
Pulse — Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	6,680	807	16,238	...	23,725
Pulse — Miscellaneous	537	13	...	...	31	3,411	22,297	80	26,369
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Fibres — Cotton	2,643	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,651
Dyes — Indigo	299	...	68	...	5	...	2	...	374
Dyes — Turmeric, &c.	18	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	31
Drugs — Opium	...	...	...	...	188	465	1,680	...	2,333
Drugs — Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds — Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	220	...	2,230	...	2,450
Oilseeds — Castor	112	...	...	...	...	...	808	...	920
Miscellaneous	3	...	...	...	...	...	10,906	...	10,909
Hot weather	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rabi, 1891-92	3,921	21	68	..	12,288	7,609	178,610	1,248	203,765
Total Rabi, 1890-91	4,247	3	...	...	2,372	2,330	36,691	1,236	46,879

CALCUTTA;
The 12th August 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RABI STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1891-92.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Taldunda Canal.	Kendrapara Canal.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Midnapur Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Saran Canal.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Mahanadi.	Brahmini-Byturni.	Acqueduct-Jajpur.			Cossye.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gunduck.		
Garden and orchards	32	95	7			...	...	27	29	...	190	
Sugarcane	...	...	...			...	1,127	4,832	1,876	...	7,835	
Cereals — Wheat	...	...	...			...	4,138	17,195	83,020	1,168	105,521	
Cereals — Barley	...	...	...			...	2,825	7,834	4,157	...	14,816	
Cereals — Rice	...	102	58			...	...	...	...	...	160	
Cereals — Miscellaneous	6	9	...			...	...	1,170	4,292	...	5,477	
Pulse — Gram, &c.	...	...	...			...	7,487	8,082	8,156	...	23,725	
Pulse — Miscellaneous	134	384	32			...	3,442	8,761	13,536	80	26,369	
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne	...	...	...			...	...	4	...	...	4	
Fibres — Cotton	161	2,474	16			...	...	...	...	...	2,651	
Dyes — Indigo	...	299	...			68	5	2	...	...	374	
Dyes — Turmeric, &c.	...	18	...			...	...	13	...	...	31	
Drugs — Opium	...	...	...			...	653	535	1,145	...	2,333	
Drugs — Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds — Mustard, &c.	...	...	...			...	220	182	2,048	...	2,450	
Oilseeds — Castor	1	111	...			...	...	1	807	...	920	
Miscellaneous	3	...	...			...	...	2,582	8,324	...	10,909	
Hot weather	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Rabi, 1891-92	337	3,492	113			68	19,897	51,220	127,390	1,248	203,765	
Total Rabi, 1890-91	559	3,567	124			...	4,702	19,657	17,034	1,236	46,879	

CALCUTTA;
The 12th August 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 in Canal Districts of Bengal.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. KHARIF, 1891-92. Total area.	In comparison with kharif, 1890-91. Increase.	Decrease.	RABI, 1891-92. Total area.	In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	Decrease.	WHOLE YEAR, 1891-92. Total area.	In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	RAINFALL. 1890-91.	1891-92.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Cuttack	Information not available.		137,203	187	...	3,921	...	326	141,124	...	139	0·09	47·89	55·96	(+) 16·8
Balasore			36,125	...	2,908	21	18	...	36,146	...	2,890	7·9	36·64	54·48	(+) 48·6
Midnapur			81,822	196	...	68	68	...	81,890	264	...	0·3	26·10	42·86	(+) 64·2
Hooghly			376	...	..	...	...	...	376	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	3,015,680	2,356,000	37,150	8,004	...	12,288	9,916	...	49,438	17,920	...	36·2	34·90	17·07	(—) 51·0
Patna	1,329,920	1,039,000	37,011	9,557	...	7,609	5,279	...	44,620	14,836	...	33·2	43·06	18·27	(—) 57·5
Shahabad	2,806,400	2,192,500	198,786	15,765	...	178,610	141,919	...	377,396	157,684	...	41·7	56·23	20·11	(—) 64·2
Saran	1,680,000	1,312,500	3,645	2,655	...	1,248	12	...	4,893	2,667	...	54·5	47·13	19·67	(—) 58·2
TOTAL	...	...	532,118	36,364	2,908	203,765	157,212	326	735,883	193,371	3,029	25·8	...	..	...
			Net increase	. 33,456		Net increase	. 156,886		Net increase	. 190,342					

CALCUTTA;
The 12th August 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapur.	Hooghly.	Gaya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	TOTAL.
Garden and orchards	134	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	190
Sugarcane	86	199	...	...	574	2,724	19,978	...	23,561
Cereals — Wheat	...	...	...	...	3,706	432	100,215	1,168	105,521
Cereals — Barley	...	...	...	...	1,418	1,407	11,991	...	14,816
Cereals — Rice	137,277	35,926	81,822	376	36,464	35,203	171,842	3,645	502,555
Cereals — Miscellaneous	15	...	...	...	152	171	5,770	...	6,108
Pulse — Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	6,680	807	16,238	...	23,725
Pulse — Miscellaneous	537	13	...	...	31	3,411	22,297	80	26,369
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Fibres — Cotton	2,643	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,651
Dyes — Indigo	299	...	68	...	5	...	2	...	374
Dyes — Turmeric, &c.	18	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	31
Drugs — Opium	...	...	...	...	188	465	1,680	...	2,333
Drugs — Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds — Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	220	...	2,230	...	2,450
Oilseeds — Castor	112	...	...	...	...	...	808	...	920
Miscellaneous	3	...	...	...	...	...	10,906	...	10,909
Hot weather	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,366	...	13,366
Total, 1891-92	141,124	36,146	81,890	376	49,438	44,620	377,396	4,893	735,883
Total, 1890-91	141,263	39,036	81,626	376	31,518	29,784	219,712	2,226	545,541

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CALCUTTA;
The 12th August 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Taldunda Canal.	Kendrapara Canal.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Midnapur Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Saran Canal.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Mahanadi.	Brahmini-Byturni.	Aequapadda-Jajpur.			Cossye.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gunduck.		
Garden and orchards	32	95		7		...	...	27	29	...	190	
Sugarcane	25	50		210		...	3,298	13,765	6,213	...	23,561	
Wheat	...	...	.....			...	4,138	17,195	83,020	1,168	105,521	
Barley	...	...	.....			...	2,825	7,834	4,157	...	14,816	
Cereals Rice	41,543	70,915	.....	60,745		82,198	71,667	108,336	63,500	3,645	502,555	
Miscellaneous	6	9	.....			...	323	1,368	4,402	...	6,108	
Gram, &c.	...	...	.....			...	7,487	8,082	8,156	...	23,725	
Pulse Miscellaneous	134	384	.....	32		...	3,442	8,761	13,536	80	26,369	
Fodder crops Grass, lucerne	...	...	.....			...	...	4	...	...	4	
Fibres Cotton	161	2,474	.....	16		...	...	...	...	...	2,651	
Indigo	...	299	.....			68	...	2	...	...	374	
Dyes Turmeric, &c.	...	18	.....			...	5	13	...	...	31	
Opium	...	...	.....			...	653	535	1,145	...	2,333	
Drugs Tobacco, &c.	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mustard, &c.	...	...	.....			...	220	182	2,048	...	2,450	
Oilseeds Castor	1	111	.....			...	...	1	807	...	920	
Miscellaneous	3	...	.....			...	...	2,582	8,324	...	10,909	
Hot weather	...	...	.....			...	...	10,418	2,948	...	13,366	
Total, 1891-92	41,905	74,355	61,610			82,266	94,058	179,105	198,391	4,893	735,883	
Total, 1890-91	41,806	74,970	63,523			82,002	61,302	139,807	79,905	2,226	545,541	

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th August 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XX OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	WEEK ENDING 29TH AUGUST 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	WEEK ENDING 27TH AUGUST 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 29th August 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 27th August 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	7,98,856	489	1,639	7,45,501	455	2,06,98,931	2,02,14,928	...	4,84,003
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	69,333	83	831	64,518	78	27,64,669	24,32,694	...	3,31,975
Indian Midland	127	752	66,738	89	752	66,418	88	19,32,865	21,37,988	2,05,123	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,49,868	209	1,674	3,30,000	197	89,17,639	91,91,813	2,74,174	...
South Indian	150	901	1,30,125	144	1,106	1,29,026	117	31,06,331	30,75,333	...	30,998
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	76,499	73	1,044	68,007	65	20,20,518	18,02,718	...	2,17,800
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	721	65,010	90	755	68,260	90	22,28,523	22,68,199	39,676	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	5,687	36	199	11,598	58	2,26,669	2,76,527	49,858	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	15,62,116	203	8,000	14,83,328	185	4,18,96,145	4,14,00,200	...	4,95,945
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	6,03,692	252	2,450	2,69,317	110	1,33,78,543	98,46,803	...	35,31,740
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,12,534	163	692	1,19,971	173	37,36,828	39,06,585	...	1,30,243
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	284	777	2,67,967	345	777	2,91,450	375	43,51,858	40,03,629	...	3,48,229
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	12,344	99	125	13,540	108	2,96,580	3,19,207	22,627	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	89,824	147	715	88,800	124	21,31,815	25,81,915	4,50,100	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,498	60	25	1,376	55	26,585	28,393	1,808	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	412	52	8	80	10	6,829	6,206	...	623
TOTAL	251	4,631	10,88,271	235	4,792	7,84,534	164	2,39,20,038	2,03,92,738	...	35,36,300
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,485	5,39,602	363	1,492	4,30,324	288	1,95,94,444	1,65,27,177	...	30,67,267
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	1,93,209	419	461	1,89,000	410	60,18,019	64,09,544	3,91,525	...
Madras	216	840	1,69,175	201	840	1,75,635	209	39,27,466	36,92,580	...	2,34,886
TOTAL	468	2,786	9,01,986	324	2,793	7,94,959	285	2,95,39,929	2,66,29,301	...	29,10,628
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,129	35,52,373	235	15,585	30,62,821	197	9,53,65,112	8,84,22,239	...	69,42,873
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	16,704	103	162	18,145	112	4,37,792	4,15,968	...	21,824
Tárakeshwar	258	22	3,523	160	22	3,782	172	1,25,208	1,20,237	...	4,971
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	5,448	81	67	5,649	84	1,68,525	1,97,274	28,749	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,634	124	78	10,281	132	2,15,102	2,17,623	2,521	...
TOTAL	135	329	35,309	107	329	37,857	115	9,46,627	9,51,102	4,475	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	43,335	122	354	42,071	119	10,82,503	10,68,410	...	14,093
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	933	72	13	610	47	26,539	26,169	...	370
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	26,164	88	311	26,965	87	5,39,878	5,35,873	...	4,005
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	2,189	24	93	2,810	30	81,096	1,10,394	29,298	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,507	52	29	1,242	43	(*g*) 31,372	34,741	3,369	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	2,883	40	72	2,710	38	89,883	1,11,213	21,330	...
TOTAL	107	857	77,011	90	872	76,408	88	18,51,271	18,86,800	35,529	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhatinda	118	108	10,456	97	108	10,545	98	2,99,853	2,20,525	...	79,328
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	20,887	63	334	19,277	58	6,12,606	7,37,609	1,25,003	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	8,224	44	292	14,400	49	2,09,100	3,96,546	1,87,446	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	4,910	52	94	4,365	46	1,41,864	1,36,774	...	5,090
TOTAL	76	616	34,021	55	720	38,042	53	9,63,570	12,70,929	3,07,359	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,039	37,09,170	218	17,614	32,25,673	183	9,94,26,433	9,27,51,595	...	66,74,838

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir railway.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti state railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 29th August 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C. E.*,

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A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 11	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...‖	428 0	428 0	9 0	9 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	15 3	15 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 5	7 7	10 14	10 14	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	125 0	130 0	17 8	17 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	6 9	7 5	9 4	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 12	...	...	...	...	193 6	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	6 6	7 1	6 14	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 6	7 6	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	161 10	161 10	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	8 12	8 4	10 10	9 13	‡	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	‡	...	...	...	392 0	392 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 6	10 14	...	...	10 10	9 12	11 10	10 10	19 10	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	18 8	19 5	8 14	8 4	70 0	70 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 11	7 11	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	‡	‡	7 2	7 2	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	6 2	7 0	8 0	8 0	‡	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	‡	‡*	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 0
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	20 13	20 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	14 4	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 1	16 0	15 6	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	459 11	14 0	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 5	11 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	16 8	18 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	10 5	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 6	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	10 6	10 8
Cachar	8 0	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 4	7 4
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	11 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 12	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	8 14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 8	...	...	7 8	8 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	10 0
Tippera	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 4½	8 10	9 12	10 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 13	7 14	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	8 0	10 0	...	8 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 5	...	...	10 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	17 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	10 8	11 0	...	...	11 4	10 10	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	17 0	18 0	240 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	106 0	106 0	10 10⅔	10 10⅔
Calcutta	11 0	11 4	14 12	14 12	8 0	7 14	10 10	10 9	14 8	15 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	9 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 3	15 3	85 0	85 0	11 6	11 6
Hooghly	12 5	12 0	14 9	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	11 7	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	11 15	11 13¾	17 12½	17 12½	10 0	10 0	11 2	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	14 14	...	...	17 12½	17 4½	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	10 0	10 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 9	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Faridpur	13 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8
Central—																										
Bankura	11 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	220 0	220 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	12 0	11 14	...	...	10 2	9 12	12 9	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 0	...	...	18 0	17 4	100 0	100 0	11 10	11 4
Birbhum	11 4	10 10	9 0	10 3	10 4	10 8	12 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 14
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	7 0	12 6	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 4	...	...	15 12	16 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 9
Rajshahi	12 0	12 0	19 8	19 8	9 0	9 12	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	...	...	16 12	17 11	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 4	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	80 0	200 0	10 0	9 0
Dinajpur	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	10 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 13	...	...	13 13	13 13	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Cuttack	7 14	11 2	...	...	8 13	8 8	11 13	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	16 6†	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0‖ to 13 0	12 0* to 13 0§	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	13 0	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 8	10 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	200 0	10 8	10 8
Lohardaga	7 0 to 9 8	7 8 to 9 12	11 0	11 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	11 4 to 12 0	11 8 to 12 0	17 0	18 0	11 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 13 0	140 0 to 160 0	140 0 to 160 0	9 0	9 0
Palámau	10 11	10 6½	...	16 14	10 11	10 15½	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 10½	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	200 0	7 5	9 0
Hazáribágh	11 8	12 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 8

* Chhola. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. § Biri. ‖ Birí or Kalai. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present fortnight.	WHEAT. Past fortnight.	BARLEY. Present fortnight.	BARLEY. Past fortnight.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present fortnight.	RICE, BEST SORT. Past fortnight.	RICE, COMMON. Present fortnight.	RICE, COMMON. Past fortnight.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	FIREWOOD. Present fortnight.	FIREWOOD. Past fortnight.	SALT. Present fortnight.	SALT. Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 0	13 5	13 4	13 5	9 0	10 8	10 0	11 14	13 5	13 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 8
Gaya	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 4	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 12	16 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 4	14 8	17 0	17 4	16 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 8 to 15 8	14 8 to 15 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 0	21 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	12 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	11 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	15 2	15 2	10 1	10 1	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	15 2	13 14	17 10	17 10	164 0	164 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 1	12 1	17 10	17 10	10 0	10 0	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	17 1	16 8	14 14	17 10	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	17 10	17 10	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	19 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Saran	13 8	13 4	19 0	18 4	8 8	8 4	11 5	11 2	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	17 10	18 0	19 12	17 4	20 0	19 8	160 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	13 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Benares	13 0	13 0	17 1	16 13	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	17 7	17 5½	16 6	15 11½	...	...	11 5	11 4	16 15	16 13	...	...	20 0	20 5	125 0	125 0	9 8	9 8
Ghazipur	13 8	13 8	17 6	16 12	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 1	16 1	20 10	19 5	10 5	10 5	17 6	17 6	...	...	20 10	20 10	180 4	180 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 8	13 0	19 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	10 4	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	...	...	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12
Allahabad	12 4	11 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 4	18 8	19 0	18 4	18 8	...	...	11 8	12 0	18 6	18 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	9 8
Central—																										
Bánda	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	21 4	21 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hamírpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	25 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jálaun	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0‡	18 0‡	16 0	16 0	22 8‡	23 0‡	18 0	18 0	24 0‖	26 0‡	160 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 4	14 0	19 8	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	14 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 8	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 4	14 4	18 4	18 4	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	19 4	19 4	18 8	18 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 4	22 0	22 0	23 8	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Farrukhabad	13 6	13 6	18 8	18 0	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	18 8	13 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	22 8	19 12	120 0	110 0	11 8	11 0
Mainpuri	15 0	14 12	19 12	19 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 12	18 8	20 0	17 8	24 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 8
Etah	15 8	16 4	22 4	22 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 4	17 8	17 8	15 8	15 8	22 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 8
Western—																										
Bijnor	...	15 6	...	22 4	...	7 8	...	12 0	...	20 0	...	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	25 4	...	180 0	...	11 0
Agra	...	13 8	...	20 0	...	5 0	...	9 0	...	18 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	105 0	...	11 8
Mathra	14 0	14 0	21 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 8	...	...	24 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 0	14 8	22 0	19 0	5 4	5 4	9 0	9 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	125 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	15 2	15 0	21 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	10 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	...	22 4	21 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Bulia	14 0	13 12	18 0	17 8	9 4	9 0	11 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	...	...	19 8	19 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	10 8
Azamgarh	13 2	13 0	18 6	17 4	8 14	8 14	11 7	11 1	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	10 8	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 10	20 10	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	22 0‡	22 0‡	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	...	14 8	...	20 0	...	8 0	...	8 8	...	15 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	19 8	...	21 0	...	19 0	...	140 0	...	10 12
Budaun	15 8	15 0	21 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	13 8	18 0	14 8	...	...	8 0	7 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	160 0	192 0	11 0	11 0
Bilsi	12 6	13 2	23 12	25 0	11 4	10 0	22 8	11 4	13 12	22 8	...	13 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 14	10 15
Bareilly	13 14	12 14	18 3	19 15	6 8	6 8	10 14	10 9	18 12	18 3	15 4	15 4	...	...	8 2	8 2	18 3	18 12	21 0	18 12	19 15	19 15	145 0	125 0	10 14	10 14
Moradabad	14 4	14 4	19 8	19 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	...	20 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	5 8	4 0	19 8	19 4	19 4	13 8	22 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Naini Tal	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	8 12	8 4	11 4	11 4	7 0	7 4	11 4	11 4	...	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 0¶	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	13 12	13 12	21 6	21 6	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 0	17 10	17 9	14 13	14 13	9 14	9 14	6 9	6 9	18 9	18 4	...	...	20 4	20 4	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	14 9	14 9	24 3	24 3	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	20 8	20 4	20 0	15 6	15 6	20 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	14 4	14 4	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	12 8	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	10 12	10 12	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	21 8	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	17 2	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	12 12	12 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	9 4	22 0	22 0	14 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	13 12	13 12	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 4
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 10
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	25 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	25 0‡	24 0‡	17 0	17 0	25 0‡	25 0‡	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 8	13 4	20 0	19 2	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	14 0	21 0	19 13	21 0	20 8	21 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8
Hardoi	15 4	15 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 2	13 3	18 8	18 8	10 4	9 12	12 14	12 10	18 8	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	...	20 8	20 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	12 8	12 10	20 0	20 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	22 10	22 0	23 0	21 8	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 12
Gonda	14 14	14 6	20 8	20 8	10 4	10 4	11 12	11 10	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 8	20 8	20 12	20 4	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	22 0	20 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	20 8	20 8	19 8	23 12	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Kheri	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 2	12 13	18 12	18 12	8 12	7 8	10 0	10 0	16 14	16 4	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	18 2	16 4	...	18 12	...	...	16 0	15 0
Bánswara	15 10	15 10	18 12	18 12	8 2	8 12	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 8	26 4	26 14	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 12½	9 12½	12 14½	10 2½	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 3½	12 14½	10 2½	9 12½	8 9½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	12 8	12 8	12 14½	12 8	9 12½	8 15½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	10 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	12 8	12 8	12 14½	12 8	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Ajmere	11 0	10 11	15 2	14 14	...	...	8 2	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 14	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 4	12 4
Erinpura	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	5 0	5 0	9 10	9 10	16 12	16 13	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 7	16 0	16 0	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 2	10 2	13 4	13 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	14 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 0
Kishengarh	12 4	12 12	15 12	15 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 12	15 4	14 12	†	†	†	†	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 4	15 8	†	*	*	12 12	13 0
Boondee	16 8	16 8	21 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Kotah	18 4	18 0	20 0	22 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	24 0	12 0	14 c	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 8
Jhallawar	15 9	15 12	24 2½	24 4½	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	22 11	22 11	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	22 2	22 2	19 15	20 3	22 2	22 2	11 12½	12 11	175 0	175 0	9 2	9 4
Tonk	14 8	14 6	19 0	17 9	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	23 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 5	...	...	...	...	85 0	85 0	10 10	10 6
Jeypore	14 0	13 8	18 8	18 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	18 4	17 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0‖	18-4 to 19 0	17-0 to 18 8	19 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 4	15 15	22 8	20 14	10 0	10 1	10 10	11 4	21 4	21 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 8	11 9	22 8	20 14	...	...	32 8	28 12	200 0	200 0	10 15	11 1½
Dholpur	15 11½	15 8½	23 5½	22 8	8 7	8 7	9 3½	9 5	18 9	18 0	19 2	18 1½	...	...	11 4	11 4	23 7½	22 11½	...	...	29 8½	28 5½	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	15 8	15 8	21 5½	21 8	6 2½	6 2½	6 15	6 15	21 0	21 2½	21 5	18 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	22 5	22 8	18 0	15 0	25 4	25 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	11 2½
Ulwur	14 13	14 12	20 7	19 13	7 4	8 0	8 8	8 10	21 0	20 3	17 14	18 2	...	...	12 12	12 12	20 9	20 5	20 0	20 3	27 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 10
Deoli Cantonment	14 4	13 4	16 4	16 4	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	18 7	17 14	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 0	11 13½	16 15½	16 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	15 5	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	10 8	10 10½	12 8	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 4½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 8	11 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	§	§	11 0	12 0
Bálmer	9 0	9 6	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 13	11 12	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	12 0
Anádra	10 8	10 6	13 0	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 12	11 12
Shahpoora	...	11 4	...	...	14 1½	...	9 8	...	10 0	...	14 7	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 1½	...	14 1½	...	...	...	160 0	...	11 0
Western— Jodhpore	9 13½ and 11 4	9 12 and 11 0	15 10	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 2	13 0 and 14 6	12 8	12 0 and 12 8	...	...	...	...	15 10	13 8	13 2	15 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	13 7	13 8
Jeysulmere	8 10	8 4	...	...	6 10	6 8	8 4	8 4	12 12	11 10	12 6	9 10	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 5½	10 0	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 8	11 8	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4
Neemuch Cantonment	11 14	12 0	18 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	16 10	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 1	17 8	16 8	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Geoes	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 8½	15 10½	23 6	24 7	16 14½	7 7	9 4½	9 4½	20 11½	19 10½	17 8½	17 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	17 8½	17 0	21 4	20 3	17 0½	17 0	148 8	148 12	12 3½	11 11

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Masur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1892—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	13 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	300 0	300 0	12 4	12 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	8 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	15 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 8
Ludhiána	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	13 ++	13 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	++	‡	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	15 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	●	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	++	++	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	11 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	++	++	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	105 0	160 0	13 4	13 8
Gujrát	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	‡	‡	●	●	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	12 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	●	●	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	78 0	80 0	13 4	13 4
Hazára	11 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	16 0	11 0	16 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	11 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	18 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	‡	‡	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	15 ++	15 ++	105 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kohát	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	++	++	85 0	85 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	‡	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 8
Mooltan	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 8
Bannu	15 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	++	‡	115 0	115 0	36 0	36 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	9 ++	9 ++	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	22 0	22 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	9 8	10 0	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	‡	...	‡	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	6 8	6 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	9 8	16 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	‡	...	‡	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	12 4	12 8	‡	...	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	‡	...	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 0	11 8	16 0	15 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 4	13 14	13 14	15 8	16 0	‡	...	‡	...	14 14	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 12	11 0	14 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	...	‡	7 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	9 12	10 13	15 0	16 5	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	70 0	70 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	●	●	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	●	●	18 0	19 0	●	●	9 8	11 0	●	●	9 8	9 8	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	●	●	9 5	5 8	10 9	10 10	13 10	13 0	9 13	9 3	15 4	16 7	●	●	12 10	12 10	●	●	8 14	8 3	105 0	120 0	12 15	12 5
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	5 5	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	103 0	103 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	8 6	8 13	14 10	14 6	7 1	6 12	10 8	10 4	13 9	13 7	13 2	12 9	13 11	15 7	9 11	11 4	12 13	13 4	17 0	17 6	7 6	7 14	58 4	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 12½	8 12½	●	●	8 3	8 2	10 0	10 0	●	●	12 0	12 0	18 11	18 11	●	●	11 7½	11 7½	●	●	8 12½	8 12½	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	8 2	8 2	●	●	8 11	8 11	9 8	9 8	16 5	16 5	15 1	14 3	17 4	17 4	●	●	9 13	9 13	●	●	11 2	11 2	91 0	91 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	16 8	16 0	15 0	14 8	20 0	19 0	●	●	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	8 8	8 8	92 8	92 8	13 0	12 12
Sátara	8 11	8 11	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	13 5	13 5	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	9 12	9 12	15 2	15 2	8 4	8 4	108 0	108 0	10 3	10 13
Sholapur	12 2	11 10	●	●	9 12	9 12	10 4	10 4	19 10	20 15	20 2	18 12	●	●	13 0	12 2	●	●	●	●	10 3	9 12	71 0	71 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	●	●	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	17 8	18 4	14 12	14 12	●	●	9 0	9 0	10 2	12 2	●	●	7 5	7 5	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	15 4	15 4	13 13	13 13	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	12 0	12 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	...	9 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 3	17 3	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	12 3	12 3	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	19 2	19 2	●	●	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 4	●	●	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	22 8	22 8	18 2	18 2	●	●	●	●	10 9	10 9	●	●	16 4	16 4	106 0	106 0	10 6	10 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	●	●	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	●	...	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	●	●	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 8	13 8	●	●	●	●	13 0	13 0	●	●	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	12 5	12 5	21 5	21 5	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 13	17 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	●	●	11 14	12 0	●	●	12 2	11 7	107 0	107 0	12 12	12 12
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 0	8 0	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 0	13 11½	13 11½	14 14	14 4½	17 4	17 2	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	9 2	9 2	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	13 4½	●	●	●	●	13 8	13 8	●	●	11 0	10 0	145 0	145 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 4	12 6	...	...	5 4	5 8	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 2	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	...	...	7 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 12	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 5	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	11 8	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 12	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	12 10	13 6	...	...	7 0	7 1	10 6	10 6	14 15	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	17 4	...	...	12 5	11 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	12 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	13 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 8
Chhindwára	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	11 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10	10 10	16 14	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 0	10 5	95 0	95 0	10 0	10 0
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 10	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	9 3	9 2	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	16 10	...	...	19 3	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	11 12	...	...	9 6	9 7	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	16 12	16 13	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	10 10	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 13	8 13
Jubbulpore	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	15 0	16 8	20 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	23 8	128 0	130 0	10 4	10 4
Mandla	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	23 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 10	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	136 0	136 0	9 2	9 2
Bhandára	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	11 11	12 9	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	12 7	12 7	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 6	11 6	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 13	14 5	...	...	8 5	8 10	10 5	10 5	24 0	23 0	7 10	6 5	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	...	...	12 5	12 10	78 0	80 0	9 8	9 6
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	91 0	91 0	10 0	9 8
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 8	12 0	...	...	7 12	8 0	8 12	10 0	17 14	18 13	14 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	81 0	81 0	10 0	10 8
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	9 13	●	●	6 12	6 15	7 15	8 6	14 7	15 2	15 8	16 12	23 0	21 7	●	●	11 4	11 8	12 11	12 3	●	●	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 2
Bolárum	10 8	9 9	●	●	7 0	7 0	7 14	7 14	16 5	15 7	●	●	●	●	●	●	12 4	11 15	●	●	●	●	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	9 0	●	●	7 12	7 8	9 12	9 0	16 8	16 0	18 ●	18 0	●	●	●	●	12 0	12 8	●	●	●	●	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

● Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thûr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thûr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
Madras—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 5	9 2	8 11	9 8	*	*	*	*	16 2	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	15 14	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	17 6	14 13	17 8	15 14	18 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 11	11 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 0	8 0	13 2	12 11	12 10	12 10	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	17 6	17 6	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 2	221 2	12 14	12 14
Central—																										
Bellary	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 3	9 3	16 8	16 0	13 10	13 3	19 6	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	7 11	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 11	9 11	17 0	16 8	12 3	12 3	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Caddapah	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 8	9 8	15 6	15 0	13 13	13 13	20 5	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 8	7 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 5	15 13	15 13	13 13	13 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	*	*	18 3	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	119 2	11 13	10 11
Vizagapatam	7 8	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 14	8 8	14 10	14 14	14 6	14 14	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	7 3	5 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 8	10 8	15 6	15 6	14 2	14 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 0	162 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 14	6 14	...	...	9 13	10 6	10 8	11 0	15 13	15 13	*	*	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 11	7 3	...	...	9 0	8 11	10 2	10 2	15 8	16 0	13 3	13 3	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 6	8 5	9 2	8 14	13 8	13 8	12 8	11 3	15 14	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 11	8 11	*	*	*	*	16 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 6	124 6	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 6	8 13	10 11	10 5	15 8	14 10	12 6	11 10	18 0	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	163 3	11 11	11 11
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 8	10 8	*	*	20 0	23 2	17 8	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 0	10 0	*	*	15 10	15 3	17 11	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 5	6 5	...	...	8 13	8 10	9 2	8 14	15 2	13 11	15 14	14 10	16 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—									*																	
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 2	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 3	9 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 8	9 8	13 13	13 13	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	7 4	7 4	8 4	8 4	20 0	23 8	19 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	114 0	114 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	8 0	7 10	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 12	7 11	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 8	18 11	...	...	9 8	8 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 8	9 4	9 4	150 0	150 0	9 4	9 4
Tumkûr	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	28 0	20 0	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	12 0	11 8	340 0	340 0	9 8	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 0	6 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	72 0	72 0	8 8	8 0
Kadur	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	6 13	6 13	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	10 8	10 0	23 2	23 2	...	...	27 13	26 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	7 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	26 8	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	9 0
Ades	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON OF 1891-92, AND FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.

No. A26.—Rabi Statement.] PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1891-92.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

District.	Area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	Area irrigated. Rabi, 1890-91.	Area irrigated. Rabi, 1891-92.	1891-92 as compared with 1890-91. Increase.	1891-92 as compared with 1890-91. Decrease.	Rainfall for six months, October 1891 to March 1892. October. 1890.	October. 1891.	November. 1890.	November. 1891.	December. 1890.	December. 1891.	January. 1891.	January. 1892.	February. 1891.	February. 1892.	March. 1891.	March. 1892.	Total. 1890-91.	Total. 1891-92.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Saháranpur	1,425,920	1,034,058	34,792	48,890	14,098	...	...	2·50	...	...	1·40	...	1·50	...	...	1·03	0·40	...	3·30	3·53
Muzaffarnagar	1,054,080	901,359	92,988	106,749	13,761	...	0·10	0·10	...	...	0·67	...	1·30	...	0·5	0·85	0·55	...	2·67	0·95
Meerut	1,511,680	1,335,106	191,730	151,418	...	40,312	...	2·89	...	0·05	0·52	...	1·31	0·28	0·0	1·23	1·24	...	3·27	4·45
Bulandshahr	1,214,080	1,087,677	138,810	134,259	...	4,551	...	0·85	...	...	0·30	...	0·57	0·35	0·5	0·50	1·24	...	2·26	1·70
Aligarh	1,252,480	1,042,976	117,695	109,272	...	8,423	...	0·55	...	...	0·24	...	0·84	0·50	...	0·26	1·49	...	2·57	1·31
Muttra	932,480	861,738	43,323	45,600	2,277	...	...	1·24	...	...	1·10	...	0·42	0·26	...	0·05	2·07	...	3·59	1·55
Agra	1,187,840	961,164	21,235	22,429	1,194	...	...	0·88	...	...	0·10	...	0·75	0·58	...	0·07	1·49	...	2·34	1·53
Etah	1,110,918	891,682	70,155	76,435	6,280	...	...	1·00	...	...	0·08	...	0·86	0·96	...	0·20	2·40	...	3·34	2·16
Mainpuri	1,086,080	766,247	107,232	108,509	1,277	...	0·10	1·00	...	...	0·05	..	0·34	0·60	...	0·22	2·86	...	3·35	2·42
Farukhabad	1,100,160	858,132	46,625	47,218	593	...	...	0·52	...	...	0·40	...	0·54	...	...	0·10	3·20	...	4·14	0·62
Etáwah	1,084,160	837,512	140,831	132,381	...	8,450	...	0·22	...	...	0·06	...	0·63	1·03	...	0·24	1·74	...	2·43	1·49
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,105,260	159,207	165,288	6,081	...	0·27	0·62	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·22	0·25	0·90	1·34	...	2·52	1·74
Delhi	812,238	669,772	69	...	...	69	...	0·46	...	0·10	0·45	...	0·28	0·40	0·04	1·05	0·86	...	1·63	2·01
Gurgaon	1,242,357	1,083,308	36,838	37,448	610	...	...	0·29	...	...	0·31	...	0·13	0·60	...	0·30	2·13	...	2·57	1·19
Dehra Dún	763,520	192,652	8,905	12,058	3,153	...	0·03	0·82	0·35	...	0·76	...	3·15	...	2·50	2·94	1·69	...	8·48	3·76
Bijnor	1,196,902	1,030,184	2,630	6,175	3,545	...	...	0·82	...	1·70	0·75	...	1·24	0·08	0·31	2·43	1·10	...	3·40	5·03
Tarái	590,720	421,075	7,186	9,350	2,164	...	...	0·70	...	...	0·30	...	2·90	0·20	0·20	1·20	1·50	...	4·90	2·10
Pilibhít	878,904	708,985	5,266	5,044	...	222	...	0·22	...	...	0·30	...	1·70	0·20	...	1·20	1·80	...	3·80	1·60
Bareilly	1,018,056	907,470	33,414	35,102	1,688	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	1·30	0·10	...	1·10	3·00	...	4·40	1·20
Jhánsi	1,049,790	748,265	479	870	391	...	...	...	...	..	0·35	...	0·38	1·20	...	...	0·41	...	1·14	1·20
Hamírpur	1,464,704	1,226,242	2,084	2,165	81	...	...	0·88	...	...	-	..	0·28	0·63	...	0·91	1·41	...	1·69	2·42
Jalaun	945,684	770,851	29,527	26,433	...	3,094	...	0·27	...	...	0·40	...	0·24	1·49	...	0·53	2·26	...	2·90	2·29
Kumaun Bhábar	Not known.		55,097	55,257	160	...	1·40	3·33	...	...	0·40	...	3·15	0·18	1·00	2·46	3·30	...	9·25	5·97
Tikamgarh State			173	306	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24,437,121	19,441,715	1,346,291	1,338,656	57,486	65,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Net decrease			7,635														

NAINI TAL,
The 20th August 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

No. B26.—Rabi Statement.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1891-92.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Sahâranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etâwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Jalaun.	Kamaun Bhábar.	Tikamgarh State.	Total.
Gardens and orchards	857	762	1,011	745	686	80	81	155	86	11	99	270	...	67	347	5	1	4	44	4	2	18	227	...	5,562
Sugarcane . .	46	25	119	23	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	246
Cereals . Wheat	41,573	91,005	117,971	86,332	59,848	11,770	12,771	49,462	60,955	24,829	54,707	82,595	...	10,190	8,873	4,076	6,759	2,402	23,430	374	826	8,626	26,250	109	785,733
Cereals . Barley	878	1,476	5,239	10,682	9,577	3,107	683	3,639	9,995	16,329	4,095	39,125	...	937	571	68	656	220	1,208	71	367	...	3,168	35	112,126
Cereals . Oats	...	2	951	395	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,349
Cereals . Chena	...	..	2	101	625	4	105	236	559	...	88	8	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5,114	...	6,853
Other grains . .	778	2,289	7,054	24,570	33,195	17,760	6,437	19,982	28,008	1,405	61,304	38,970	...	14,074	...	1,726	1,213	1,110	5,785	173	794	12,974	45	67	279,713
Pulses . Gram	1,145	4,745	4,697	1,869	2,609	12,682	1,491	1,681	2,295	514	3,915	841	...	12,005	253	229	327	588	2,147	247	120	1,058	1,381	94	56,933
Pulses . Peas	412	3,631	9,721	4,953	199	...	446	...	1,069	365	3,651	1,063	...	...	183	...	45	15	22	...	...	...	335	...	26,110
Pulses . Arhar	...	...	...	25	58	...	2	17	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	13	6	3	85	...	3	38	1	...	262
Pulses . Masur	594	1,384	527	179	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	894	35	244	388	849	...	...	...	1,840	...	6,936
Fodder crops . .	1,120	317	1,758	353	29	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,593
Fibres, cotton, etc. .	...	28	309	111	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456
Dyes, indigo, etc. .	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Drugs, opium, etc. .	31	...	2	22	35	3	5	463	4,006	3,090	3,401	472	...	14	176	...	15	5	196	...	...	2	372	...	12,310
Oilseeds . . .	600	232	9	234	1	16	...	16	128	19	...	...	...	17	479	15	39	246	739	...	...	62	...	...	2,852
Miscellaneous . .	856	853	2,045	3,664	2,406	178	396	772	1,404	652	1,114	1,944	...	135	282	2	42	63	597	1	53	3,655	16,499	1	37,614
Total Rabi, 1891-92	48,890	106,749	151,418	134,259	109,272	45,600	22,429	76,435	108,509	47,218	132,381	165,288	...	37,448	12,058	6,175	9,350	5,044	35,102	870	2,165	26,433	55,257	306	1,338,656
Total Rabi, 1890-91	34,792	92,988	191,730	138,810	117,695	43,323	21,235	70,155	107,232	46,625	140,831	159,207	69	36,838	8,905	2,630	7,186	5,226	33,414	479	2,084	29,527	55,097	173	1,346,291

NAINI TAL,
The 20th August 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

No. C26.—Rabi Statement.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1891-92.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated by Cânals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jumna Canal.			Agra Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Total area irrigated by canals under the Irrigation Department.	Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaun.		Total.
	Northern.	Anúpshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Bhognipur.	Total.	Upper.	Lower.	Total.						Jhánsi lakes.	Hamírpur lakes.		Tarái canals.	Bhábar canals.	
Garden and orchards .	748	522	545	455	1,067	3,337	13	25	267	81	63	449	611	286	897	227	18	347	49	5	4	2	5,335	...	227	5,562
Sugar-cane . .	3	24	71	24	1	123	...	...	...	...	1	1	45	46	91	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	221	...	25	246
Cereals . Wheat	51,863	68,780	58,917	64,620	84,113	328,293	27,979	39,939	45,845	78,709	55,272	247,744	30,772	63,404	94,176	33,795	8,698	8,873	28,252	4,076	425	812	755,144	4,339	26,250	785,733
Cereals . Barley	1,008	8,160	1,041	5,954	12,369	28,532	870	10,554	57,187	235	1,736	70,582	615	1,352	1,967	4,681	...	571	1,932	68	106	367	108,806	152	3,168	112,126
Cereals . Oats	...	...	769	579	1	1,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,349	...	...	1,349
Cereals . Chena	...	10	2	...	1,266	1,278	...	124	12	216	42	394	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,736	3	5,114	6,853
Other grains . .	115	13,416	6,663	14,648	53,337	88,179	2,898	9,643	23	78,296	38,331	129,191	719	946	1,665	36,791	13,586	...	7,627	1,726	24	182	279,187	481	45	279,713
Pulses . Gram	2,989	3,326	1,564	1,477	2,686	12,042	1,036	1,383	430	2,096	3,584	8,529	641	3,199	3,840	26,078	1,109	253	2,931	229	341	69	55,421	131	1,381	56,933
Pulses . Peas	2,11	6,402	1,233	5,693	...	15,444	...	774	923	1,504	2,947	6,148	11	3,461	3,472	446	...	183	82	...	...	...	25,775	...	335	26,110
Pulses . Arhar	...	...	...	7	91	98	4	2	...	6	1	13	...	...	...	2	41	...	93	13	...	...	260	1	1	262
Pulses . Masur	593	135	...	268	...	996	1	...	...	...	...	1	527	1,162	1,689	...	...	894	1,409	35	...	...	5,024	72	1,840	6,936
Fodder crops . .	58	138	614	371	31	1,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	1,244	2,368	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,593	...	...	3,593
Fibres, cotton, etc. .	...	29	52	114	3	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	...	...	450
Dyes, indigo, etc. .	...	5	3	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
Drugs, opiums, etc. .	2	4	1	17	102	126	259	3,029	3,319	4,393	369	11,369	29	1	30	19	2	176	205	...	...	...	11,927	11	372	12,310
Oil-seeds . . .	..4	231	10	7	...	248	...	163	...	...	...	163	659	172	831	30	62	479	1,024	15	...	...	2,852	...	...	2,852
Miscellaneous . .	570	1,467	430	2,447	4,271	9,185	100	604	2,080	1,303	542	4,635	634	1,310	1,944	655	3,696	282	689	2	2	12	21,102	13	16,499	37,614
Total Rabi, 1891-92	60,065	102,649	71,913	96,681	159,338	490,648	33,166	66,240	110,086	166,839	102,888	479,219	36,387	76,841	113,228	102,801	27,212	12,058	44,293	6,175	1,118	1,444	1,278,196	5,203	55,257	1,338,650
Total Rabi, 1890-91	39,288	96,743	93,860	102,982	169,150	502,023	26,307	59,751	110,099	175,604	100,842	472,603	31,993	95,750	127,743	99,161	30,164	8,905	41,273	2,630	601	1,498	1,286,601	4,593	55,097	1,346,291

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NAINI TAL;
The 20th August, 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

No. A26.—Annual Statement.] PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1891-92.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

District.	Area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	Area Irrigated. Kharif, 1891. Total area.	Kharif, 1891. In comparison with kharif, 1890. Increase.	Kharif, 1891. In comparison with kharif, 1890. Decrease.	Rabi, 1891-92. Total area.	Rabi, 1891-92. In comparison with rabi, 1890-91. Increase.	Rabi, 1891-92. In comparison with rabi, 1890-91. Decrease.	Whole year, 1891-92. Total area.	Whole year, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	Whole year, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.	Whole year, 1891-92. Percentage of increase or decrease.	Rainfall. 1890-91.	Rainfall. 1891-92.	Rainfall. Percentage of increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches.	
Saháranpur	1,425,920	1,034,058	60,034	...	418	48,890	14,098	...	108,924	13,680	...	+ 14·3	48·12	45·34	— 5·8
Muzaffarnagar	1,054,080	901,359	93,893	2,427	...	106,749	13,761	...	200,642	16,188	...	+ 8·8	35·78	38·74	+ 8·5
Meerut	1,511,680	1,335,106	134,695	10,089	...	151,418	...	40,312	286,113	...	30 223	— 9·5	30·41	35·64	+ 17·2
Bulandshahr	1,214,080	1,087,677	81,099	3,326	...	134,259	...	4,551	215,358	...	1,225	— 0·6	38·54	32·24	—16·3
Aligarh	1,252,480	1,042,976	59,014	4,760	...	109 272	...	8,423	168,286	...	3,663	— 2·1	35·09	27·07	—22·8
Muttra	932,480	861,738	29,531	4,221	...	45,600	2,277	...	75,131	6,498	...	+ 9·4	42·20	34·64	—17·9
Agra	1,187,840	961,164	6 482	...	2,325	22,429	1,194	...	28,911	...	1,131	— 3·7	27·60	29·07	+ 5·3
Etah	1,110,918	891,682	32,223	5 731	...	76,435	6,280	...	108,658	12,011	...	+12·4	31·76	26·70	—15·9
Mainpuri	1,086,080	766,247	38,388	...	1,349	108,509	1,277	...	146,897	...	72	— 0·05	37·67	35·45	— 5·9
Farukhabad	1,100,160	858,132	19,525	505	...	47,218	593	...	66,743	1,098	...	+ 1·7	29·57	40·30	+36·3
Etáwah	1,084,160	837,512	50,339	...	5,693	132,381	...	8,450	182,720	...	14,143	— 7·1	36·94	27·21	—26·3
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,105 260	63,461	15,113	...	165,288	6,081	...	228,749	21,194	...	+10·2	40·96	45·74	+11·7
Delhi	812,238	669,772	42	32	...	...	...	69	42	...	37	—46·8	32·33	34·96	+ 8·1
Gurgaon	1,242,357	1,083,308	27,613	7,626	...	37,448	610	...	65,061	8,236	...	+14·5	28·12	19·75	—29·7
Debra Dún	763,520	192,652	7,654	...	401	12,058	3,153	...	19,712	2,752	...	+16·2	97·88	53·48	—45·3
Bijnor	1,196,902	1,030,184	5,795	...	305	6,175	3,545	...	11,970	3,240	...	+37·1	49·60	44·74	— 9·8
Tarái	590,720	421,075	22.956	7,979	...	9,350	2,164	...	32,306	10,143	...	+45·7	84·00	65·70	—21·8
Pilibhít	878,904	708,985	6,378	...	241	5,044	...	222	11,422	...	463	— 3·9	67·00	60·90	— 9·1
Bareilly	1,018,056	907,470	38,813	...	5,283	35 102	1,688	...	73,915	...	3,595	— 4·6	48·20	53,40	+10·8
Jhánsi	1,049,790	748,265	16	...	56	870	391	...	886	355	...	+60·8	40·55	37·03	— 8·6
Hamírpur	1,464,704	1,226 242	268	88	...	2,165	81	...	2,433	169	...	+ 7·4	28·19	30·66	+ 8·7
Jalaun	945,684	770,851	3,308	...	481	26,433	...	3,094	29,741	...	3,575	—10·7	34·78	42·86	+23·2
Kumaun Bhábar	Not known.		26,986	...	8,766	55,257	160	...	82,243	...	8,606	+ 9·4	110·21	68·65	—37·7
Tikamgarh State			14	14	...	306	133	...	320	147	...	+85·0			
TOTAL	24,437,121	19,441,715	808,527	61,911	25,318	1,338,656	57,486	65,121	2,147,183	95,691	66,733	+ 1·3	...	...	...
			NET INCREASE . 36,593			NET DECREASE . 7,635			NET INCREASE . . 28,958						

NAINI TAL,
The 20th August, 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

No. B26.—Annual Statement.] PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1891-92.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of crops	Saháran-pur.	Muzaffar-nagar.	Meerut.	Bulands-hahr.	Aligarh.	Mutra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukha-bad.	Etáwah.	Cawn-pore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Jalaun.	Kumaun Bhábar.	Tikamgarh State.	Total.
Gardens and orchard	1,682	1,333	2,007	1,513	1,356	199	233	299	187	29	201	506	...	141	628	6	1	17	83	7	15	28	534	...	11,005
Sugarcane	18,199	57,293	94,419	19,971	1,880	328	494	2,619	5,561	5,287	9,252	6,410	14	2,085	1,041	4,570	1,290	3,173	11,904	2	96	746	45	9	246,688
Cereals — Rice	38,291	28,171	8,714	938	788	...	14	453	918	472	2,768	22,300	...	3	5,893	1,122	21,614	3,170	26,457	6	47	964	22,120	...	185,223
Cereals — Bájra	...	...	...	3	12	22	58	5	9	1	13	9	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
Cereals — Juár	...	...	286	2,290	2,577	2,234	157	1,274	1,728	222	798	2,224	12	3,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	16,918
Cereals — Maize	159	1,764	2,000	4,422	8,307	176	204	4,641	4,846	2,128	2,481	3,521	...	53	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	...	35,282
Cereals — Wheat	41,573	91,005	117,971	86,332	59,848	11,770	12,771	49,462	60,955	24,829	54,707	82,595	...	10,190	8,873	4,076	6,759	2,402	23,430	374	826	8,626	26,250	109	785,733
Cereals — Barley	878	1,476	5,239	10,682	9,577	3,107	683	3,639	9,995	16,329	4,095	39,125	...	937	571	68	656	220	1,208	71	367	...	3,168	35	112,126
Cereals — Oats	...	2	951	395	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,349
Cereals — Chena	...	...	2	101	625	4	105	236	559	...	88	8	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5,114	...	6,853
Other grains	823	2,422	7,500	24,808	33,436	17,850	6,474	20,496	30,825	2,161	62,785	39,468	...	14,103	...	1,825	1,213	1,111	5,785	175	803	12,998	3,271	67	290,399
Pulses (Kharif)	31	387	658	14	16	289	7	11	...	...	3	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	477	...	2,038
Pulses (Rabi) — Gram	1,145	4,745	4,697	1,869	2,609	12,682	1,491	1,681	2,295	514	3,915	841	...	12,005	253	229	327	588	2,147	247	120	1,058	1,381	94	56,933
Pulses (Rabi) — Peas	412	3,631	9,721	4,953	199	...	446	...	1,069	365	3,651	1,063	...	...	183	...	45	15	22	...	...	...	335	...	26,110
Pulses (Rabi) — Arhar	...	...	..	25	58	...	2	17	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	13	6	3	85	...	3	38	1	...	262
Pulses (Rabi) — Masur	594	1,384	527	179	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	894	35	244	388	849	...	...	...	1,840	...	6,936
Fodder crops	1,458	1,353	6,722	2,069	511	35	597	76	...	...	27	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	12,876
Fibres, cotton, etc.	206	1,357	5,604	15,019	14,604	20,186	2,575	4,389	2,985	471	1,555	1,581	7	19,071	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	89,619
Dyes, indigo, etc.	406	1,845	12,952	33,299	27,749	3,762	1,362	16,534	16,733	8,994	28,354	20,875	...	1,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	174,906
Drugs, opium, etc.	232	65	37	75	53	3	13	488	4,140	3,284	3,475	515	...	14	432	...	20	5	251	...	...	4	372	...	13,478
Oil-seeds	600	232	224	1,458	52	16	...	21	211	39	14	...	...	17	479	15	39	246	739	...	...	62	...	...	4,464
Miscellaneous	2,235	2,177	5,882	4,943	4,028	2,468	1,225	2,317	3,878	1,614	4,532	7,708	9	1,411	367	11	89	84	955	1	150	4,818	16,836	2	67,740
TOTAL, 1891-92	108,924	200,642	286,113	215,358	168,286	75,131	28,911	108,658	146,897	66,743	182,720	228,749	42	65,061	19,712	11,970	32,306	11,422	73,915	886	2,433	29,741	82,243	320	2,147,183
TOTAL, 1890-91	95,244	184,454	316,336	216,583	171,949	68,633	30,042	96,647	146,969	65,645	196,863	207,555	79	56,825	16,960	8,730	22,163	11,885	77,510	551	2,264	33,316	90,849	173	2,118,225

NAINI TAL,
The 20th August 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

No. C26.—Annual Statement.] PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1891-92.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Name of crops.	Upper Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jumna Canal.			Agra Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canal.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Total area irrigated by Canals under the Irrigation Department.	Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaun.		Total.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Bhognipur.	Total.	Upper.	Lower.	Total.						Jhánsi lakes.	Hamirpur lakes.		Tarái Canals.	Bhabar Canals.	
Gardens and orchards	1,331	918	1,145	1,005	2,087	6,486	18	58	509	165	127	877	1,230	548	1,778	545	28	628	101	6	7	15	10,471	...	534	11,005
Sugarcane	31,025	37,666	50,155	16,304	4,156	139,306	1,295	4,389	9,470	9,658	2,568	27,380	10,978	43,284	54,262	2,864	746	1,041	15,391	4,570	11	96	245,667	976	45	246,688
Cereals — Rice	25,595	3,358	5,827	603	1,396	36,779	39	349	2,677	12,258	11,104	26,427	29,538	11,283	40,821	3	964	5,893	36,082	1,122	6	47	147,944	15,159	22,120	185,223
Cereals — Bájra	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	4	1	26	1	32	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	...	245
Cereals — Juár	...	...	...	2,291	4,377	6,668	97	828	1,617	1,510	773	4,825	...	...	...	5,420	5	...	...	...	...	...	16,918	...	...	16,918
Cereals — Maize	115	1,280	180	3,588	12,765	17,928	487	2,774	5,605	4,213	314	13,393	173	2,881	3,054	327	...	81	...	...	...	...	34,783	...	499	35,282
Cereals — Wheat	51,863	68,780	58,917	64,620	84,113	328,293	27,979	39,939	45,845	73,709	55,272	247,744	30,772	63,404	94,176	33,795	8,698	8,873	28,252	4,076	425	812	755,144	4,339	26,250	785,733
Cereals — Barley	1,008	8,160	1,041	5,954	12,369	28,532	870	10,554	57,187	235	1,736	70,582	615	1,352	1,967	4,681	...	571	1,932	68	106	367	108,806	152	3,168	112,126
Cereals — Oats	...	...	769	579	1	1,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,349	...	...	1,349
Cereals — Chena	...	10	2	...	1,266	1,278	...	124	12	216	42	394	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,736	3	5,114	6,853
Other grains	155	13,591	7,038	14,801	53,970	89,555	3,112	11,204	1,156	80,845	38,578	134,895	752	1,004	1,756	36,945	13,610	...	7,628	1,825	242	191	286,647	481	3,271	290,399
Pulses (Kharif)	28	58	119	...	27	232	...	...	...	...	3	3	20	865	885	432	...	...	...	...	3	6	1,561	...	477	2,038
Pulses (Rabi) — Gram	2,989	3,326	1,564	1,477	2,686	12,042	1,036	1,383	430	2,096	3,584	8,529	641	3,199	3,840	26,078	1,109	253	2,931	229	341	69	55,421	131	1,381	56,933
Pulses (Rabi) — Peas	2,116	6,402	1,233	5,693	...	15,444	...	774	923	1,504	2,947	6,148	11	3,461	3,472	446	...	183	82	...	...	...	25,775	...	335	26,110
Pulses (Rabi) — Arhar	...	...	...	7	91	98	4	2	...	6	1	13	...	...	...	2	41	...	93	13	...	...	260	1	1	262
Pulses (Rabi) — Masur	593	135	...	268	...	996	1	...	...	...	...	1	527	1,162	1,689	...	...	894	1,409	35	...	...	5,024	72	1,840	6,936
Fodder crops	561	1,938	3,265	1,941	45	7,750	...	...	...	...	27	27	1,423	3,051	4,474	599	14	12	...	...	...	..	12,876	...	...	12,876
Fibres, cotton, etc.	298	2,911	1,665	12,707	20,747	38,328	507	1,232	1,634	2,516	951	6,840	160	2,809	2,969	41,473	...	5	...	...	4	...	89,619	...	...	89,619
Dyes, indigo, etc.	649	17,330	6,148	25,044	34,606	83,777	6,646	12,456	19,238	23,487	20,793	82,620	214	1,887	2,101	6,028	380	...	...	...	...	...	174,906	...	...	174,906
Drugs, opium, etc.	2	19	18	63	127	229	282	3,160	3,538	4,485	369	11,834	250	54	304	27	4	432	265	...	...	...	13,095	11	372	13,478
Oil-seeds	...	231	10	1,497	..	1,738	...	271	...	...	14	285	659	172	831	30	62	479	1,024	15	...	...	4,464	...	...	4,464
Miscellaneous	1,092	3,438	2,277	2,946	6,280	16,033	927	2,38	6,812	3,895	4,099	18,114	1,941	3,307	5,248	5,032	4,745	367	1,115	11	3	23	50,891	13	16,836	67,740
Total, 1891-92	119,420	169,551	141,373	161,388	241,132	832,864	43,300	91,882	156,654	225,824	143,303	661,963	79,704	143,723	223,42	164,981	30,606	19,712	96,305	11,970	1,148	1,626	2,043,602	21,538	82,243	2,147,183
Total, 1890-91	96,947	157,603	158,869	164,515	243,718	821,652	34,043	81,462	153,208	237,325	136,594	642,632	76,464	160,958	237,422	152,113	33,953	16,960	98,272	8,730	673	1,678	2,014,090	13,286	90,849	2,118,225

NAINI TAL,
The 20th August 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

Year.	For the five months, April to August.																						Year.
	Bengal.				Bombay.				Sindh.				Madras.				Burma.				Total British India.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	4,48	28,91	8,81	42,20	3,47	14,29	1,58	19,34	49	37	54	1,40	1,45	5,22	6,30	12,97	69	1,70	8,54	10,93	10,58	50,49	61,07	25,77	86,84	1871-72
1872-73	5,66	28,14	9,03	42,83	2,23	15,63	1,35	19,21	47	38	89	1,74	1,66	5,03	4,98	11,67	1,36	1,91	16,41	19,68	11,38	51,09	62,47	32,66	95,13	1872-73
1873-74	4,20	28,20	6,75	39,15	2,54	13,97	1,38	17,89	51	25	48	1,24	1,58	5,50	6,25	13,33	1,37	1,88	13,09	16,34	10,20	49,80	60,00	27,95	87,95	1873-74
1874-75	4,96	31,23	5,16	41,35	2,69	16,55	1,49	20,73	53	25	56	1,34	1,45	5,95	5,64	13,04	1,75	2,70	9,16	13,61	11,38	56,68	68,06	22,01	90,07	1874-75
1875-76	5,28	32,25	6,67	44,20	2,78	16,79	3,37	22,94	52	35	85	1,72	1,79	6,11	6,24	14,14	1,45	1,81	16,41	19,67	11,82	57,31	69,13	33,54	1,02,67	1875-76
1876-77	5,56	25,98	4,83	36,37	3,49	13,64	48	17,61	57	25	9	91	2,46	5,56	3,81	11,83	1,99	2,15	11,82	15,96	14,07	47,58	61,65	21,03	82,68	1876-77
1877-78	6,21	32,73	4,94	43,88	3,74	16,84	49	21,07	92	30	15	1,37	2,27	3,25	73	6,25	2,10	2,24	9,24	13,58	15,24	55,36	70,60	15,55	86,15	1877-78
1878-79	5,62	27,50	5,65	38,77	3,49	15,08	85	19,42	81	20	10	1,11	2,43	4,14	1,80	8,37	3,21	2,77	11,94	17,92	15,56	49,69	65,25	20,34	85,59	1878-79
1879-80	4,88	24,46	3,39	32,73	3,70	12,70	80	17,20	1,21	33	8	1,62	2,20	3,59	2,12	7,91	2,96	2,36	15,59	20,91	14,95	43,44	58,39	21,98	80,37	1879-80
1880-81	5,52	23,25	3,93	32,70	3,53	17,23	69	21,45	1,77	42	9	2,28	2,03	4,35	4,16	10,54	2,07	3,02	16,66	21,75	14,92	48,27	63,19	25,53	88,72	1880-81
1881-82	5,69	23,43	5,93	35,05	4,25	16,54	65	21,44	1,60	54	13	2,27	2,15	4,29	2,85	9,29	2,90	3,01	20,08	25,99	16,59	47,81	64,40	29,64	94,04	1881-82
1882-83	5,99	1	6,25	12,25	4,36	—98*	55	3,94	1,39	3	21	1,63	2,23	1	1,78	4,02	3,48	3	25,34	28,85	17,45	—90*	16,55	34,13	50,68	1882-83
1883-84	5,97	4	7,32	13,33	4,47	17	45	5,09	1,50	1	19	1,70	2,19	3	2,40	4,62	3,35	9	18,32	21,76	17,48	34	17,82	28,68	46,50	1883-84
1884-85	5,07	13	4,27	9,47	4,23	17	71	5,11	1,64	3	18	1,85	2,00	1	2,79	4,80	3,35	4	12,75	16,14	16,29	38	16,67	20,70	37,37	1884-85
1885-86	5,45	7	5,22	10,74	4,70	19	34	5,23	1,74	2	30	2,06	2,02	2	1,31	3,35	2,72	3	21,05	23,80	16,63	33	16,96	28,22	45,18	1885-86
1886-87	5,41	12	4,25	9,78	4,92	24	48	5,64	1,97	6	38	2,41	2,56	5	2,27	4,88	3,86	6	16,89	20,81	18,72	53	19,25	24,27	43,52	1886-87
1887-88	4,78	15	5,29	10,22	5,63	19	69	6,51	2,07	3	29	2,39	3,73	1	2,03	5,77	4,01	2	18,14	22,17	20,22	40	20,62	26,44	47,06	1887-88
1888-89	6,02	2,46	6,95	15,43	5,76	1,23	54	7,53	2,08	60	18	2,86	4,17	33	2,26	6,76	3,82	37	11,95	16,14	21,85	4,99	26,84	21,88	48,72	1888-89
1889-90	5,89	3,59	5,36	14,94	6,65	98	85	8,48	2,18	36	23	2,77	4,12	39	2,72	7,23	3,63	1,52	19,93	25,08	22,47	6,94	29,41	29,09	58,50	1889-90
1890-91	6,61	3,32	6,93	16,86	7,03	1,98	68	9,69	2,60	37	33	3,30	4,72	51	1,88	7,11	3,74	20	26,41	30,35	24,70	6,38	31,08	36,23	67,31	1890-91
1891-92	6,26	4,07	6,38	16,71	6,66	2,06	46	9,18	2,31	34	27	2,92	3,85	42	1,78	6,05	3,84	17	25,69	29,70	22,92	7,06	29,98	34,58	64,56	1891-92
1892-93	6,94	4,63	5,17	16,74	7,16	1,80	68	9,64	2,30	29	28	2,87	4,33	12	1,60	6,05	4,41	29	16,72	21,42	25,14	7,13	32,27	24,45	56,72	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 14th September 1892.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 10th, 1892.

During the week under review the weather throughout the greater part of the Indian region has been under the influence of two cyclonic storms which, developing over the Bay, have passed through the central parts of the country, and have given cyclonic weather over a very large part of India. The regions most influenced by these storms were the head of the Bay, the head of the Peninsula, Guzerat, and South Rajputana, and here heavy rain and strong winds were experienced. Other parts of India were more or less beyond their influence, so that in the Peninsula only moderate showers were received, and in the extreme north-west of India the weather was fine. The effect of the storms on the winds was to produce a circulation such as prevails during the height of the monsoon, with a cyclonic movement in the immediate neighbourhood of the storms in addition.

It will be remembered that at the close of last week a depression lay over the central parts of the country. The chart of the 4th showed that this depression had passed slowly in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction, and that the centre lay between Indore and Neemuch. The barometer was rising over Southern and Eastern India, rapidly immediately in the rear of the depression, and was falling over North-West India. The wind was westerly over the Peninsula, southerly over the Bay, Burma, and Bengal, and easterly up the Gangetic plain, while close to the centre there existed a complete cyclonic circulation. There was very little rain in the centre and east of the Peninsula, and none in Sind, the west of Rajputana, and the greater part of the Punjab. Elsewhere the fall was general, and in Arakan and the immediate neighbourhood of the depression was heavy. On the following day, the 5th, the chart showed that the depression had continued its slow westerly advance, and the centre lay close to Mount Abu. The barometer had fallen briskly over the Western desert, and a fresh fall had commenced in Burma, but elsewhere pressure was increasing. The wind directions were generally the same as those recorded on the 4th, except that the cyclonic circulation had progressed westward with the storm. Rain had spread to almost all parts of Rajputana, but, with this exception, the distribution of rainfall was the same as on the previous day. In the vicinity of the storm the amounts were large. On the 6th the weather was in a very unsettled state. The depression which had been traced to the neighbourhood of Mount Abu had begun to move northward across Rajputana, while at the same time a shallow depression had appeared over Lower Bengal, and a third depression was entering the Bay from Burma. Owing to this complicated distribution of pressure the wind direction varied a good deal. There was again very little rain over Madras and none over the extreme north-west of India, but elsewhere the fall remained general. Mount Abu had received 15·90 inches, Deesa 5·87 inches, and Simla 4·62 inches; but in other parts of India the fall was moderate. The chart of the 7th showed that the storm over Rajputana had continued its northerly movement, and that the centre was close to Bikanir. At the same time the depression which was passing out from Burma into the Bay had advanced north-westward towards the head of the Bay and had coalesced with the shallow low pressure area over Bengal. The wind was now cyclonic over both North-West and North-East India and westerly across the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rain had ceased over the Gangetic plain and almost ceased over Bengal, while the weather remained fine over the east of the Peninsula and the extreme north-west of India. A further fall of 8·74 inches was reported from Mount Abu, and in Tenasserim and the North-West

Himalayas the amounts were considerable. On the 8th the depression over North-West India was filling up, while that over the head of the Bay, on the contrary, was developing. Steep gradients prevailed over the Bay. The principal characteristics of the wind circulation were the same as on the preceding day. Rain had become general over Madras, so that the chart showed general rain over Burma, the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana, and fine weather over Sind, the Punjab, the Gangetic plain, and Bengal. The heaviest falls were at Sambhar and Moulmein. By the morning of the 9th the depression in North-West India had practically disappeared, while that over the Bay had continued to develop while it advanced slowly north-westward towards the Orissa Coast. A well-marked cyclonic circulation prevailed around the depression, and over a large part of the country the winds were more or less influenced by the presence of the storm. All over the north of the Bay and the surrounding regions rain was falling—in some places moderately heavily, but in other parts of India only scattered showers were received. Early on the morning of the 10th the depression crossed the coast, and at 8 A.M. the centre lay between Cuttack and Sambalpur. The wind was variable over North-West India, but elsewhere it was more or less influenced by the storm in the Bay and circulated cyclonically around it. With the movement inland of the depression the monsoon winds of the Bay rushed northward into Bengal, &c., and carried rain up the Gangetic plain as far as Agra. Rain was general, except over North-West India, the amounts being considerable in Tenasserim and parts of the east of the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The effect of the general rainfall is strongly shown in the temperature returns for the week. The mean temperature for the whole of India for the week showed a mean diurnal deficiency of 1·2° compared with the normal average. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India :

Provinces.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−2·0	−2·2	−1·7	−1·7	−2·3	−1·9	−1·9	−2·0
Bengal and Assam	−0·6	−0·6	−0·1	+1·0	+1·3	+1·1	−1·0	+0·2
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	+0·2	−0·7	−1·5	−1·0	−0·8	+0·3	+0·4	−0·4
Punjab	+1·2	+1·3	−1·1	−3·8	−1·9	−0·2	−0·8	−0·8
Bombay	−2·4	−1·6	−1·2	−0·5	−0·8	−0 3	−0·7	−1·1
Central Provinces and Berar	−2·4	−4·2	−2·4	−2·4	−1·4	−3·0	−1·6	−2·5
Central India and Guzerat	−0·7	−1·9	−3·5	−3·7	−2·9	−2·6	−1·1	−2·3
Sind and Rajputana	+2·7	+1·0	−1·7	−3·1	−3·1	−1·9	−0·9	−1·0
Madras	−0·3	−0·5	0	+0·2	+0 1	−1·8	−2·1	−0·6
Mean for whole India	−0·5	−1·0	−1·5	−1·7	−1·3	−1·1	−1·1	−1·2

On each day the mean temperature of the whole country was lower than usual, the greatest deficiency being on the 7th. All the provincial variations, except those for Bengal and Assam, showed a deficiency, the amount being between 2° and 2½° over Burma, Central Provinces, Central India, and Guzerat.

Rain.—With the exception of Madras (South) and Sind, all the divisions have received rain. The heaviest average fall during the week was 21·84 inches

in Tenasserim, followed by 7·01 inches in Guzerat, by 6·27 inches in Arakan, and 5·48 inches in the Konkan; while the smallest average amounts were in the centre, north-west, and west of the Punjab and in Madras (South Central). The column of normal falls shows that ordinarily rain is received in all the divisions, the heaviest amounts being in Tenasserim and Assam (Surma) and the lightest in Sind and parts of the Punjab. There was thus a fairly close agreement between the actual and average distribution of rain.

The third column of the table shows that of the 50 divisions where comparison is possible, nineteen had more and thirty-one had less than the average fall. Hence the rainfall of the week under review was less heavy than that of its predecessor, when exactly half had excessive rain. The region of excess included Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab (South, Submontane, and Hill districts), the west of the Peninsula, Guzerat, Central India, Rajputana, the Circars, and Hyderabad. The greatest actual excess was 13·94 inches in Tenasserim, but the excess was also very considerable relatively to the average in Guzerat, Rajputana (West), and North Madras. The greatest deficiency was in Assam (Surma). This distribution of rainfall was due to the progress of the depressions noted in the first part of the summary, the excess in the Bay area being due to the heavy rainfall which accompanied the development of the disturbance over the Bay, and the excess over Guzerat and Rajputana to the effect of the depression which curved slowly to north over that region.

The concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall. Assuming that a departure of less than 20 per cent. from the normal implies an average rainfall, it will be seen that only in Deltaic and Eastern Bengal has there been any deficiency. In all other parts of India the monsoon rainfall of 1892 has equalled or exceeded the average. The greatest excess is still shown over the Indus Valley.

The following are the largest amounts recorded in the different divisions during the week. The most abnormal amounts were received in Guzerat and neighbouring regions :

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Amherst	Sudder	24·99 inches.
	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	14·33 „
Assam	Lakhimpur	Sudder	7·19 „
Bengal	Dumka	Jamtara	4·77 „
	Darjeeling	Silliguri	5·94 „
	Puri	Sudder	7·04 „
North-West Provinces	Dehra Dun	Kalsi	5·45 „
Punjab	Ludhiana	Samrala	11·74 „
	Simla	Sudder	6·15 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Beltangadi	8·55 „
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	20·40 „
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Sangameshwar	11·34 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	21·81 „
Central Provinces	Narsinghpur	Sudder	7·11 „
Guzerat	Surat	Pardi	17·48 „
Rajputana	Ajmere	Dawer	11·60 „
Madras	Ganjam	Ichapur	6·10 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 10th.			Rainfall data from May 29th to September 10th, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to September 10th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	21·84	7·90	+13·94	150·57	137·66	+ 9
	Lower Burma	4·49	3·40	+ 1·09	66·49	70·05	— 5
	Central Burma	4·32	2·46	+ 1·86	49·70	51·57	— 4
	Upper Burma	1·06	?	?	19·81	?	?
	Arakan	6·27	5·22	+ 1·05	133·80	145·85	— 8
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·81	4·14	— 2·33	42·08	62·34	— 31
	Assam (Surma)	30·6	7·14	— 4·08	116·65	112·80	+ 3
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·59	2·85	— 0·26	52·22	50·06	+ 4
	Deltaic Bengal	1·85	2·72	— 0·87	30·25	39·35	— 23
	Central Bengal	1·43	2·96	— 1·53	34·01	39·11	— 13
	North Bengal	1·55	5·06	— 3·51	82·34	73·81	+ 12
	Orissa	3·21	2·49	+ 0·72	36·10	36·19	0
	Chota Nagpur	2·46	2·40	+ 0·06	35·62	38·38	— 7
	Behar (South)	1·91	2·09	— 0·18	32·04	32·01	0
	Do. (North)	1·08	2·60	— 1·52	43·44	36·20	+ 20
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·96	1·89	— 0·93	35·39	29·27	+ 21
	Oudh (South)	0·75	1·66	— 0·91	34·67	27·67	+ 25
	Do. (North)	1·20	1·83	— 0·63	36·99	29·89	+ 24
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·80	1·48	— 0·68	31·17	26·57	+ 17
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·61	1·46	— 0·85	25·68	22·21	+ 16
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·07	2·03	— 1·06	36·41	33·46	+ 9
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·89	0·86	+ 0·03	15·92	10·24	+ 55
	Do. (Central)	0·26	1·25	— 0·99	19·92	16·26	+ 23
	Do. (Submontane)	2·99	1·57	+ 1·42	27·81	21·24	+ 31
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·05	2·31	+ 2·74	56·96	53·26	+ 7
	Do. (North-West)	0·22	0·79	— 0·57	19·90	13·44	+ 48
	Do. (West)	0·01	0·28	— 0·27	12·38	5·28	+ 134
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·24	2·47	— 0·23	94·20	80·54	+ 5
	Madras (South Central)	0·11	1·58	— 1·47	17·84	18·67	— 4
	Coorg	2·19	2·92	— 0·73	91·00	80·01	+ 14
	Mysore	0·90	1·30	— 0·40	21·28	19·68	+ 8
	Konkan	5·48	4·20	+ 1·10	119·17	101·52	+ 17
	Bombay Deccan	2·08	1·01	+ 1·07	32·60	19·20	+ 70
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	..	..	...
	Khandeish	1·57	1·50	+ 0·07	21·97	16·65	+ 32
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·85	1·96	— 0·11	38·09	27·61	+ 38
	Central Provinces (West)	1·50	2·75	— 1·25	38·76	33·27	+ 17
	Ditto (Central)	2·22	2·57	— 0·35	44·09	42·85	+ 3
	Ditto (East)	1·81	2·38	— 0·57	52·08	39·47	+ 32
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	7·01	3·33	+ 3·68	42·14	37·70	+ 12
	Kathiawar	1·54	1·74	— 0·20	15·64	17·31	— 10
	Sind	0	0·26	— 0·26	8·60	4·23	+ 103
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·92	1·83	+ 1·09	32·70	31·66	+ 3
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3·59	2·01	+ 1·58	29·59	23·87	+ 24
	Rajputana (West)	4·43	1·06	+ 3·37	15·38	11·92	+ 29
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·51	1·74	+ 0·77	25·11	19·99	+ 26
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	4·25	2·92	+ 1·33	37·41	42·17	— 11
	Hyderabad (South)	1·71	1·12	+ 0·59	28·15	17·26	+ 63
	Madras (Central)	0·54	1·82	— 1·28	18·68	12·86	+ 45
	East Coast (Central)	0·02	1·27	— 0·65	18·27	12·73	+ 40
	Ditto (South)	0·43	1·45	— 1·02	16·26	12·24	+ 33
	Madras (South)	0	0·68	— 0·68	4·73	5·30	— 11

Simla, *15th September, 1892.*

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J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th September.*—Rainfall heavy in Ganjam and South Canara, moderate in the remainder of the Circars, Deccan, Karnatic, and West Coast districts and North Arcot, and slight in rest of the Central and Southern districts. More rain wanted in Coimbatore and the Southern districts. Cultivation still proceeding actively. Standing crops generally thriving, but excessive rain has done some damage in the Deccan and Karnatic. Harvest of early crops continues; outturn fair. Water-supply and pasture ample and condition of cattle good. Prices much cheaper in the Circars; cheaper in Carnatic and Central districts; nearly stationary elsewhere. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Kurnool and Cuddapah 4,773; works closed elsewhere. All kitchens closed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th September.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and in one district of Sind; generally good or moderate, but excessive and injurious to crops in parts of Gujarat and Deccan. Standing crops otherwise good. Preparations for late crops progressing in several districts, but retarded in parts by heavy rain. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th September.*—General rain over the whole Province, but in most districts the falls were light. Prospects of winter-rice continue satisfactory, except in four districts, where the crop is seriously threatened unless ample rain is soon received. In Midnapur and Hooghly reports show improvement, but much rice-land still remains to be planted. Early-rice and jute harvests approaching completion. Harvesting of other autumn crops proceeding. Floods in Behar have subsided and caused no damage to the crops, except in a tract roughly estimated at 30 square miles in the Saran district. Prices of rice are generally steady, but the appearance of the new early-rice crops has somewhat lowered the market in some districts. In two districts prices show a tendency to rise. Supply of fodder and water sufficient in all districts and cattle reported healthy.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th September.*—Comparatively light rain has fallen during the week, and prospects continue favourable. Crops on low-lying land in one division have suffered. Harvesting of the autumn crops has begun in some districts, and ploughing for the spring harvest is in progress. Supplies are abundant and prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th September.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Ploughings for spring crops going on. Autumn crops are ripening, and their condition is reported generally good. Maize and sugarcane

crops have been affected by blight in parts of Lahore. Young locusts appeared in parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, but steps have been taken for their destruction. No damage is reported to have been done. Condition of cattle is reported to be good generally. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices rising in three districts; falling in one; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th September.*—Rain with high wind has continued, and the weather has been unusually cool. In the rice districts prospects are very favourable, the only qualification being that excessive rain has caused damage in part of the Bilaspur district. The accounts of the cotton and *jowari* crops are less hopeful; weeding has been impeded, and the plants are generally suffering. A break is very much needed, especially in the Nimar, Wardah, and Nagpur districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th September.*—LOWER BURMA: Transplanting finished or in progress everywhere. Standing crops in good condition. UPPER BURMA: Transplanting in progress generally. Prospects good in eleven districts. In Shwebo transplanting only proceeding slowly owing to want of rain, and in Yeu crops are said to be in good condition, but only a 10-anna or, with favourable rain during the next three weeks, a 12-anna crop is expected. More rain is wanted in some districts. On the whole prospects in Upper Burma are very fair. The fluctuations in the price of paddy are not noteworthy. No relief works in progress.

Assam.—*For week ending 13th September.*—Weather seasonable. Transplanting of late-rice nearly over. Fodder and water plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th September.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in one district. Crops good, except in parts of one district, where more rain is wanted. Prospects favourable. No material change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall good. *Eleusine coracana* being cut in places. Rice and coffee crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th September.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Autumn crops damaged by excessive rain, except in one district. Weeding operations stopped in places. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost steady. Condition of cattle good.

HYDERABAD: Excessive rain injuring autumn crops. Weeding of irrigated crops continues. Prices falling slightly.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th September.*—Rain throughout Central India. Weeding operations hindered in three States, where crops are suffering from excess of rain. Condition of crops bad in Goona, fair in Bhopal, and good elsewhere. Pasturage and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains fairly steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th September.*—Good rainfall, except in Bikanir; a break is needed. Agricultural operations generally satisfactory. Weeding in progress and land being prepared for spring crops in some places.

In Bikanir standing crops in excellent condition throughout. In parts of Merwara maize has been partly harvested. Good harvest prospects. An average outturn is expected in Sirohi and Ajmere-Merwara. Crops damaged in places by excessive rain. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Pasturage sufficient throughout, but no dry fodder available. Prices steady in seven States, falling in four, and rising in one. Area affected in Ajmere-Merwara considerably decreased. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 7,282 against 8,866 last week; Marwar (week ending 7th September) 4,118. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 972 against 1,636 last week; Kishengarh 37; and Marwar (week ending 7th September) 1,698.

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th September.*—Weather close and warm. Early-rice is being harvested.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXI OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 5th September 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 3rd September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 5th September 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 3rd September 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	8,30,881	508	1,630	7,92,313	483	2,15,29,812	2,10,05,534	...	5,24,278
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	75,151	90	831	62,410	75	28,39,820	24,95,104	...	3,44,716
Indian Midland	127	752	59,929	80	752	56,803	76	19,92,794	21,97,052	2,04,258	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,43,581	205	1,674	2,97,000	177	92,61,220	94,90,908	2,29,688	...
South Indian	150	901	1,34,401	149	1,106	1,41,816	128	32,40,732	32,17,779	...	22,953
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	70,071	67	1,044	59,257	57	20,90,589	18,55,928	...	2,34,661
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	721	67,088	93	755	70,700	94	22,95,611	23,38,843	43,232	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	5,347	34	199	8,028	40	2,32,016	2,84,555	52,539	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	15,86,449	206	8,000	14,88,327	186	4,34,82,594	4,28,85,703	...	5,96,891
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	6,14,602	257	2,450	3,32,567	136	1,40,10,300	1,02,04,509	...	38,05,791
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,24,733	180	692	1,01,353	146	38,61,561	37,06,052	...	1,55,509
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,53,398	326	777	2,89,270	372	46,05,256	42,75,077	...	3,30,179
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	12,665	101	125	15,300	122	3,09,245	3,06,381	...	2,864
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	75,716	124	715	1,09,000	152	22,07,531	26,93,595	4,86,064	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,471	59	25	1,400	56	28,056	29,855	1,799	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	383	48	8	155	19	7,212	6,360	...	852
TOTAL	231	4,631	10,82,968	234	4,792	8,49,945	177	2,30,29,161	2,12,21,829	...	38,07,332
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,485	4,76,068	321	1,490	3,69,828	248	2,00,71,412	1,68,97,005	...	31,74,407
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	500	461	2,00,840	436	461	1,65,000	358	62,18,859	65,73,434	3,54,575	...
Madras	216	840	1,94,028	231	840	1,66,438	198	41,21,404	38,49,651	...	2,71,843
TOTAL	468	2,786	8,71,836	313	2,791	7,01,266	251	3,04,11,705	2,73,20,090	...	30,91,675
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,129	35,41,253	234	15,583	30,38,638	195	9,89,23,520	9,14,27,622	...	74,95,898
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	17,971	111	162	15,886	98	4,55,763	4,33,535	...	22,228
Tárakeshwar	258	22	4,256	193	22	3,939	179	1,29,464	1,23,781	...	5,683
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	6,875	103	67	6,020	90	1,75,400	2,03,294	27,894	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,463	121	78	9,905	127	2,24,565	2,27,528	2,963	...
TOTAL	135	329	38,565	117	329	35,750	109	9,85,192	9,88,138	2,946	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	40,505	114	354	37,901	107	11,23,008	11,06,311	...	16,697
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,124	86	13	710	55	27,663	26,942	...	721
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	25,425	86	311	25,845	83	5,65,303	5,59,049	...	6,254
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	2,890	31	93	2,110	23	83,986	1,12,882	28,896	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,502	52	29	1,195	41	(*g*) 32,874	35,986	3,112	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	2,859	40	72	2,210	31	92,742	1,13,078	20,336	...
TOTAL	107	857	74,305	87	872	69,971	80	19,25,576	19,54,248	28,672	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,671	99	108	10,545	98	3,10,528	2,26,531	...	83,997
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	20,454	61	334	18,998	57	6,33,060	7,56,626	1,23,566	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	11,832	63	292	12,100	41	2,20,932	4,10,903	1,89,971	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,622	60	94	5,428	58	1,47,486	1,42,207	...	5,279
TOTAL	76	616	37,908	62	720	36,526	51	10,01,478	13,09,736	3,08,538	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,039	37,02,702	217	17,612	31,91,430	181	10,31,46,294	9,59,06,273	...	72,40,019

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.

(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.

(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir railway.

(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.

(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.

(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amrióti state railways.

(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 5th September 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C. E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 15th September, 1892.*

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 17th, 1892.

The weather over India during the week under review has been under two sets of conditions. From the 11th to the 14th a depression was crossing the central parts of the country and advancing towards North-West India. During the period covered by the existence of this depression the weather over the greater part of India was of the ordinary monsoon type. The winds blew from the westward across the Peninsula, from the southward over the Bay area, and from the south-eastward and eastward up the Gangetic plain. There was little or no rain over the extreme north-west of India or in Madras, but elsewhere rain was general, and in places fairly heavy. On the 15th the depression broke up, and on the 16th a new disturbance began to develop over the Bay. With this change in the distribution of pressure there occurred a considerable change in the weather. The monsoon current fell off and became variable on the West Coast, and the rainfall ceased over a large part of the country; on the other hand, the wind shifted to north-east on a large part of the Madras Coast, and the weather, which had previously been fine there, changed to rain.

The chart of the 11th showed that the depression which had crossed the Orissa Coast at the close of the previous week had its centre between Jubbulpore and Raipur at 8 A.M. The wind circulated round the depression with the ordinary cyclonic directions, while rain was reported from the greater part of India. In Madras, however, there was very little rain, as the westerly wind reached that Province relatively dry. In North-West India a different set of conditions prevailed. The winds were light and variable and the weather dry. On the 12th the depression had reached Central India, and the centre lay

between Indore and Jhansi. The winds and general weather were unchanged. There was no rain in Madras and hardly any in North-West India, but elsewhere rain was general, and in the neighbourhood of the storm heavy. The chart of the 13th showed that the depression was still advancing north-west and carrying rain with it. On the other hand, the monsoon current had fallen lighter and become less regular on the West Coast, and rain there was decreasing. In Madras there was again no rain. By the morning of the 14th the depression had reached the south of the Punjab, and in the front of the storm centre, *i.e.*, in the west of the North-West Provinces and the east of the Punjab, there had occurred a heavy fall of rain. In other parts of India, on the contrary, though the winds were generally from monsoon directions, the weather was on the whole fair, with only passing showers. On the 15th the barometer was rising, except in parts of Madras, and the depression had practically filled up. The chart showed that further heavy rain had fallen over the same district of North-West India, in which it had been heavy on the preceding day, and that in other parts of the country only scattered showers had again been received. On the 16th a further change occurred The rainfall ceased to a considerable extent over that portion of North-West India where the fall had previously been heavy, and the general rainfall of the country was scattered and on the whole light. Over the Bay area a change in the contrary direction had occurred. A well-defined depression had appeared there. The wind all round the Bay had become cyclonic, and rain was falling from Diamond Island round to Nellore. On the 17th the barometer was falling, except in Bengal and Burma, but the general conditions of the pressure distribution were little altered. The depression was intensifying somewhat over the Bay, and the wind directions over the greater part of the country were influenced by this disturbance. Rain was exceptionally general, the only parts of the Indian region in which it had not been received being the west of the Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat, and Sind. In some parts of the Peninsula and of the Central Provinces the amounts were fairly heavy.

Temperature:—Owing to the general character of the rainfall, the mean temperature of the Indian region has been everywhere low. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−2·4	−0·5	+1·9	+2·3	+1·8	+1·6	+1·7	+0·9
Bengal and Assam	−0·5	−1·6	−0·2	+1·0	+2·0	+2·1	+1·3	+0·6
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	−0·9	+0·5	−0·2	−0·9	−1·1	−0·4	−0·2	−0·5
Punjab	−0·4	−0·6	+0·4	−3·3	−4·2	−2·6	−1·1	−1·7
Bombay	−1·6	−3·2	−1·8	−0·8	−0·8	+0·4	−1·4	−1·3
Central Provinces and Berar	−1·0	−4·6	−4·9	−1·6	−0·3	+0·3	−0·5	−1·8
Central India and Guzerat	+0·5	−1·6	−2·4	−1·1	−0·3	−0·5	−0·2	−0·8
Sind and Rajputana	−0·1	+0·7	−0·6	−1·7	−1·2	−0·7	+0·8	−0·4
Madras	−2·5	−1·2	−0·3	0	+1·2	+0·7	−0·9	−0·4
Mean for whole India	−1·0	−1·3	−0·9	−0·7	−0·3	+0·1	−0·1	−0·6

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week shows a mean diurnal deficiency of 0·6° compared with normal average. On each day, except the 16th, the mean temperature of the whole country was lower than usual by amounts varying between 1·3° and 0·1°. The provincial variations show a slight excess in Burma and Bengal and a deficiency elsewhere.

Rain has again fallen in all the divisions of India, except Rajputana (West), Sind, and Madras (South). The amounts received range from 7·78 inches in Tenasserim to only 0·03 inch in the Punjab (West). The returns of average normal rainfall show that in ordinary years rain is received in all the divisions, but the general distribution is the same in the normal as in the actual rainfall, the largest normal amount being 7·08 inches in Tenasserim and the smallest 0·09 inch in Sind. The third column of the table shows that of the fifty divisions into which India is divided, nineteen received more and thirty-one less than the normal amount. The regions of more or less excessive rainfall included the following divisions:—Tenasserim and Lower Burma; the Central, West, and Submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces; the South, Central, Submontane, and Hill divisions of the Punjab; Khandeish, all the Central Provinces divisions, Central India and the east of Rajputana, the East Coast (North), and the south of Hyderabad. All the other divisions had less than the usual amount of rain. The greatest absolute excess was 4·55 inches in the submontane division of the Punjab, and the greatest absolute deficiency 5·80 inches in Arakan. Except in Arakan and parts of Bengal and of the Peninsula, the deficiency relatively to the average was comparatively unimportant.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the actual and normal rainfall for the monsoon period, May 29th to September 17th, and the excess or deficiency of the former compared with the latter represented as a percentage. Assuming that a departure of less than 20 per cent. from the normal implies that the rainfall of the division has been about equal to the ordinary requirements, the concluding column of the table shows that only in Eastern and Deltaic Bengal has the rainfall of the season been deficient. The deficiency in this part of the country is best exemplified by the rainfall at Cherrapunji, where the total fall of the week was only 0·50 inch. In most of the other divisions the fall has been about the average, but in Oudh, the Punjab (South, Submontane, North-West, and West), in the Bombay Deccan, in Khandeish, in Berar, in the Central Provinces (East), in Sind, in Hyderabad (South), in Madras (Central), and in the East Coast (Central) the fall for the season has been excessive.

The following are the largest total amounts recorded in the different divisions during the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Amherst	Thatôn	10·81 inches.
	Pegu	Sudder	6·08 ,,
Assam	Sylhet	Ditto	3·24 ,,
Bengal	Noakhali	Ditto	2·83 ,,
	Darjeeling	Kurseong	8·24 ,,
North-West Provinces	Etah	Sudder	5·04 ,,
	Dehra Dun	Kalsi	9·77 ,,
Punjab	Karnal	Sudder	9·20 ,,
	Jullunder	Nawashahr	15·43 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Kasaragod	3·40 ,,
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	3·10 ,,
Konkan	Thana	Sudder	4·89 ,,
Deccan	Sholapur	Ditto	4·19 ,,
Berar	Buldana	Mehkar	13·19 ,,
Central Provinces	Chanda	Sudder	7·78 ,,
Guzerat	Panch Mahals	Dohad	5·00 ,,
Central India	Bhopal	Ashta	11·75 ,,
Rajputana	Ajmere	Harmara	3·76 ,,
Madras	Kistna	Nandigama	5·02 ,,

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 17th.			Rainfall data from May 29th to September 17th, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to September 17th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	7·78	7·08	+ 0·70	158·35	144·74	+ 9
	Lower Burma	3·18	2·84	+ 0·34	68·97	72·89	— 5
	Central Burma	2·28	2·36	— 0·08	51·97	53·93	— 4
	Upper Burma	0·80	?	?	20·61	?	?
	Arakan	0·80	6·60	— 5·80	134·60	152·45	— 12
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·14	2·80	— 1·66	44·03	66·85	— 33
	Assam (Surma)	1·42	6·34	— 4·92	118·06	119·14	— 1
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·68	2·18	— 1·50	52·91	52·24	+ 1
	Deltaic Bengal	0·83	1·95	— 1·12	31·09	41·43	— 25
	Central Bengal	0·76	2·45	— 1·69	34·62	41·54	— 17
	North Bengal	2·22	3·92	— 1·70	80·41	75·32	+ 7
	Orissa	0·47	2·58	— 2·11	36·56	38·76	— 6
	Chota Nagpur	1·73	2·44	— 0·71	37·36	40·82	— 8
	Behar (South)	0·84	1·91	— 1·07	32·88	33·92	— 3
	Do. (North)	1·04	2·38	— 1·34	44·48	38·58	+ 15
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·57	2·10	— 0·53	36·96	31·37	+ 18
	Oudh (South)	1·46	1·70	— 0·24	36·13	29·37	+ 23
	Do. (North)	1·21	1·91	— 0·70	38·20	31·80	+ 20
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·66	1·56	+ 0·10	32·83	28·13	+ 17
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·54	1·25	+ 0·29	27·22	23·46	+ 16
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	2·21	1·52	+ 0·69	39·18	34·33	+ 14
Punjab	Punjab (South)	1·20	0·59	+ 0·61	17·12	10·84	+ 58
	Do. (Central)	2·80	1·27	+ 1·53	21·11	19·07	+ 11
	Do. (Submontane)	4·97	0·42	+ 4·55	32·78	21·66	+ 51
	Do. (Hill Districts)	3·42	0·91	+ 2·51	60·38	54·16	+ 11
	Do. (North-West)	0·23	0·24	— 0·01	20·13	13·68	+ 47
	Do. (West)	0·03	0·10	— 0·07	12·41	5·38	+ 131
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·49	2·20	— 0·71	95·78	91·74	+ 4
	Madras (South Central)	0·23	1·27	— 1·04	18·07	19·94	— 9
	Coorg	1·19	2·71	— 1·52	92·19	82·72	+ 11
	Mysore	0·16	1·22	— 1·06	21·44	20·90	+ 3
	Konkan	1·82	3·84	— 2·02	120·99	105·36	+ 15
	Bombay Deccan	1·00	1·11	— 0·11	33·60	20·31	+ 61
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Khandeish	2·89	1·71	+ 1·18	24·80	18·36	+ 35
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	5·35	1·18	+ 4·17	43·44	28·79	+ 51
	Central Provinces (West)	2·68	2·26	+ 0·42	41·44	35·53	+ 17
	Ditto (Central)	3·01	2·24	+ 0·77	47·10	45·09	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	2·02	2·01	+ 0·01	54·11	41·48	+ 30
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·68	1·80	— 0·12	43·82	39·50	+ 11
	Kathiawar	0·28	0·77	— 0·49	15·91	18·08	— 12
	Sind	0	0·09	— 0·09	8·60	4·32	+ 99
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	4·59	1·23	+ 3·36	37·20	32·89	+ 13
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·64	0·74	+ 0·90	31·43	24·60	+ 27
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·64	— 0·64	15·38	12·56	+ 22
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·67	1·66	+ 0·01	26·78	21·65	+ 24
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	3·60	2·29	+ 1·31	41·01	44·46	— 8
	Hyderabad (South)	2·83	1·15	+ 1·68	30·98	18·41	+ 68
	Madras (Central)	0·66	0·99	— 0·33	19·33	13·85	+ 39
	East Coast (Central)	0·84	1·01	— 0·17	19·11	13·73	+ 39
	Ditto (South)	0·10	1·01	— 0·91	16·37	13·25	+ 23
	Madras (South)	0	0·52	— 0·52	4·73	5·81	— 19

SIMLA, *22nd September, 1892.*

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J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week enaing 17th September.*—Rainfall continued heavy on the West Coast, Circars, and parts of Deccan; light in Karnatic; very little rain in the Central and Southern districts. Recent rainfall has been excessive in the Deccan, but deficient in the Southern districts. Sowings being pushed forward generally. In seven recently-affected districts sowings reported up to August 4·8 million acres against 3·4 million, average. Standing crops generally thriving, but sunshine needed in the Deccan, and rain required urgently in the Southern districts. Harvest of early crops proceeding; outturn generally fair and in some places good. Pasture and water abundant. Condition of cattle good. Prices cheaper in Karnatic and fallen slightly in Circars, but nearly stationary elsewhere. All relief closed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st September.*—Fair rain throughout the Presidency Proper and in one district of Sind. Standing crops injured by excessive rain in parts of three districts, and by insects, blight, or stormy weather in parts of Sind. Prospects otherwise good. Preparations for late crops progressing in several districts, but retarded in parts owing to excessive-rain. Harvesting of early crops progressing in four districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th September.*—Rain has fallen in almost all districts during the week, but the falls have been generally light. General prospects of the winter-rice crop continue favourable, except in four districts, where the rainfall has been deficient. More rain is also required in the districts of the Presidency division and in Tipperah and Balasore. Autumn and jute harvests are nearly over, and are generally yielding a good outturn; in some districts, however, the autumn rice is reported to be below the average. The following estimates of the outturn of the autumn harvest are given:—Bankura 10 annas, Midnapur-Ghatal 10 annas, Hooghly 8 annas, Khulna 12 annas, Chittagong 18 annas, Mymensingh 8 annas, Dinajpur 18 annas, Pabna 12 annas, Jalpaiguri 13 annas, Malda 20 annas, Darbhanga 16 annas, Champaran 16 annas, Cuttack 12 annas, Palamau 16 annas, Singhbhum 14 to 16 annas, and Manbhum 12 annas. In Saran about 130 square miles along the Gogra flooded and nearly all crops lost. Price of rice fallen in some districts owing to the appearance of the new early-rice crops into the market. Fodder and water-supplies are generally sufficient, and cattle are in good condition.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st September.*—The rainfall during the week has been light. Occasional breaks have done much benefit to the crops, and prospects are good. Early-autumn crop being harvested, and ploughing for the spring harvest in progress. Prices fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st September.*—Rain has fallen in all but five districts. Canals in Mooltan flowing feebly. Irrigation of autumn crops

in progress. Ploughings and sowings for spring crops going on. Standing crops are flourishing. Young locusts have appeared in parts of Rawal Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan, but no damage is reported to have been done. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is reported to be sufficient throughout the Province. Prices falling in one district, rising in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st September.*—There have been very heavy falls of rain during the week, but they were local in extent, and a break seems to have commenced. It is urgently required for the millet and cotton crops, which have suffered considerably in four districts. The rice crop continues to promise very well, but more rain is wanted in one district. Locusts have appeared in part of the Chanda district. Fodder continues plentiful.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th September.*—LOWER BURMA: Transplanting nearly finished. Prospects favourable in all districts. UPPER BURMA: Transplanting progressing everywhere, except in Shwebo, where it is prevented by want of rain. Sesamum being sown in one district, and the early crop is being reaped in two others. Cotton picking in progress in Myingyan. Millets being sown in four districts. Prospects of standing crops are generally favourable, but more rain is wanted in seven districts. In parts of the Southern Shan States great failure of crops has occurred owing to want of rain. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in three districts and risen in one; elsewhere fluctuations are small.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Rain wanted in two districts. Transplanting of winter-paddy almost over. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 21st September.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general, but slight. Crops good, except in parts of one district, where more rain is wanted. Prospects favourable. Prices slightly fallen in one district.

COORG: Rainfall good. Standing crops generally good. Rice slightly damaged in parts by insects. Reaping of *Eleusine coracana* and cardamom picking commenced. Fodder and water-supply ample.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st September.*—BERAR: Average rainfall over 5 inches. Weather cloudy and rainy. Autumn crops damaged by excessive rain. Weeding retarded. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rain during week good. Damage to autumn and irrigated crops by excessive rain is feared. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st September.*—Rain general. Breaks much needed in Bhopal, Western Malwa, Bhopawar, and Goona, where crops have suffered from excessive rain, and ploughing and weeding operations interrupted. Condition of agricultural stock and fodder generally good in all parts. Prices high in Bhopal; steady in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st September.*—Except in Marwar, the rainfall has been general and moderate, but in parts excessive. Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory, and harvest prospects good. Autumn crops have suffered from excessive rain in parts of Ajmere-Merwara and five States. Cattle generally in good condition. Pasturage sufficient throughout. Prices steady in seven States and falling in four others. Area affected by scarcity in Ajmere-Merwara considerably decreased. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 6,468 against 7,282 last week; Marwar (report not received). *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 789 against 972 last week; Kishengarh 33; Marwar (report not received). Government relief in Ajmere has nearly closed, and a large reduction is expected early in Merwara.

Nepal.—*For week ending 15th September.*—Occasional thundershowers. Prospects favourable.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXII of 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 12th September 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 10th September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 12th September 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 10th September 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	8,13,966	498	1,639	7,71,473	471	2,23,43,778	2,17,77,425	...	5,66,353
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	67,536	81	831	62,050	75	20,07,356	25,17,089	...	3,90,267
Indian Midland	127	752	55,225	73	752	54,364	72	20,48,019	22,53,087	2,05,068	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,27,792	196	1,674	2,50,000	149	95,89,012	97,55,626	1,66,614	...
South Indian	150	901	1,34,144	149	1,106	1,52,836	138	33,74,876	33,72,185	...	2,691
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	68,052	65	1,044	64,346	62	21,58,641	19,14,481	...	2,44,160
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	721	62,362	86	755	66,870	89	23,57,973	23,82,185	24,212	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	6,509	41	199	7,248	36	2,38,525	2,91,803	53,278	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	15,35,586	199	8,000	14,29,187	179	4,50,18,180	4,42,63,881	...	7,54,299
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	5,23,642	219	2,450	4,51,919	184	1,45,33,942	1,06,09,152	...	39,24,789
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,19,676	173	692	1,09,114	158	39,81,237	38,16,915	...	1,64,322
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,77,328	357	777	3,09,180	398	48,82,584	45,96,073	...	2,86,511
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	13,932	111	125	18,050	144	3,23,177	3,24,088	911	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	76,019	125	715	1,10,132	154	22,83,550	28,05,941	5,22,391	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,333	53	25	1,529	61	29,389	31,318	1,969	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	354	44	8	154	19	7,566	6,514	...	1,052
TOTAL	251	4,631	10,12,284	219	4,792	10,00,078	209	2,60,41,445	2,21,90,048	...	38,51,397
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,485	4,09,203	276	1,490	4,05,095	272	2,04,80,615	1,73,61,616	...	31,18,999
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	1,82,200	395	461	1,28,000	278	64,01,059	67,00,747	2,99,688	...
Madras	216	840	1,61,834	103	840	1,60,300	202	42,83,328	40,34,754	...	2,48,574
TOTAL	468	2,786	7,53,237	270	2,791	7,02,401	252	3,11,65,002	2,80,97,117	...	30,67,885
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,129	33,01,107	218	15,583	31,31,666	201	10,22,24,627	9,45,51,046	...	76,73,581
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	18,599	115	162	17,855	110	4,74,362	4,54,487	...	19,875
Tárakeshwar	258	22	4,338	197	22	4,481	204	1,33,802	1,28,405	...	5,397
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	5,744	86	67	6,179	92	1,81,144	2,09,473	28,329	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	10,290	132	78	10,193	131	2,34,855	2,37,721	2,866	...
TOTAL	135	329	38,971	118	329	38,708	118	10,24,163	10,30,086	5,923	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	45,614	129	354	39,899	113	11,68,622	11,46,200	...	22,422
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,025	79	13	760	58	28,688	27,839	...	849
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	25,312	86	311	29,533	95	5,90,615	5,84,932	...	5,683
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	3,136	34	93	1,610	17	87,122	1,14,134	27,012	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,294	45	29	1,317	45	(*g*) 34,168	37,425	3,257	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	2,640	37	72	1,820	25	95,382	1,14,743	19,361	...
TOTAL	107	857	79,021	92	872	74,939	80	20,04,597	20,25,273	20,676	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,671	99	108	9,555	88	3,21,199	2,29,857	...	91,342
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	20,076	60	334	16,061	48	6,53,136	7,72,802	1,19,666	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	13,201	70	291	10,300	37	2,34,133	4,20,836	1,86,703	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,223	56	94	3,914	42	1,52,709	1,46,200	...	6,509
TOTAL	76	616	38,500	62	719	30,775	43	10,39,978	13,39,838	2,99,860	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,039	34,68,270	204	17,611	32,85,643	187	10,66,14,564	9,91,76,100	...	74,38,464

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir railway.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti state railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 10th September 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C. E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 22nd September, 1892.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	8 15	9 3	9 6	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	9 0	9 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	15 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 14	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	16 8	17 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	5 13	6 9	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 8	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	211 2	193 6	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 8	12 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 6	7 6	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 5	9 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	161 10	161 10	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 11	10 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	4 3	10 5	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	10 10	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	28 3	‡	...	...	392 0	392 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 14	11 6	...	...	10 2	10 10	11 0	11 10	21 5	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 6	10 3	18 8	8 14	8 14	70 0	70 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 11	7 11	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 11	‡	‡	2 2	7 2	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	6 9	6 2	8 10	8 0	28 0	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	13 8	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	10 11	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	20 13	20 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 6	16 0	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 7	11 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	340 0	340 0	15 0	16 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	10 12	10 6
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 14	7 0	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 3	7 4
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 0	10 10	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	9 8
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 5½	8 0	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							50 0	40 0	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 0	6 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 13	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Tippera	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 0	8 4½	8 12½	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 10	7 13	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	9 2	10 8	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	11 4	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 10	12 12	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	106 0	106 0	10 10¾	10 10¾
Calcutta	11 0	11 0	14 12	14 12	8 0	8 0	10 10	10 10	15 3	14 8	10 10	10 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	15 3	...	15 3	15 3	85 0	85 0	11 6	11 6
Hooghly	12 5	12 5	14 9	14 9	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 7	120 0	120 0	10 5	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 0	11 15	20 0	17 12½	10 2½	10 0	11 7	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	15 9	...	...	17 12½	17 12½	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	11 0	10 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 8
Faridpur	14 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8
Central—																										
Bankura	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	220 0	220 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	12 15	12 0	...	...	9 12	10 2	12 6	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 9	...	...	16 4	18 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 10
Birbhum	11 4	11 4	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 8	9 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 14	6 12	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 5	...	...	17 12	15 12	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	11 4	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 12	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 9
Rajshahi	12 0	12 0	18 12	19 8	9 12	9 0	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	...	...	17 0	16 12	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 8
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 6	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	9 10	9 0	15 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	9 0
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	200 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 13	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7½	13 0	...	...	13 10	13 13	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Cuttack	8 3	7 14	...	...	7 14	8 13	11 2	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7†	15 6	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0* to 13 0§	12 0§ to 13 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	18 0	...	13 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 8
Lohardaga	7 0 to 9 8	7 0 to 9 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	14 0 to 15 4	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	11 4 to 12 0	11 4 to 12 0	20 0	17 0	11 0 to 14 0	11 0 to 13 0	140 0 to 160 0	140 0 to 160 0	9 0	9 0
Palámau	11 13	10 11	...	...	10 15	10 11	14 1	12 15	...	...	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	12 6	20 4	16 14	...	...	...	...	8 7	7 5
Hazáribágh	11 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	9 0

* Chhola. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. § Birí or Kalai. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 8	13 0	14 0	13 4	9 0	9 0	11 8	10 0	13 8	13 5	15 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	16 4	16 0	16 8	14 0	...	...	16 8	16 4	18 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	15 0 to 16 0	14 8 to 15 8	21 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	21 0	18 8	30 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	80 0	11 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	15 2	15 2	10 1	10 1	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15 12	15 2	25 4	15 2	17 10	17 10	164 0	164 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 10	12 1	13 3	17 10	11 0	10 0	13 12	12 10	...	...	...	...	27 8	17 1	15 6	14 14	17 9	16 8	24 3	16 8	18 11	17 10	176 0	176 0	9 12	10 4
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Saran	14 0	13 8	21 0	19 0	8 8	8 8	11 10	11 5	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 8	20 0	13 8	13 0	19 0	17 10	20 8	19 12	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	13 0	13 0	17 4	16 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 8	17 10	16 0	17 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Benares	13 0	13 0	17 9	17 1	9 8	9 3	10 0	10 0	17 11½	17 7	16 12½	16 6	...	...	13 8	11 5	17 11½	16 15	...	...	20 0	20 0	125 0	125 0	9 8	9 8
Ghazipur	13 8	13 8	17 6	17 6	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 1	16 1	20 10	20 10	10 5	10 5	19 0	17 6	...	...	20 10	20 10	180 4	180 4	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	13 4	12 8	19 8	19 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	12 0	12 4	17 4	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	9 8	18 0	18 8	18 0	18 4	...	...	11 0	11 8	18 8	18 6	...	...	21 4	21 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	...	...	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	23 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hamirpur	...	16 4	...	...	...	9 0	...	10 4	...	21 8	...	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	...	11 0
Jalaun	16 4	17 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0‖	18 0‖	16 0	16 0	21 4‡	22 8‡	18 0	18 0	24 0‡	24 0‡	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 4	14 4	19 8	19 8	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 12	14 4	19 4	18 4	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	19 2	19 4	19 4	18 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 12	20 4	22 0	22 0	23 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Farukhabad	13 10	13 6	19 0	18 8	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	18 8	18 8	15 3	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Mainpuri	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 12	4 8	4 0	10 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 12	21 0	20 0	23 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 12
Etah	15 4	15 8	22 8	22 4	6 8	9 8	8 12	9 8	...	17 8	15 8	15 8	20 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 12
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 4	16 4	22 4	22 4	7 4	7 4	11 15½	12 0	20 4	20 4	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	21 11	20 10	...	...	26 9	25 2½	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	21 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 0	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	14 0	14 0	23 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 8	23 0	...	...	24 8	24 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 4	14 0	21 0	22 0	5 4	5 4	9 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	18 8	17 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	17 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	125 0	11 8	11 0
Bulandshahr	15 0	15 2	22 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	9 4	9 8	18 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	22 0	22 4	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8
Submontane—																										
Ballia	14 8	14 0	18 8	18 0	9 8	9 4	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	...	19 8	19 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	13 5	13 2	18 7	18 6	9 10	8 14	12 3	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	19 2	17 12	...	...	17 0	14 12	130 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 10	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	18 5	18 0	...	...	19 12	20 10	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	15 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	9 0	22 0‡	22 0‡	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	21 12	19 0	17 0	16 0	19 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 0	14 4	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	12 0	21 8	20 8	22 0	21 0	20 0	19 4	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 12
Bulloun	15 8	15 8	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etáwah	13 8	13 6	25 0	23 12	10 8	11 4	11 12	22 8	20 0	13 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 13	10 14

Bareilly	12 14	13 14	18 3	18 3	6 8	6 8	10 14	10 14	18 12	18 12	15 4	15 4	...	...	8 2	8 2	18 12	18 3	21 1½	21 0	19 6	19 15	125 0	145 0	10 14	10 14
Moradabad	14 11½	14 4	19 11½	19 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	21 0	20 0	13 3½	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	19 11½	19 8	15 14	15 0	22 8½	22 8	100 0	100 0	11 3½	11 0
Naini Tal	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 0	8 12	11 4	11 4	7 4	7 8	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	10 12‡	11 12‡	...	...	9 0‖	9 0‖	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	14 1	13 12	21 6	21 6	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	18 9	...	...	20 4	20 4	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	14 11	14 9	24 3	24 3	6 9	6 9	10 7	11 0	22 0	17 10	14 13	14 13	9 14	9 14	6 9	6 9	21 7	20 14	15 6	15 6	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	14 4	14 4	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	10 12	10 12	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	21 8	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Dehra Dún	12 12	12 12	17 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 4
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	29 0	...	24 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	14 0	23 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	24 8	24 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	18 4	16 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	25 8‡	25 1‡	17 0	17 0	26 8‡	25 0‡	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 8	13 8	19 8	20 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 4	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	21 0	21 0	21 12	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	15 8	15 4	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	...	21 0	14 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 0	13 2	18 8	18 8	10 12	10 4	13 8	12 14	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	...	...	20 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	12 12	12 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	18 0	12 8	16 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	...	23 0	22 10	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Gonda	15 0	14 14	20 8	20 8	10 4	12 0	11 12	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	21 4	20 12	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	21 8	22 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 8	23 0	20 8	23 12	23 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	22 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	22 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	...	12 0	...	25 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 2	13 2	18 12	18 12	8 2	8 12	10 0	10 0	18 2	16 14	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	18 12	18 2	...	...	...	...	15 6	16 0
Bánswara	15 10	15 10	18 12	18 12	8 2	8 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 10	25 0	25 0	26 4	21 4	20 0	...	...	10 10	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 12½	9 12½	12 11	12 14½	7 13	7 13	8 3½	8 9½	13 10½	12 14½	7 6½	9 12½	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 4½	14 1	12 14½	12 8	12 14½	12 14½	9 6	9 12½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	10 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Erinpura	10 15½	11 0	14 0	15 2	...	8 1	8 2	15 1½	14 0	13 1	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 15½	16 0	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 4	12 0	18 8	16 8	5 0	5 0	9 10	9 10	16 5	16 12	16 0	15 13	...	...	...	...	18 6	17 6	16 0	16 0	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 2	10 2	13 4	13 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 0	13 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 4	12 4	16 12	16 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	15 8	16 0	15 4	†	†	†	†	17 8	17 0	15 8	15 4	†	†	*	*	12 12	12 12
Boondee	16 8	16 8	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	21 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Kotah	18 4	18 4	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhalawar	15 9	15 9	24 2½	24 2½	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	22 6	22 11	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	22 11	22 2	19 7½	19 15	22 2	22 2	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 2
Tonk	15 6	14 8	20 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 8	23 12	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	85 0	85 0	10 10	10 10
Jeypore	14 8	14 0	19 0	18 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	19 8	18 4	17 8	17 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	19-4 to 21 0	18-4 to 19 0	20 0	19 8	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 9	16 4	22 8	22 8	10 0	10 0	10 10	10 10	22 8	21 4	18 12	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	32 8	32 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	10 15
Dholpur	15 12½	15 11½	23 7½	23 5½	8 7	8 7	9 6	9 3½	18 13½	18 9	19 7½	19 2	...	...	11 4	11 4	23 13½	23 7½	...	...	31 5	29 8½	90 0	90 0	11 6½	11 13
Bhurtpore	15 8	15 8	22 0	21 5½	6 2½	6 15	6 15	6 15	22 0	21 2½	18 8	18 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	23 0	22 5	20 0	18 0	25 4	25 4	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	15 2	14 13	21 10	20 7	7 4	7 4	8 10	8 8	25 5	21 0	19 15	17 14	...	...	12 12	12 12	21 10	20 9	21 8	20 0	27 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	13 15½	14 4	16 9	16 4	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 8	17 6½	18 7	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 8	12 0	17 0	16 15½	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	14 11	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 5½	17 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	10 8	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	10 8	17 0	18 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	§	§	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	8 15	9 0	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 0	13 0
Anádra	10 10	10 8	13 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 0	12 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 4	11 12
Shahpoora	11 6	...	13 10	...	8 4	...	9 8	...	12 15	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	...	13 2	...	...	...	160 0	...	11 2	...
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 13 and 11 4	9 13½ and 11 4	15 10	15 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 0	13 2	13 2	12 3	...	...	...	...	16 1½	15 10	17 8	13 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 8	8 10	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 6	8 4	12 0	12 12	11 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 8	10 5½	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 4	...	...	10 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	14 13	15 0	18 0	18 8	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	12 3	11 14	17 5	18 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	17 12	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	18 4	17 8	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Geona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	16 3½	15 8½	23 14½	23 6	7 7	16 14½	9 8	9 4½	20 7½	20 11½	18 5½	17 8½	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 9½	17 8½	22 13½	21 4	17 12½	17 0½	170 0	148 8	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Masur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakum, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	22 0	†	†	†		120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	11 0	‡	‡	12 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	10 0	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 4
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	28 0	25 0	19 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	10 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	10 0	15 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 0
Jullundur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	14 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	13 0
Gurdáspur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	*	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	†	†	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	9 12	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	†	‡	†	‡	19 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	†	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	12 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	110 0	105 0	11 0	13 4
Gujrát	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	†	†	*	*	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	14 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	75 0	78 0	13 8	13 4
Hazára	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	†	†	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	100 0	105 0	38 0	38 0
Kohát	11 0	12 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	‡	‡	85 0	85 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	10 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bunnu	14 0	15 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	12 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	115 0	115 0	36 0	36 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	110 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	‡	‡	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	22 0	22 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	6 0	6 8	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 0	10 8	13 4	14 0	7 8	7 8	9 12	10 0	16 12	16 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	150 0	160 0	11 8	11 4
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	11 12	12 9	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 8	11 0	14 8	16 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	12 14	13 14	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 12	10 12	13 0	14 8	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	10 12	9 12	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	16 0	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	70 0	70 0	8 0	8 0

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakum, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	*	*	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	13 8	14 0	12 0	*	18 0	18 0	*	*	9 0	9 8	*	*	9 8	9 8	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	*	*	*	*	9 5	9 5	10 9	10 9	13 0	13 10	9 13	9 13	15 14	15 4	*	*	12 10	12 10	*	*	8 14	8 14	104 0	105 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	103 0	103 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	8 12	8 6	14 14	14 10	*	*	7 1	7 1	13 9	10 8	15 11	15 9	15 2	15 2	13 11	18 11	9 6	9 11	13 1	12 13	17 7	17 0	7 6	7 6	58 4	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 12½	8 12½	*	*	*	*	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	*	*	12 13½	12 0	*	*	*	*	11 7½	11 7½	*	*	8 12½	8 12½	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 1	8 2	*	*	*	*	8 11	8 11	9 8	9 8	19 15	16 5	15 15	15 1	20 11	17 4	*	*	10 11	9 13	*	*	13 2	11 2	91 0	91 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	*	*	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	17 8	16 8	16 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	*	*	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 8	8 8	8 8	89 0	92 8	13 0	13 0
Sátara	8 11	8 11	13 1	13 1	*	*	9 12	9 12	7 14	7 14	13 5	13 5	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	9 12	9 12	15 2	15 2	8 4	8 4	108 0	108 0	10 3	10 3
Sholapur	12 3	12 2	*	*	*	*	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	18 4	17 8	15 12	14 12	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	*	*	7 5	7 5	70 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	*	*	*	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	14 2	15 4	13 13	13 13	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	12 10	...	...	12 0	12 0	67 7	67 7	11 11	12 4
Poona (City)	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 3	17 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 *
Násik	12 15	12 3	...	...	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	14 13	14 13	19 2	19 2	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	12 4	*	*	...	7 4	...	9 6	...	22 8	...	18 2	*	*	*	*	*	10 9	*	*	*	*	...	16 4	...	106 0	...	10 6
Gujerat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	95 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	13 8	14 0	13 8	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 0	*	*	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	12 5	12 5	21 5	21 5	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 13	18 13	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	*	*	*	*	11 14	11 14	*	*	12 2	12 2	107 0	107 0	12 12	12 12
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 0	8 0	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 0	13 11½	13 11½	14 14	14 14	17 2	17 4	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	9 2	9 2	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	12 14	12 8	*	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	*	*	11 0	11 0	145 0	145 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 3	12 4	...	...	5 12	5 4	7 0	7 0	16 4	16 0	13 10	13 8	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	12 10	12 10	...	...	7 6	7 0	10 6	10 6	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	10 9	10 2	...	...	8 0	7 4	10 0	8 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 2	...	...	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 9	8 0
Nágpur	11 9	11 14	...	...	10 0	10 10	10 10	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 5	10 0	95 0	95 0	10 8	10 8
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	11 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	19 3	19 3	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	11 12	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	18 0	16 12	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	12 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	9 8 13
Jubbulpore	13 4	13 0	...	...	9 4	10 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	...	...	12 0	11 8	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	15 0	15 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	25 4	23 0	130 0	128 0	10 9	10 4
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	...	...	9 2	9 2	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 11	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	12 15	12 7	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 10	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	17 0	...	...	10 15	10 15	60 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	10 8	11 6	...	...	13 2	14 0	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	120 0	120 0	9 2	8 8
Berar—																										
Puldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 9	9 8
Básim	13 13	13 13	...	...	8 10	8 5	10 5	10 5	24 0	24 0	23 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	...	...	12 8	12 5	80 0	78 0	9 8	9 8
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	87 0	91 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	11 3	11 8	...	...	7 13	7 12	9 0	8 12	17 10	17 14	13 2	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	81 0	81 0	10 0	9 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 11	9 13	*	*	7 2	6 12	8 4	7 15	15 2	14 7	16 12	15 15	24 14	23 0	*	*	11 8	11 4	13 8	12 11	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	7 12	7 14	16 5	16 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 3	12 4	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	9 0	*	*	8 0	7 12	10 4	9 12	18 0	16 8	18 8	18 0	*	*	*	*	12 8	12 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 2	8 5	8 8	8 11	*	*	*	*	16 2	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 14	10 10	11 5	12 0	*	*	*	*	17 8	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	17 6	19 2	17 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 2	12 10	12 10	15 13	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	9 3	10 2
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	17 5	15 8	13 14	17 6	18 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196 13	221 2	12 14	12 14
Central—																										
Bellary	9 10	7 11	...	...	8 13	8 10	9 3	9 3	22 11	16 8	15 0	13 10	23 5	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	6 11	6 11	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 11	9 11	17 0	17 0	12 3	12 3	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Kurnool	7 11	8 2	...	...	8 11	8 5	10 13	9 8	17 10	15 6	20 8	13 13	21 3	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 5	140 0	12 3	12 3
[illegible]	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 5	18 8	15 13	13 13	13 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	6 8	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	*	11 8	*	*	14 10	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	119 2	10 11	11 13
Vizagapatam	8 0	7 8	...	...	7 13	7 5	10 3	7 14	15 2	14 10	17 13	14 6	18 3	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godâveri	7 3	7 3	...	...	11 6	9 6	12 8	10 8	15 6	15 6	14 2	14 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 0	162 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 14	6 14	...	...	10 6	9 13	11 0	10 8	16 13	15 13	*	*	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 10	10 2	16 0	15 8	12 3	13 3	18 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 8	8 6	9 3	9 2	13 8	13 8	12 14	12 8	17 2	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 11	8 11	*	*	*	*	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 6	124 6	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 11	9 6	10 11	10 11	18 3	15 8	12 6	12 6	18 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	11 11	11 11
S. Arcot	7 0	6 3	...	...	10 6	9 10	10 14	10 8	16 13	*	21 10	20 0	19 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	10 0	9 10	10 6	10 0	*	*	17 13	15 10	21 8	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 5	6 5	...	...	9 6	8 13	9 13	9 2	17 8	15 2	17 2	15 14	17 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 6	8 11	8 13	9 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 11	9 3	9 14	9 8	14 10	13 13	14 0	12 8	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	119 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 12	6 8	6 12	6 0	7 8	7 4	8 8	8 4	29 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	120 0	114 0	10 4	10 0
Bangalore	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 12	7 12	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	8 12	9 8	...	...	9 7	9 8	150 0	150 0	10 0	9 4
Kolar	7 8	7 4	6 8	7 0	7 12	7 8	8 4	8 0	21 0	10 8	25 0	...	25 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 4	25 0	10 8	10 4	9 4	150 0	150 0	10 0	9 4
Tumkûr	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	340 0	340 0	8 8	8 8
Hassan	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	27 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	200 0	72 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	7 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 8	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8
Shimoga	6 1	6 13	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	11 9	10 8	24 2	23 2	...	...	26 4	27 13	...	...	9 11	9 7	...	...	12 10	...	480 0	480 0	9 6	10 8
Chitaldroog	8 8	8 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	10 8	10 0	32 0	25 0	18 0	16 0	36 0	28 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	25 8	26 8	...	...	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	8 8
Aden	...	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	...	8 [illegible]	...	30 3	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	...	...	...	5 9	...	65 5	...	32 0

Finance and Commerce Department
(Statistical Branch).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE YEARS 1890-91 AND 1891-92.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

STATEMENT No. I.—*Comparative return of traffic carried on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.*

	Demands. Balance from last year.	Demands. For current year.	Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Previous year. Demands.	Previous year. Collections.	Nature of cargo.	Traffic crossing the boundary between N.-W. Provinces and other Provinces. Tonnage. From N.-W. P. to other Provinces.	Traffic crossing the boundary between N.-W. Provinces and other Provinces. Tonnage. Into N.-W. P. from other Provinces.	Up traffic. 1890-91.	Up traffic. 1891-92.	Down traffic. 1890-91.	Down traffic. 1891-92.	Total tonnage both ways. 1890-91.	Total tonnage both ways. 1891-92.	Ton mileage. 1890-91.	Ton mileage. 1891-92.	Value of goods. 1890-91.	Value of goods. 1891-92.	Number of passengers. 1890-91.	Number of passengers. 1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
							Boat Traffic.														
Tollage.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	1. Cotton, raw and manufactured	...	...	...	5	429	180	429	185	42,570	16,199	1,50,814	83,147		
Private boats	340	10,017	10,077	280	10,433	10,850	2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	202	...	15,484	...	83,486		
							3. Dyes and tans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government boats	...	1,876	1,876	...	1,296	1,296	4. Wheat	...	...	1,065	440	8,899	6,475	9,964	6,915	992,317	641,132	6,72,584	5,09,201		
							5. Other food grains	...	...	1,065	2,396	1,361	1,552	2,426	3,948	220,197	324,405	1,31,743	2,27,223		
							6 Hides and skins	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	391	...	940		
							7. Liquors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rafts	...	891	891	...	1,301	1,301	8. Metals	...	...	316	285	149	112	465	397	31,291	61,287	54,483	54,760		
							9. Oils	...	...	...	34	6	1	6	35	141	1,930	2,322	4,027		
							10. Oilseeds	...	...	108	179	570	423	678	602	43,397	71,421	55,113	48,951		
							11. Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
							12. Salts	...	...	70	49	127	229	197	278	15,837	21,977	15,972	21,292		
							13. Spices	...	...	237	114	279	453	516	567	37,428	55,603	81,941	68,944		
							14. Sugar	...	...	44	15	1,300	1,507	1,344	1,522	131,502	182,540	1,21,900	1,25,086		
Carrying Operations.							15. Tobacco	...	...	...	82	...	24	..	106	..	7,005	...	21,006		
							16. Building materials	...	...	47,123	49,839	9,313	7,038	56,436	56,877	3,262,118	2,699,877	1,01,309	93,565		
Boating (Government)	...	1,274	1,274	...	616	616	17. Miscellaneous goods	...	...	2,570	1,318	1,323	832	3,893	2,150	275,654	210,095	1,67,827	90,204		
							18. Timber	...	...	302	713	3,683	7,122	3,985	7,835	251,813	477,351	1,89,404	3,08,411		
							19. Firewood	...	...	529	1,744	5,764	6,871	6,293	8,615	457,444	519,460	39,829	54,493		
							20. Bamboos	...	...	10	43	3,893	4,658	3,903	4,701	269,109	370,698	50,842	56,120		
Ferries and sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	21. Coal and coke	...	...	...	21	...	86	...	107	...	6,662	...	4,949		
							22. Jute	...	...	31	14	746	1,135	777	1,149	79,380	94,588	16,522	35,232		
							23. Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ground rent	...	2,515	2,515	...	1,749	1,749	Total, Boat Traffic	...	...	53,470	57,291	37,842	38,904	91,312	96,195	6,110,198	5,778,105	18,52,605	18,89,937	202	3,255
							Raft Traffic.														
Fines	...	1	1	...	5	5	24. Timber in logs	...	...	...	...	14	92	14	92	84	392	752	4,952		
							25. Squared timber	...	...	...	...	745	1,416	745	1,416	7,315	8,576	39,521	77,078		
							26. Sleepers, broad gauge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
							27. Do. metre gauge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
							28. Scantlings	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	107	...	988		
Gross Receipts	340	16,574	16,634	280	15,400	15,817	29. Poles	...	...	...	...	2,113	3,248	2,113	3,248	21,078	27,767	57,503	88,367		
							30. Firewood	...	...	...	...	3,112	1,347	3,112	1,347	61,968	25,582	27,666	9,058		
							31. Bamboos	...	...	...	...	5,512	4,499	5,512	4,499	104,756	40,436	76,056	61,251		
Deduct refunds	...	4	4	...	...	...	32. Reeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
							Total, Raft Traffic	...	...	...	...	11,496	10,618	11,496	10,618	195,201	102,860	2,01,498	2,41,694	...	...
Net receipts	340	16,570	16,630	280	15,400	15,817	Grand Total, Boat and Raft Traffic	...	...	53,470	57,291	49,338	49,522	102,808	106,813	6,305,399	5,880,965	20,54,103	21,31,631	202	3,255

Allahabad:
The 3rd September 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

STATEMENT No. I.—*Comparative return of traffic carried on the Agra Canal for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.*

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Previous year.		Nature of cargo.	Traffic crossing the boundary between N.-W. P. and Punjáb. Tonnage.		Up traffic.		Down traffic.		Total tonnage both ways.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.		Remarks.
	Balance from last year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		From N.-W. P. to Punjáb.	Into N.-W. P. from Punjáb.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹												₹	₹			
Tollage.							**Boat Traffic.**															
Private boats	...	3,057	3,057	...	3,390	3,390	1. Cotton, raw and manufactured	49	97	24	49	12	98	36	147	3,566	13,492	1,215	4,150	...	...	
							2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							3. Dyes and tans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government boats	...	388	388	...	256	256	4. Wheat	2	345	15	145	1,339	389	1,354	534	141,354	36,694	91,988	32,400	...	...	
							5. Other food grains	396	8,840	93	506	2,036	9,514	2,129	10,020	154,381	731,799	1,60,470	4,48,274	...	...	
							6. Hides and skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							7. Liquors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							8. Metals	18	110	...	18	22	110	22	128	2,491	14,530	1,200	2,500	...	...	
Rafts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9. Oils	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	62	...	75	...	...	...	
							10. Oilseeds	48	...	2	48	...	...	2	48	191	2,648	184	4,400	...	...	
							11. Provisions	4	11	...	4	...	17	...	21	...	1,427	...	2,200	...	...	
							12. Salt	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	29	...	70	...	...	...	
							13. Spices	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	166	...	200	...	...	...	
							14. Sugar	...	1,486	...	...	1,662	1,486	1,662	1,486	182,607	165,018	1,35,644	1,21,350	...	...	
							15. Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carrying Operations.							16. Building materials	151	...	2,698	5,525	360	1,173	3,058	6,698	78,111	23,622	12,923	11,959	...	...	
Boating (Government)	...	4,234	4,234	...	2,320	2,320	17. Miscellaneous goods	170	21	242	193	121	36	363	229	30,822	17,925	10,680	8,625	...	...	
							18. Timber	5	368	...	5	365	372	365	377	36,974	49,782	7,404	10,025	...	...	
							19. Firewood	46	...	4,331	3,704	7,246	3,849	11,577	7,553	922,503	177,924	67,176	40,741	...	...	
							20. Bamboos	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	1,038	...	28	...	...	...	
Ferries and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	21. Coal and coke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							22. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							23. Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ground rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total, Boat Traffic	908	11,278	7,406	10,197	13,175	17,044	20,581	27,241	1,554,295	1,225,861	4,29,257	6,86,624	285	641	
Fines	...	...		...	...	...	**Raft Traffic.**															
							24. Timber in logs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							25. Squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							26. Sleepers, broad gauge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							27. Do. metre gauge	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	623	...	300	...	...	...	
							28. Scantlings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gross Receipts	...	7,679	7,679	...	5,966	5,966	29. Poles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							30. Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							31. Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deduct refunds	...	990	990	...	656	656	32. Reeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							Total, Raft Traffic	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	623	...	300	...	...	...	
Net receipts	...	6,689	6,689	...	5,310	5,310	Grand Total, Boat and Raft Traffic	908	11,278	7,406	10,197	13,180	17,044	20,586	27,241	1,554,918	1,225,861	4,29,557	6,86,624	285	641	

ALLAHABAD:
The 3rd September 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

STATEMENT No. II.—*Summary of comparative returns of traffic on the Ganges and Agra Canals for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.*

Canals.	Demands.		Collections.		Total tonnage, Up and Down.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	₹	₹	₹	₹					₹	₹		
Upper Ganges Canal	7,962	8,565	8,177	8,598	53,151	55,221	3,259,830	3,040,402	10,61,951	11,02,033	202	3,255
Lower ditto	7,438	8,005	7,640	8,032	49,657	51,592	3,045,569	2,840,563	9,92,152	10,29,598	...	...
Total	15,400	16,570	15,817	16,630	102,808	106,813	6,305,399	5,880,965	20,54,103	21,31,631	202	3,255
Agra Canal	5,310	6,689	5,310	6,689	20,586	27,241	1,554,918	1,225,861	4,29,557	6,86,624	285	641
Grand Total	20,710	23,259	21,127	23,319	123,394	134,054	7,860,317	7,106,826	24,83,660	28,18,255	487	3,896

B 2

ALLAHABAD:
The 3rd September 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER 1891.

No. 402 R. Stat. Simla, the 31st August 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No.					496 R. T.,	dated the 17th September 1889.	
"	"	"	"	"	0210 R. T.,	"	" 10th February 1890.
"	"	"	"	"	194 R. T.,	"	" 30th May 1890.
"	"	"	"	"	441 R. T.,	"	" 5th August 1890.
"	"	"	"	"	533 R. T.,	"	" 6th July 1891.
"	"	"	Order	"	33 R. Stat.	"	" 15th September 1891.
"	"	"	"	"	12 R. Stat.	"	" 21st January 1892.
"	"	"	"	"	159 R. Stat.	"	" 10th May 1892.

Read also—

Note by the Director General of Railways, No. 342 Stat., dated the 13th August 1892, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railways in India for the twelve months ending the 31st December 1891.

OBSERVATIONS.—The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., for the twelve months ending the 31st December 1891 distributed under the classification adopted in abstract No. 4 of the returns :—

Summary of accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc.

Serial No.	Classes of Accidents.	Average number of accidents during the two previous years.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER 1891. Numbers. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Numbers. Other accidents.	Numbers. Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Number of passengers and others. Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Number of servants. Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Total all classes. Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	6	6	10	16	42	52	4	2	46	54
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	41	22	35	57	...	11	...	8	...	19
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	87	14	95	109	...	1	3	24	3	25
4	Collisions between light engines	13	1	20	21	...	...	...	2	...	2
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	65	25	72	97	...	3	1	2	1	5
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	302	25	299	324	...	...	1	29	1	29
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	51	4	53	57	...	...	...	2	...	2
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	7	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	1,374	6	1,831	1,837	(a) 1	(b) 1	1	...	2	1
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line	141	12	181	193	(b) 5	(b) 4	6	2	11	6
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings	50	2	59	61	(b) 2	(b) 4	1	...	3	4
11	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a)	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	106	...	138	138	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	297	...	427	427	...	...	...	4	...	4

(a) Not a passenger, but a cattle driver.
(b) Not passengers, but cartmen.

Serial No.	Classes of Accidents.	Average number of accidents during the two previous years.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER 1891. Numbers. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Numbers. Other accidents.	Numbers. Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Number of passengers and others. Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Number of servants. Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Total all classes. Injured.
14	The failure of tyres	7	1	12	13	12	40	6	...	18	40
15	" " of wheels	2	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	" " of axles	77	3	59	62	...	...	...	1	...	1
17	" " of brake apparatus	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	" " of couplings	189	2	180	182	...	5	...	2	...	7
19	" " of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Broken rails	48	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	122	16	38	54	...	5	...	1	...	6
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	43	8	74	82	...	1	...	2	...	3
23	Fire in trains	165	5	163	168	1	1	2	...	3	1
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	43	3	69	72	(b) 1	(a) 1	...	...	1	4
25	Other accidents	205	10	247	257	1	(c) 17	2	10	3	27
	TOTAL FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER 1891	...	165	4,132	4,297	(d) 65	(e) 146	27	94	92	240
	TOTAL—Average of the two previous years.	...	...	...	3,449	16	97	9	29	25	126

(a) Not a passenger, but a cattle driver.
(b) Not a passenger, but an infant of a gangman.
(c) Of these, one was not a passenger.
(d) Of these, nine were not passengers.
(e) Of these, eleven were not passengers.

2. As compared with the average of the two previous years, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the twelve months ending the 31st December 1891 shows an increase of 848, or 24·59 per cent., with an increase of 1,260·73 miles, or 8·02 per cent., in the mean mileage worked, and of 8,255,395 miles, or 15·75 per cent., in the train-mileage run.

Principal variations as compared with the average of the two previous years.

3. The principal variations occurred under "Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line," 57 against 41; "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains," 109 against 87; "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails," 97 against 65; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 1,837 against 1,374; "Trains running over obstructions on the line," 193 against 141; "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 138 against 106; "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 427 against 297; "The failure of axles," 62 against 77; "The flooding of portions of permanent-way," 54 against 122; "Slips in cuttings or embankments," 82 against 43; "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," 72 against 43; and "Other accidents," 257 against 205.

4. The increase under "Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line" was chiefly due to the numbers recorded on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal state railways having risen from 4 and 7 to 12 and 11 respectively.

5. "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains" shewed an increase of 22 accidents. The chief variations were increases of 14 on the North Western railway, 7 on the Eastern Bengal state railway, and 5 on the Rajputana-Malwa railway, and a decrease of 7 on the Madras railway.

6. There was an increase of 32 accidents under "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails," of which 12 occurred on the South Indian railway and 11 on the North Western railway.

7. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 355; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 269; then the North Western railway with 173, the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 167, the Eastern Bengal state railway with 136, the Madras railway with 116, the East Indian railway with 107, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway with 102.

As compared with the average of the two previous years, there were increases of 14 accidents on the South Indian railway, 128 on the Southern Mahratta railway, 49 on the North Western railway, 41 on the Madras railway, 30 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway, 29 on the Bengal-Nagpur railway, 26 on the East Indian railway, and 22 on the Rajputana-Malwa railway, and decreases of 22 on the Eastern Bengal State railway, 11 on the Indian Midland railway, and 10 on the Bengal and North Western railway including the Tirhoot section.

In relation to the train-mileage run, however, the number was highest, on the Dibru-Sadiya railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 4,133 train-miles, the Southern Mahratta railway coming next with an average of 1 in 6,913; then the Nizam's Guaranteed State, the Nalháti, the South Indian, and the Rohilkhand-Kumaun railway with averages of 1 in 8,211, 1 in 8,893, 1 in 10,807, and 1 in 12,942 respectively. The lowest number recorded relatively to train-mileage run was on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, *viz.*, 1 in 200,638, the Great Indian Peninsula coming next with an average of 1 in 182,772; then the Burma railway with 1 in 119,799, the East Indian with 1 in 89,745, the North Western with 1 in 53,965, and the Bengal and North Western railway, including the Tirhoot section, with 1 in 45,207.

8. Of the increase of 52 accidents under "Trains running over obstructions on the line," 44 took place on the Eastern Bengal State railway alone.

9. Under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines" there was an increase of 32 accidents, of which 9 occurred on the South Indian railway and 8 each on the Bengal-Nagpur and Southern Mahratta railways.

10. The number of accidents from "Failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines" increased chiefly on the North Western railway, 99 against 59; on the Bengal-Nagpur railway, 38 against 10; on the Indian Midland railway, 26 against 9; on the East Indian railway, 26 against 10; and on the Southern Mahratta railway, 42 against 28.

11. The cases of "Failure of axles" were less by 15. The number decreased from 58 to 12 on the Rajputana-Malwa railway, but increased from 1 to 9 on the Bengal and North Western railway, including the Tirhoot section, from *nil* to 5 on the Thaton-Duyinzaik railway, and from *nil* to 4 on each of the East Indian and North Western railways.

12. The decrease under "The flooding of portions of permanent-way" was chiefly owing to the number of accidents having fallen from 40 to 15 on the North Western railway, from 20 to 1 on the Eastern Bengal state railway, and from 16 to 6 on the Southern Mahratta railway.

13. Of the increase of 39 in the number of "Slips in cuttings or embankments," 20 occurred on the North Western railway, 9 on the Bengal-Nagpur railway, and 4 each on the Southern Mahratta and Great Indian Peninsula railways.

14. The accidents from "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," increased by 29, of which 40 against 15 occurred on the Eastern Bengal state railway.

15. Under "Other accidents," the noticeable variations were increases of 55 on the North Western railway, 16 on the Bengal-Nagpur railway, 15 on the East Indian railway, and 14 on the Burma state railway, and a decrease of 49 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.

16. The accidents under "Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains" numbered 16 against 6, of which there were increases of two each on the Rajputana-Malwa, Eastern Bengal, and Burma state railways.

17. There was an increase of 22 under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails." The principal variations were increases of 18 on the South Indian railway, of 17 on the North Western railway, of 12 on the Bengal-Nagpur railway, and of 11 on the Burma state railway, and decreases of 16 on the Jorhat railway, of 11 on the Madras railway, and of 7 each on the Southern Mahratta and Darjeeling-Himalayan railways.

18. Of the increase of 11 accidents under "Trains running through gates at level-crossings," 10 occurred on the South Indian railway.

Casualties to passengers, servants, and others not included in para. 1 as compared with the average of the two previous years.

19. The casualties to passengers and servants in the employ of railways or of contractors from accidents not coming under the classification adopted in paragraph 1 were in the case of passengers 65 killed and 212 injured against 44 killed and 140 injured, and in the case of servants 156 killed and 529 injured against 149 killed and 535 injured. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Total casualties from all causes.

20. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, cases of suicide, etc., were 645 killed and 1,084 injured against 494 killed and 900 injured, the average of the two preceding years. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Casualties in yards, workshops, etc.

21. In addition to the above, 62 persons were reported to have been killed and 204 injured in yards, workshops, etc., and 1,016 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

22. Abstract No. 5 shews for the year 1891 as compared with ten previous years the proportion of passengers killed and injured while travelling on the several railways open for traffic in India from causes beyond their own control.

23. Abstract No. 6 shews the number of enquiries into train accidents on the several railways open for traffic in India classified under certain heads for the year 1891 as compared with the previous year.

24. The accidents *for the fourth quarter of 1891* are dealt with in the following note:

Note on accidents of the 4th quarter of 1891.

Casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., for the 4th quarter of 1891.

The following table gives the number of accidents as classified in paragraph 1 of the previous note, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shews the railways on which they occurred:—

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents during the 4th quarter of 1891.	PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		SERVANTS.		TOTAL.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	3	...	1	...	2	...	3
Rajputana-Malwa	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Southern Mahratta	3	4	11	3	2	7	13
South Indian	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
North Western	4	39	34	2	11	41	45
Eastern Bengal	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Burma	1	...	4	...	...	...	4
Great Indian Peninsula	5	13	44	6	28	19	72
TOTAL	...	56	94	11	50	67	144
Average of the two corresponding quarters of 1889 and 1890.	...	10	23	1	2	11	25

2. *East Indian railway.*—On the 30th October 1891 the engine of the up loop mail in backing on to the train at Sahebgunge was put on a wrong line and collided with several wagons. The shunter was slightly injured.

On the 15th November 1891 an engine, whilst shunting another engine in the locomotive yard at Burdwan, became uncoupled. The latter collided with another engine standing over an ashpit, and forced it through the dead buffer. A fireman was seriously injured and some rolling stock was considerably damaged.

On the 26th November 1891 a collision took place at the Naihâti station between a Hooghly branch train and certain wagons of the Eastern Bengal state railway owing to the carelessness of the driver of the branch train. A passenger was slightly injured and the vehicles and dead buffer considerably damaged.

3. *Rajputana-Malwa railway.*—On the 24th December 1891 an engine, whilst shunting at Agra Fort, collided with a wagon. A khalasi was slightly injured.

4. *Southern Mahratta railway.*—On the 11th October 1891 the engine tender and seven wagons of a special goods were derailed at Savalyapuram while passing over the facing points owing to the pointsman having shifted the lever after the engine had passed over. A fireman was killed.

On the 12th October 1891 a down special mixed collided with an up special at mile 277-21 between Yeliyur and French Rocks owing to the station master of Yeliyur having started the former train without line clear, and given a line clear to French Rocks for the latter. Two firemen and three passengers were killed and a driver, a fireman, and 11 passengers injured. The permanent-way and rolling stock were also greatly damaged. ***A detailed report of this accident will be found in appendix A to the abstract return of accidents.***

On the 18th December 1891 a bullock cart was run over by the engine of a down mixed train at mileage 330 between Nandyál and Gázulapalli. The cartman had his skull fractured, from the effects of which he subsequently died.

5. *South Indian railway.*—On the 9th October 1891 a ballast train, whilst being shunted at Pákala, collided with some trucks in a siding, and a brakevan and two vehicles were derailed. Two cooly women were slightly injured.

6. *North Western railway.*—On the 13th November 1891 No. 4 down Calcutta mail collided with the shunting engine at Ráwalpindi through the carelessness of the driver of the mail train. Seven passengers were slightly injured and the rolling stock and permanent-way seriously damaged. The driver was prosecuted, and sentenced to pay a fine of R200.

On the 17th November 1891 a collision took place at Harappa between a material train and some loaded material trucks. The accident was caused by the carelessness of both locomotive and traffic staff. Ten coolies were slightly injured.

On the 5th December 1891, owing to the carelessness of the assistant station master of Satghara, No. 1 up Calcutta mail came into violent collision with No. 8 down mail at 4¼ miles from Okára. Thirty-nine passengers and two railway servants were killed and 27 passengers injured. There was also considerable damage to rolling stock. The assistant station master was prosecuted, and sentenced to thirteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of R100. ***A detailed report of this accident will be found in appendix C to the abstract return of accidents.***

On the 17th December 1891 a water-tank wagon, whilst being hand-shunted was blown away iron Golra yard and collided with a ballast train at mile $\frac{1003}{8}$. A jemadar in trying to prevent the wagon from running away was slightly injured.

7. *Eastern Bengal state railway.*—On the 6th October 1891 the whistle and spectacle glass of the engine of a mixed train were broken between Tolly's Nullah and Dock Junction No. 1 by pieces of broken bricks thrown by some persons unknown. A fireman was hurt on the left eye by one of the pieces of brick.

On the 15th November 1891 the engine and a low-sided truck attached to 55 up mail were derailed at the facing points of Dharlla through the carelessness of the pointsman. The driver was slightly injured.

On the 19th November 1891 an engine, whilst placing some wagons on the river front line at Chitpore, struck against a truck which was being loaded. A cooly was slightly hurt.

On the 22nd November 1891 a trolly was run over by an engine at mile 146 between Pauchooria and Rajbári. The accident was caused by the lights of the engine and trolly having been obstructed. The supervising station master, who was on the trolly, had his leg cut off.

8. *Burma state railway.*—On the 2nd December 1891 a down mail collided with an up mixed at Singaing owing to the pointsman having reversed the points. Four passengers were slightly injured.

9. *Great Indian Peninsula railway.*—On the 16th October 1891 two wagons of a ballast train were derailed on a temporary road at mileage 277¾, near Bhusával, owing to the outer rail having sunk on account of the settling down of the bank. Twenty-seven coolies were injured and rolling stock and permanent-way damaged.

On the 5th November 1891, owing to the failure of the tyre of the left leading wheel of the front engine at mileage 509, near Kháprí, on the Nágpur branch, two engines and eleven vehicles of a down passenger were derailed and ran down a bank 8 feet high. Twelve passengers (all soldiers) and six railway servants were killed and 40 passengers injured. Permanent-way and rolling stock were also considerably damaged. *A detailed report of this accident will be found in appendix B to the abstract return of accidents.*

On the 6th November 1891 a down mixed train, while standing on the line at Victoria terminus, ran violently into the buffer stops owing to some loaded wagons having been fly-shunted against the train. Two passengers and a railway servant were slightly injured.

On the 16th December 1891 a bullock cart was run over by an up goods train at a gate at mileage 441 near Ráichur cantonment. The bullock was killed and the cartman seriously injured, from the effects of which he subsequently died. The gateman, who was at fault, was prosecuted and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of R200, or, in default, a further term of simple imprisonment for three months.

On the 9th December 1891 the door of a 3rd class carriage of an up passenger train having come in contact with a down local train was broken between Victoria terminus and Masjid stations. Two passengers, one in each train, were injured.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India notices that with an increase of 1,260·73 miles, or 8·02 per cent., in the mean mileage worked, and of 8,255,395 miles, or 15·75 per cent,, in the train-mileage run, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., on Indian railways shows an increase of 848, or 24·59 per cent., as compared with the average of the two previous years.

2. The numbers of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains, etc., were 56 and 135 respectively against 14 and 90, the average of the two previous years; while the numbers of passengers killed and injured from causes other than accidents to trains, etc., were 65 and 212 respectively against 44 and 140. It is observed that the increase in the casualties from train accidents was in a great measure due to the serious accidents which occurred at Kháprí

on the Great Indian Peninsula railway and at Okára on the North Western railway, detailed reports of which are given in appendices B and C.

3. Out of a total of 122,611,345 passengers travelling, there were 121 killed and 347 injured, or an average of 1 in 1,013,317 killed and of 1 in 353,347 injured.

The proportion of passengers killed and injured by train accidents from causes beyond their own control as compared with the numbers travelling was 1 killed out of 2,189,488 and 1 injured out of 908,232.

4. The casualties to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors from accidents to trains, etc., were 27 killed and 94 injured against 9 and 30 respectively in the two preceding years. From causes other than accidents to trains, etc., the casualties were 156 killed and 529 injured against an average of 149 killed and 535 injured.

5. With the increases of 8·02 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and of 15·75 per cent. in the train-mileage run, it is observed that the total numbers of casualties from all causes over the whole of the Indian Railway system as compared with the average of the two previous years increased under killed from 494 to 645, or by 30·57 per cent., and under injured from 900 to 1,084, or by 20·44 per cent.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the abstract returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C.E.*,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the twelve months ending the 31st December 1891.

Enclosure to P. W. D. No. 402 R. Stat., dated 31st August 1892.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the TWELVE months ending 31st December 1891, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.	Remarks.
PASSENGERS :—			
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	56	135	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	65	212	
SERVANTS :—			
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	27	94	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	156	529	
OTHER PERSONS :—			
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	17	16	
Trespassers	236	82	
Suicides	66	...	
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	22	16	
TOTAL	645	1,084	

ABSTRACT

No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the TWELVE months ending 31st December 1891, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable, the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes of the accidents occasioning the death or injury.

| Serial Number. | RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | |

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the twelve months ending 31st December 1891, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others and of railway servants KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	I.—East Indian.(a)									III.—Bengal-Nagpur.									IV.—Indian Midland.(b)									X.—Bengal and North Western— {Tirhoot section. {Company's section.								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	10	..	...	...	10	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	9	3	12	...	1	..	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	2	11	13	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	6	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	24	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	18	...	...	...	1	...	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	107	107	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	68	69	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	18	18	...	(c)1	..	...	...	1	1	7	8	..	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	5	(c)1	(c)1	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	26	26	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	6	6	...	(d)1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	23	23	..	(d)1	...	...	...	1	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	16	268	288	...	12(e)	1	5	1	18	2	244	246	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	117	119	(c)1	(c)1	1	...	2	1	5	90	95	...	...	...	1	...	1

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, Tirakolapur and Delhi-Umballa-Kalka railways. (b) Includes the Bengal-Nágpur railway. (c) Not a passenger but a cartman. (d) Not a passenger but a cooly. (e) Of these, two were not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the twelve months ending 31st December 1891, etc.—*continued.*

	XII.—Rajputana-Malwa. (f)									XIII.—Southern Mahratta. (g)									XV.—South Indian.									XIX.—North Western. (h)								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	1	3	11	2	2	5	13	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	39	27	2	...	41	27
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	...	8	...	4	...	12
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	13	13	..	..	...	1	...	1	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	..	1	4	1	4	3	27	30	...	...	...	10	...	10
4. Collisions between light engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	37	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	37	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	7	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	3	164	167	...	(a)1	...	...	...	1	2	353	355	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	269	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	173	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	(c)2	(d)1	...	...	2	1	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16	...	...	3	1	3	1
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto tubes, etc., of engines	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	1	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	1	33	34	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	19	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	20	...	...	2	...	2	...
25. Other accidents	1	12	13	1	13	...	1	1	14	1	8	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	344	352	1	(b) 17	...	2	1	19	9	512	521	(e) 5	(b) 13	4	3	9	16	14	459	473	...	...	1	4	1	4	46	567	613	39	35	9	20	48	55
																												7	69	76	...	...	2	5	2	5

(a) Not a passenger but a cartman. (b) Of these, one was not a passenger. (c) Not passengers but cartmen. (d) Not a passenger but a cooly. (e) Of these, two were not passengers.
(f) Includes the Gaekwar's Mehsána railway. (g) Includes the Mysore section and the Kolhápur railway. (h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot, Rájpura-Bhátinda and Jammu and Kashmir railways.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the twelve months ending 31st December 1891, etc.—*continued.*

	XXI.—OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.									XXII.—EASTERN BENGAL. (c)										XXX.—BURMA. (d)										XXXII.—NALHATI.									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	2	2	...	..	...	..	...	...		...	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	..	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	8	8	..	...	...	...	...	...		2	4	6	.	1	1	...	1	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of good trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	36	37	..	...	...	1	...	1		...	20	20	..	...			..	..		...	2	2	...	..	...	..	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	..	...	.	..	...	..	13	13	..	...	...	...		...		...	3	3	...	..	...	..	..	..		...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	102	102	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	136	136	..	...	...	...	..	..		...	14	14	..	...	...	...	..	..		...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	3	63	66	(a) 1	...	1	1	2	1		1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	4	5	..	.	1	.	1	..	...	5	5	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	..	...	...	...	...	...		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	..	...	...	1	...	1		...	20	20	.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto wheels	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto axles	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	.	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	..	..	...	...	...	...		...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	40	...	(a)1	...	3	...	4		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	127	131	...	3	1	...	1	2	6	417	423	(b)2	(b)2	1	8	3	10		4	116	120	...	5	1	...	1	5		...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Not a passenger but a cartman. (b) Of these, one was not a passenger. (c) Includes the narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway. (d) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension and the Mu Valley railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc, reported during the twelve months ending 31st December 1891, etc.—*continued.*

	XXXIII.—CHHERA-COMPANYGANJ.									XXXIV.—JOBNAT.									XXXV.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA. (a)									XXXVI.—BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA. (g)									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	1	1	8	1	9	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	7	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	27	...	27	.	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	57	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	(c)1	(c)1	...	...	1	1	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	..	(c)1	...	...	...	1	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	(h)2	(h)3	...	...	2	3	
12(a). Ditto tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	40	6	...	18	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	.	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	...	5	...	1	...	6	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	(d)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	195	205	(e) 15	(f) 47	7	47	22	94	8	78	86	(h) 2	(e) 8	...	1	2	9		

(a) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways. (b) Not a passenger but a cattle driver. (c) Not a passenger but a cartman. (d) Not a passenger but an infant of a gangman. (e) Of these, three were not passengers. (f) Of these, two were not passengers. (g) Includes the Gaekwar's Petlád railway. (h) Not passengers but cartmen.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the twelve months ending 31st December 1891, etc.—*continued.*

	XXXVII.—MADRAS.									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains		1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails		...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line		...	116	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line		1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains		...	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts		1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES		3	214	217	...	...	...	...	...	...

	XL.—DECCAN.									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	XLI.—ROHILKAND-KUMAON. (COMPANY'S SECTION.) (a)									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	XLII.—DIBRU-SADIYA.									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	111	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Including the Lucknow-Bareilly section.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the twelve months ending 31st December 1891, etc.,—*continued.*

	XLV.—DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	13	13	...	...	...	1	...	1	...

	XLVI.—TRATÓN-DUYINZÁIK.									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	L.—THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE.(a)									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	20	124	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	LIV.—THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI.									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Bezvada extension.

Abstract No. 5.—Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., reported during the twelve months ending 31st December 1891, etc.—*concluded.*

	LIX.—Jodhpur-Bikaner.						LX.—Bhatinda-Goodial-Jungagar—Porbandar.						LXI.—Morvi.					
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, reported during the twelve months ending 31st December 1891, distinguishing the different CLASSES of accidents and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of ACCIDENT.

	TOTAL.								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	6	10	16	42	52	4	2	46	54
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	22	35	57	...	11	...	8	...	19
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	14	95	109	...	1	3	24	3	25
4. Collisions between light engines	1	20	21	...	...	...	2	...	2
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	25	72	97	...	3	1	2	1	5
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	25	299	324	...	...	1	29	1	29
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	4	53	57	...	...	...	2	...	2
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	6	1,831	1,837	(a) 1	(b) 1	1	...	2	1
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	12	181	193	(b) 5	(b) 4	6	2	11	6
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	2	59	61	(b) 2	(b) 4	1	...	3	4
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.(a) The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	138	138	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	427	427	...	...	...	4	...	4
14. The failure of tyres	1	12	13	12	40	6	...	18	40
15. Ditto wheels	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	3	59	62	...	...	...	1	...	1
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	2	180	182	...	5	...	2	...	7
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	16	38	54	...	5	...	1	...	6
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	8	74	82	...	1	...	2	...	3
23. Fire in trains	5	163	168	1	1	2	...	3	1
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	69	72	(c) 1	(a) 1	...	3	1	4
25. Other accidents	10	247	257	1	(d) 17	2	10	3	27
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	165	4,132	4,297	(e) 63	(f) 146	27	94	92	240

Mean mileage worked	16,986·63
Number of servants employed	170,165
Train-mileage of all descriptions	60,664,240
Number of passengers carried	122,611,345
Passenger-mileage	5,222,427,960
Per mile open—	
Train-mileage of all descriptions	3,571
Number of passengers carried	7,218
Passenger-mileage	307,443
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	0·457
Injured per ditto ditto	1·101
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0·011
Injured per ditto ditto	0·026

(a) Not a passenger but a cattle driver.
(b) Not passengers but cartmen.
(c) Not a passenger but an infant of a gangman.
(d) Of these, one was not a passenger.
(e) Of these, nine were not passengers.
(f) Of these, eleven were not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 5.

PROPORTION of PASSENGERS KILLED AND INJURED on THE SEVERAL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA from causes beyond their own control in passenger-journeys for the years 1881 to 1891.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS KILLED AND INJURED FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL, FROM ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS.		Number of passenger-journeys (inclusive of journeys by season-ticket holders).	PROPORTION RETURNED AS KILLED AND INJURED (FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL) TO NUMBER CARRIED.	
	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
1881	4	71	54,763,683	1 in 13,690,921	1 in 771,319
1882	15	41	58,875,918	1 in 3,925,061	1 in 1,435,998
1883	2	46	65,098,953	1 in 32,549,476	1 in 1,415,195
1884	11	50	73,815,119	1 in 6,710,465	1 in 1,476,302
1885	4	33	80,864,779	1 in 20,216,194	1 in 2,450,447
1886	3	43	88,436,318	1 in 29,478,773	1 in 2,056,659
1887	4	62	95,411,779	1 in 23,852,945	1 in 1,533,900
1888	2	26	103,156,013	1 in 51,578,006	1 in 3,967,539
1889	27	155	110,402,883	1 in 4,088,977	1 in 712,273
1890	1	24	113,828,810	1 in 113,828,810	1 in 4,748,700
1891	56	135	122,611,345	1 in 2,189,488	1 in 908,232

ABSTRACT No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of ENQUIRIES into TRAIN ACCIDENTS on the SEVERAL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, classified under certain heads for the year 1891, as compared with previous year.

Class of accident.	1890.	1891.
A.—From engines or vehicles meeting with obstruction, or leaving the rails in consequence of obstructions, or from defects in connection with the permanent-way or works .	53	77
B.—From boiler explosions, failures of axles, wheels, or tyres, or from other defects in the rolling stock	47	99
C.—From trains entering stations at too great speed	...	...
D.—From collisions between engines and trains following one another on the same line of rails, excepting at junctions, stations, or sidings	6	4
E.—From collisions at junctions	...	7
F.—From collisions within fixed signals at stations or sidings	23	16
G.—From collisions between engines or trains meeting in opposite directions . . .	6	17
H.—From collisions at level-crossings of two railways	...	...
I.—From engines or trains being wrongly run or turned into sidings, or otherwise through facing points	18	16
J.—On inclines	...	...
K.—From trains on fire	1	5
L.—Miscellaneous	16	21
TOTAL .	170	262

APPENDIX A.

REPORT by CAPTAIN A. D. G. SHELLEY, R.E., GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR for RAILWAYS, on the collision which occurred on 12th October 1891, between YELIYUR and FRENCH ROCKS, on the MYSORE RAILWAY.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the following report on the collision which occurred on the Mysore state railway on 12th October 1891.

2. At about 0-30 on the morning of 12th October 1891, a Special Down Mixed train booked to leave Bangalore for Mysore at 15-25, and No. 9 Up Dasara Special billed to leave Mysore at 22-0, came into collision at mile $\frac{57}{64}$, between Yeliyur and French Rocks stations on the Mysore state railway. Five persons were killed, thirteen injured, and the rolling stock of both trains greatly damaged.

3. The 15-25 Down Special, which was conveying a portion of Fillis' Circus troupe, was timed to cross the No. 9 Up Dasara Special at Paschamvahini. The train had a late start of two hours from Bangalore and reached Mandya (the station before Yeliyur) about 2½ hours late, where it was delayed about 53 minutes owing to inattention at Yeliyur to the telegraph. The train left Mandya at 23-36, and arrived at Yeliyur at 23-58 where No. 7 Up Dasara Special was crossed. At about 0-10 the train left for French Rocks.

4. The No. 9 Up Special was timed to leave Mysore at 22-0, but starting 25 minutes late did not reach French Rocks until 23-46 where, after a detention of about 26 minutes, it left for Yeliyur.

5. The 15-25 train was composed of the following stock:

Engine No. 211.	1 Third class carriage.
7 High-sided wagons.	3 Second class carriages.
3 Covered goods wagons.	1 First class carriage.
1 Third class carriage.	1 Second class carriage.
4 Covered goods wagons.	1 Brake-van.

6. No. 9 Up train was composed of the following engines and vehicles:

2 Engines Nos. 215 and 216.	1 Brake-van.
1 Third class brake carriage.	6 Covered goods wagons.
1 Horse box.	1 Low-sided truck.
4 Low-sided trucks.	10 Covered goods wagons.
2 High-sided wagons.	1 Brake-van.

DESCRIPTION.

7. The accident occurred on an embankment, and on a curve of 1,200 feet radius, 580 feet from the Mysore end of a grade of $\frac{1}{75}$ rising towards Bangalore, and of 1,375 feet total length. The grade is followed on the Mysore side by 367 feet of level, succeeded by 1,800 feet on a gradient of $\frac{1}{125}$. The view on the curve is limited to about 480 feet by intercepting trees, and as the night was rainy and very dark it is doubtful whether the drivers of the two trains could have had time to do much towards averting the collision. It is estimated that neither train could have been travelling at more than 12 miles an hour, as the 15-25 Special was descending the grade cautiously owing to a bogie wagon running hot and the No. 9 Up was on an ascending grade of $\frac{1}{75}$.

8. The force of the collision was largely increased by two engines being attached to No. 9 train, an engine being worked back light.

9. The injured railway servants and passengers were taken into Mysore by Dr. Benson, and placed in the hospital; they received every care and are doing well.

10. The Station Master at Yeliyur was Seetaramier, a relieving man, who took charge about midday on the 11th October, from Narasima Charry, the permanent incumbent, who had reported sick. There was also at the station an Assisting Signaller named B. Rama Rao.

11. The Station Master on duty at French Rocks was P. Gopalasamy Naidu and he was assisted in telegraph working by Signaller Shaikh Abdul Kadar.

12. For further information, *vide* enclosures Nos. 1 and 2 on pages 28 and 29.

EVIDENCE.

Station staff at Yeliyur.

13. *M. R. Narasima Charry* states—I am permanent Station Master of Yeliyur. On the 11th October about midday I was relieved by Seetaramier, Relieving Station Master, and I returned to my house where I lay sick. After the passing of 82 Down between 19 and 20 hours, Seetaramier came to my house and asked for a meal. My wife prepared the meal and gave it to him. I never saw him afterwards. Sometime during the night a Pointsman, Sidayen Kopal Deva, came to my house and called me. I opened the door. He told me a collision had taken place. I went to the station and found Relieving Signaller Rama Rao, Lippert, Police Constable, Subbannah, and a Pointsman (I do not know which Pointsman); they told me about the collision. I made enquiry about Seetaramier. The Pointsman, J Deva, said he had seen him wandering here and there with a Hand Signal Lamp, and now he could not be found. Rama Rao was sending the telegram about the collision, but he was too sick to complete it and went outside to vomit. Then I sent the message and took charge. A train came afterwards from Mandya at 3.35. I received this train and returned it to Mandya under instructions from the Assistant Traffic Manager. The drafts shown me as having been filled up in anticipation of trains were written by Krishnama Charry. He is a relative of mine and lives at Mysore. He was at the station on the night of the collision (in my house). He is about 12 years of age. He is living at Madder Hosa Agrarum, care of Appacharu Ranga Iyengar. I did not tell the Pointsman to remove the lamp from the South Distant Signal. I sent for the boy Krishnama Charry to stay with me during Dasara. Relieving Station Master Seetaramier appeared to be all right when I saw him in the evening. He appeared to be an intelligent man and acquainted with the work. I did not make any enquiry of French Rocks about 9 Up starting. It is not the practice at my station to give any particular form of answer when it is not intended to give Line Clear for a train for which Line Clear is asked. I ask Line Clear for my train if it has prior right to the section.

I did come to the station before Lippert arrived with the news of the collision. I was called by the Pointsman, who said Seetaramier was not to be found. I don't remember whether I worked at the Telegraph Instruments or not.

I don't remember where Rama Rao was, as I was not in proper senses, being sick. He may have been moving about. I don't remember whether I received the intimation of arrival of 7 Up from Mandya when Lippert came with the news of the accident. I examined the Train Register Book but did not look at the Train messages.

14. *B. Rama Rao* states—I am Relieving Signaller. I arrived at Yeliyur on the afternoon of the 10th of October by No. 8 Down. On the 11th of October I came on duty at Yeliyur at 6 o'clock A.M., and left at 22-30. During the time, I was occupied as follows:—From 6 o'clock to 13 o'clock I was attending to telegraph, giving and receiving Line Clear messages. The messages were signed by the permanent Station Master. I wrote the messages under his direction as he was sick and lying down in the Office. The permanent Station Master's name is Narasima Charry. His telegraphic initials were M. R. N. From 13 o'clock to 22-30 I was looking after coaching work, and during this time I did not touch the Telegraph Instruments. The Telegraph was during this time attended to by the Relieving Station Master Seetaramier, who relieved the Station Master on arrival of 77 Up at about 13 o'clock. At about 22-30, I lay down to sleep in the Telegraph Office. I don't know when I awoke, but I awoke feeling sick and had to go out to vomit. When I awoke and passed out of the Office there was no one present. I met a Policeman named Subbannah outside and asked him to accompany me as it was dark. He accompanied me, and when I was returning I met the Relieving Station Master Seetaramier with a Hand Signal Lamp in his hands going in the direction of the points at the French Rocks end of the station. I asked him where he was going; he said to attend to the calls of nature, and he asked me to go with him. I said I could not, as I was too unwell. This is the last time I saw him that night or since. When I returned to the Office I lay awake talking to the Policeman for some time. While the Policeman was sitting with me I must have fallen asleep, as the next thing that I knew was that Lippert, the Under-Guard of the 15-25 Down Special, had come to say that a collision had occurred. When I awoke Lippert was in the Office. No one awoke me before this to tell me the Down Special was started without Line Clear. I was not awake when No. 7 Up and 15-25 Down Special were at the station. I did not offer to assist the Station Master to get Line Clear for either of these trains. The Relieving Station Master was wearing a red cap over his ears and a dark jacket over a white garment when he told me to go to bed at about 22-30 (when he relieved me of the Coaching work). The permanent Station Master was not at the station when I returned from attending to the calls of nature. He was I believe in his quarters.

A reference to the Diary of the Yeliyur Station of the 11th instant shows that the clock on that date was correct.

15. *Sidayan Kopal Deva* states—I am Pointsman at Yeliyur. I have been about six years Pointsman at the station. I was on duty on the night of the 11th October. I took my meals at 18 o'clock. The Station Master on duty after that time was Seetaramier. I was in charge of the North points. After I took my meals I passed two Down trains and one Up train. I remember two trains at the station at one time about midnight. One train arrived from Mysore and was received on the siding. It came in first. The other from Bangalore came in afterwards on the Platform line. The Station Master did not come to the points when the Down train was coming in. I stopped half-an-hour at the points after passing the train. It was raining. I passed the Up train over the points before going to the station. When I arrived on the platform the Police Constable Subbannah called me and told me to look for the Relieving Station Master as the Telegraph Instrument was ticking. I went to the permanent Station Master's house and awoke him and asked him where Seetaramier was. He said that he was not there but he himself came to the station. At the time I did not know of an accident, and there was no one on the platform but Police Constable Subbannah. The permanent Station Master went into the Telegraph Office. I remained outside. I did not know who else was in the Office. I did not look. The permanent Station Master was in the Office some time. I was talking to Police Constable Subbannah and after a time, about 15 minutes, I can't tell properly, I saw a light in the south distance. It was coming towards the station. It turned out to be a European Ticket Collector with news of the accident.

The European went into the Telegraph Office and was speaking to the Station Master. I am sure the Station Master was in the Office when the European arrived. He had been in the Office 15 or 30 minutes before the European arrived. I did not tell the Station Master about the collision when I called him as I did not know of it myself. The first person who told the Station Master of the collision was the European.

16. *Erally Devah*—I am Pointsman in charge of South points at Yeliyur and have been about eight years in the service.

I was on duty on the night of 11th and 12th October; Seetaramier was Station Master on duty. I took my meals after 20 o'clock. I passed the Passenger train No. 82 Down and after that there were two trains which came to the station about midnight, one from Bangalore and one from Mysore. The latter came in first. They stayed at the station some time. I remained at my points after passing the train from Mysore until the passage of the train from Bangalore to French Rocks. After the train passed, Relieving Station Master came to my points and said I should keep a Danger Signal at the points for a train that was expected from Mandya side. He went away and I saw him no more. After some

time I saw a European coming with a lamp towards the station. I followed him to the station because I concluded that something was wrong. I remained at the station till a train came from Mandya, when I went to the points, but as the train did not pass I went and removed the lamp from the Semaphore and took it to the station. This is all I know.

17. *Subbannah* states—I am Constable at Yeliyur, No. 183. I remember the night of the 11th October. I was on the station all night. I remember Seetaramier and Rama Rao going to the Station Master Narasima Charry's house at about 21 o'clock. They returned separately one after the other in about 15 or 20 minutes. Seetaramier was dressed with a white Dhotur, black waistcoat and a red cap over his ears. R. Rama Rao was dressed with a white shirt, and a white cloth was hanging over his shoulders. He was bare-headed. They went into the Telegraph Office. About 12 o'clock midnight a train arrived from French Rocks and another from Mandya. I was standing near the office, the Relieving Station Master Seetaramier was on the platform. Rama Rao was lying on the floor of the Office; Seetaramier did not go towards the north end of the platform. He stood in one place until after the arrival of the train from Mandya, when he went into the Office. He did not go into the Office after the arrival of the train from French Rocks. When he went into the Office he was followed by the Guard of the train from Mysore. I believe Rama Rao was in the Office. I did not see him then, but he did not come out of the Office after he went in after the supper. After the train started for Mysore, Rama Rao came out of the Office and vomitted; the train was then near the Distant Signal; when Rama Rao was vomitting, Seetaramier was in the Office. I saw him. I was standing a short distance from the Office. I was walking about and passed the Office and could see inside. Rama Rao asked me for water to wash his mouth, I gave it to him and he went into the Office, but he returned a short time after and vomitted again. Seetaramier was still in the Office. After Rama Rao vomitted the second time, he asked me to accompany him to the pool near the South points. I went with Rama Rao, after he washed his mouth, we both returned; and on our way we met Seetaramier somewhere between the points and the platform. He had on a Dhotur, a small dark waist-coat, and piece of white cloth over his shoulders, the same red woollen cap over his ears, and he had a Hand Signal Lamp in his hands. Rama Rao turned back and walked with him towards the points, I proceeded to the station; when we met Seetaramier, the latter called Rama Rao who turned back with him. When I turned to look after them they were walking together at a distance of about 30 yards. I heard no conversation passing between them; Rama Rao came back to the station alone a little while afterwards. I asked him why Seetaramier called him, he said to accompany him to the jungle where he was going to relieve nature, and he said he had told Seetaramier he was not well enough to walk with him. Seetaramier returned to the station but did not stop. He passed the station building on the ballast and went in the direction of the North points. I did not address Seetaramier as he was passing, nor did he address me. This was the last time I saw him. He never returned. Rama Rao was lying down on the Office floor. I went and sat down for some time, and hearing the Telegraph Instrument ticking; I called out to the Pointsman at the North points to tell the Relieving Station Master to come. I waited some time the Relieving Station Master did not come, but the Pointsman came, I asked him where the Relieving Station Master was; he said he had not seen him. I insisted that the Relieving Station Master had gone to his points, but he again said he had not seen him. I told the Pointsman (his name was Siddayen Kopal Deva) to see if the Relieving Station Master was in the Station Master's house, and he went; at this time no one had arrived with the news of the accident. I am sure of this. Narasima Charry came and directed me and the Pointsman to go and look for Seetaramier, as he said he had perhaps fallen owing to the ground being slippery. Before we left to search for Seetaramier, I saw Narasima Charry on a chair in the Telegraph Office. At this time I also noticed Signaller Rama Rao getting up. He was wearing a white cloth over his head and body; we searched all about the station but we did not find Seetaramier. As we were returning, we noticed a light coming from the direction of French Rocks, beyond the the Distant Signal. When we arrived on the platform, Narasima Charry and Rama Rao came out and were looking in the direction of the light. We all supposed it was Seetaramier coming, but it turned out to be a European with news of the collision. After the European came, Seetaramier's box was found open; it contained cloth, I did not hear that any money had been taken from the box. It was about 1 o'clock when Narasima Charry came with Kopal Deva; a long time elapsed between the first occasion on which Rama Rao came out to vomit after the 15-25 Down Special left and the arrival of the European with the news of the accident. I did not see Rama Rao working the Instrument at any time.

Station staff at French Rocks.

18. *Gopalsawmy Naidu, Station Master, French Rocks*, states—I was the Station Master in charge of French Rocks station on the night of the 11-12th of October 1891. I received due notice of the running of the following trains:—

(1) No. 7 Up Extra Dasara train.
(2) No. 9 do. do.
(3) 15-25 Down Special Mixed, and
(4) Another Down Special Mixed which was notified to run "Under Ballast regulations."

No. 7 Up arrived at my station at 22-27. I received Line Clear for it to Yeliyur and started it at 22-30.

After 7 Up started I was asked for and gave Line Clear for No. 9 Up from Seringapatam. No. 9 Up arrived at my station at 23-47. I waited for some time and then asked Yeliyur if No. 7 Up had arrived, but called ten minutes before getting an answer. Yeliyur (Relieving Station Master) answered and said 7 Up had not arrived. About 20 minutes later, Yeliyur called French Rocks and offered a T. X. R. message: my Signaller was at the Instrument; he received the message. The message shown me as Exhibit* A is the message that was received. It was the intimation of the arrival of No. 7 Up at Yeliyur. I acknowledged the intimation and in the acknowledgment, asked for Line Clear for No. 9 Up as

* Not printed.

per Exhibit* B. I have only initialled the message. I know that I am required under the rules to sign in full. The message was sent by my Signaller Syed Abdul Kader. The answer from Yeliyur came at once and was received by my Signaller. The answer was that line was clear for No. 9 Up, see Exhibit* C. I asked Yeliyur, after I give Line Clear to Seringapatam for No. 9 Up, where the 15-25 Down Special was, and he said it was between Maddur and Mandya. I did not after this make any enquiry about the 15-25 Down Special. No. 9 Up was standing at my station about 23 minutes. The Guard of No. 9 Up on arrival asked me where the 15-25 Down Special was, and I informed him. I made no enquiries in the Guard's presence about the 15-25 Special. When I made my enquiries about the 15-25 Special, No. 9 Up was whistling for signals to come into my station. I started No. 9 Up at 0-10. The Driver of No. 9 Up was in my Office. Before Line Clear was obtained, he asked me why his train was being detained. He did not ask me as to the whereabouts of 15-25 Down Special. He asked the Guard this question. I did not communicate with Yeliyur after No. 9 Up left, nor did Yeliyur communicate with me, nor did Yeliyur call me on the Instrument. After I got the Line Clear for No. 9 Up, no communication took place between my station and Yeliyur for about 40 minutes. After this interval, Yeliyur called French Rocks. I was myself at the Instrument. I answered and asked him, "what?" He then gave his initials (M. R. N.), asked me where is No. 9 Up? "Have you started No. 9 Up?" I replied, "started already." He then told me the Relieving Station Master started the 15-25 Down Special, that the porters had come to his house to tell him. He stopped communicating with me for about 5 minutes, when he called me again and said the Relieving Station Master started the 15-25 Special, and he is not to be found at the station. I am perfectly certain; it was not an hour after No. 9 Up left that this communication took place between me and the permanent Station Master of Yeliyur (M. R. N.).

I see a message, Exhibit* D from Station Master, Yelivur, on a Down green form, intimating arrival of No. 7 Up train at Yeliyur. I acknowledge to have received the message. It is a correct copy except as to the number. The number received by me was 1 and not 17. I see the message, Exhibit* E on a Down green form, the received draft of a message purporting to be my acknowledgment of arrival of No. 7 Up at Yeliyur. This is not correct. It is worded:

"No. 17. Your No. 17. I understand No. 7 Up Dasara train has arrived."

The message I sent was as worded in Exhibit* B. I see copy of a message, Exhibit* F, on a Down green form purporting to be copy of the received draft of a message from me acknowledging the intimation of arrival of No. 7 Up and giving Line Clear for the 15-25 Down Special. This message was not sent by me.

I see the following drafts of messages on Down green forms:—

EXHIBIT* G.—Purporting to be an enquiry from Yeliyur for Line Clear for the 15-25 Down Special Mixed to French Rocks on 11th October.

EXHIBIT* H.—Purporting to be my answer to Yeliyur that "Line is clear" for the 15-25 Down Special of 11th October.

EXHIBIT* I.—Purporting to be my intimation of arrival of 15-25 Down Special at French Rocks, dated 11th October.

EXHIBIT* K.—Purporting to be Yeliyur Station Master's acknowledgment of intimation of arrival of 15-25 Down Special at my station, dated 11th October.

I did not receive messages according to Exhibits* G and K, nor did I send messages according to Exhibits* H. and I. I did not give Line Clear for the 15-25 Down Special of October 11th. I see Line Clear Ticket No. 1914, French Rocks to Yeliyur, for No. 9 Up. The signature on this ticket is mine. I produce my Diary for the 11th of October. It shews that my clock was correct on that date.

I make it a practice to inform the next station when a train has left, and I informed Yeliyur, on the night of the 11th October, when No. 9 Up left my station. Yeliyur also advised me of departure of trains on the 11th October according to practice, but no advice was received about 15-25 Down Special. I see Exhibit* C C. It is the copy of the "Line is Clear" message given by me to the Guard of 9 Up on the 11th October. I see that it does not agree with the original received draft in the following particulars:

It shews Code time 0-9 instead of 0-8.
Time received at 0-10 instead of 0-9.
Words 25 instead of 22.
Date 11-10-91 instead of 12-10-91.
Signaller M. R. N. instead of S. R.

I did not notice the differences owing to pressure of work. I was closing my cash to send it in by the morning's Mixed train and was making out my Weekly Returns as well. The signature at the foot of the message is mine.

19. *Syed Abdul Kadar* states—I am a Signaller at French Rocks. I was on duty on the night of the 11-12th October. I remember No. 9 Up arriving at French Rocks. The Chief Guard Chinniah and Under-Guard Narayen Rao came to the Telegraph Office and asked for Line Clear for their train to Yeliyur. The Station Master was also there. The Station Master said that he had just asked Yeliyur, before arrival of No. 9 Up, if No. 7 Up had arrived, and was told not yet.

It was I who asked Yeliyur about 7 Up. The initials of the Signaller given me from Yeliyur were S. R. or B. R. I don't remember which. The Signaller gave me his full name afterwards as Seetaramier. The Chief and Under-Guard of 9 Up and the Station Master Gopalsawmy Naidu and myself talked together for some time. Presently Yeliyur called and gave me a message. Exhibit* A is the message. It is marked as containing 17 words but only contains 16. I did not detect the difference at the time. I gave the message, Exhibit* A, to the Station Master, and he ordered me to write out a message.

I see Exhibit* B. This is the message I wrote out. The Station Master signed it at once, and I called Yeliyur and got him at once. He gave his initials S. R., but I asked him for his name, and he then gave "Station Master". I thereupon signalled the message and the reply came at once according to Exhibit* C. This message is marked as containing 22 words, it actually contains 23.

* Not printed.

I did not check the number of words. I shewed Exhibit* C to the Station Master. He ordered me to write out a Line Clear Ticket, and I did so. I see Exhibit* M. This is the ticket I made out. After 9 Up left, I left the Office and did not return again until after 5 in the morning. I had no communication with Yeliyur after I received Exhibit* C. I was relieved by the Station Master in charge of the Instrument.

I see Exhibit* C C. It is in my handwriting, and is the copy of the Line Clear message made out for the Guard.

I now notice the following differences between it and the original draft:

It is coded 0-9 instead of 0-8.
Dated 11-10-91 instead 12-10-91.
Shews 25 words instead of 22.
Received time 0-10 instead of 0-9.
Signaller M. R. N. of Yeliyur instead of S. R. of Yeliyur.

The original message was received by me, Exhibit* marked C is the one. It is correct. Exhibit* marked C C. is wrong. I copied the body of Exhibit* C C. from the original Exhibit* C, but the preamble I wrote from memory and must in that way have made the mistakes pointed out. I cannot account for the discrepancies in any other way.

20. *Pointsman Ramasawmy* states—I came back to the station from the Seringapatam side points after receiving the No. 9 Up train and went to sleep in front of the Telegraph Office on the platform. The Guard and Driver of the train and the Station Master were all in the Telegraph Office. I know nothing more of what took place in the Telegraph Office.

21. *Pointsman Karrya* states—I am in charge of the North Points, French Rocks. I went to the points as soon as the No. 9 Up train left Seringapatam and returned to the station after passing the train over the points. I do not know what took place in the Telegraph Office.

22. *Porter M. Krishna Rao* states—No. 9 Up came and stopped here about 30 minutes. The Guard and Driver of the above train and the Station Master were talking together. We were all asleep on the platform during the time the train was standing on the platform and know nothing more of what happened in the Telegraph Office.

23. *Porter Hutcha of French Rocks* states—I was at the station on the night of the 11th of October. I do not know that anything unusual happened in the Telegraph Office on the occasion of 9 Up being at the station. I saw the Driver and the Guard and Station Master talking together in the Telegraph Office.

[*Porter Rungan of French Rocks gives similar evidence.*]

Train staff of No. 15-25 Special.

24. *Driver Fox* states—I was Driver of the 15-25 Down Special from Bangalore to Mysore on the 11th of October. The train was running late. I stopped at Mandya about 37 minutes. I asked the reason of the detention and was informed by the Station Master, Mandya, that the Yeliyur Station Master was telling him that 7 Up was on the line between Yeliyur and Mandya. The Station Master, Mandya, could not understand this and asked Yeliyur where 7 Up was. Yeliyur Station Master then told him that the train had not yet arrived at Yeliyur. The Station Master, Mandya, found fault with him for saying such things and asked for Line Clear for my train. Line Clear was given, and I started from Mandya, I do not remember when I arrived at Yeliyur, but when I sighted the Distant Signal it was at danger, and I slowed down. 7 Up was coming in; the signal was lowered for me, and I came in on the platform on the Main line. 7 Up was then standing on the siding. I saw the Relieving Station Master at the outer facing points as my engine was passing; he held up a lamp, and I recognized him by the light. I told the Fireman to fire up and that I would go and enquire where 9 Up was. The Station Master and the Guard of my train came to the Telegraph Office together.

The Station Master had a red woollen nightcap on, pulled over his forehead and ears and something round his neck. Besides myself, the Station Master and the Guard of my train, there were in the Office the two Guards of No. 7 Up and the Under-Guard of my train and a Brahmin, whom I took for the Assistant Station Master. The Station Master was making out the Line Clear documents for No. 7 Up. He was about to give the Guard of 7 Up a Line Clear Ticket on a green form when his attention was called to the mistake. He appeared to get confused when the other Brahmin intervened and said he would block the Line. I do not know which section he wanted to block, but he advised the Station Master not to get excited. The Station Master would not let him block the line. When I first went into the Office I asked the Station Master where I was to cross 9 Up. He enquired why I wanted to ask the question as the train was standing at his station. I corrected him, and pointed out that the train standing at his station was No. 7 Up. He then said I would cross No. 9 Up at French Rocks. I left the Office about the time that the Station Master and the Assistant Station Master were talking about blocking the line as I saw there was confusion and thought it better to go away. I told the Guard of my train to bring me the Line Clear Ticket. I did not see the Station Master again. He appeared to be sober when I saw him. The Line Clear Ticket was brought to me by the Chief Guard. I was on the engine at the time. The Ticket, Exhibit* L, is the ticket that was handed to me by the Guard. The train was standing at Yeliyur about 35 minutes. I saw a Pointsman at the Facing points coming in and another at Trailing points going out and two Porters who came to ask me where the Circus Lions were. The signals were all lighted. No shunting was done by either my train or 7 Up. It was raining when I left Yeliyur, and the night was very dark. Nothing unusual happened until I got over the bank about 4 miles from Yeliyur. Then I saw lights (red, green and white); I whistled for Brakes, put on my steam and hand-brakes and reversed the lever. Steam was already shut off (on topping the bank). I ran about 100 yards after putting on the brakes before the collision occurred. The speed of my train was about 10 miles an hour when I first sighted the other train. The speed could not have been higher because I was obliged to run steadily down banks owing to the bogie giving trouble. It was running hot. I did not hear the engines of the other train whistling. I know nothing more of the circumstances of the collision as I was thrown off my engine. When I first saw the light I thought for

* Not printed.

a moment it was a Gangman's light as it was white, but seeing sparks I knew it was an engine and took the action previously stated.

Examined again.—I cannot recognize the man I said in my former statement I thought was the Assistant Station Master. I see the person now before me [Rama Rao]. I cannot recognize who he is and don't know whether he was in the Office or not. Thangavaloo was in the Office at the same time that the Driver and Guard of 7 Up were there. The person who offered to assist the Station Master with the Line Clear work got up from the floor and stood behind the Station Master. He was wearing a white cloth around his head and was enveloped in a sheet although I cannot now identify the man. I am positive, he was not the permanent Station Master, nor was he the Guard of 7 Up, Venkoba Rao, nor yet Thangavaloo, the Brakesman of 15-25 Down Special. I came to the Telegraph Office shortly after my train arrived. I remained there inside the Office until the Line Clear Ticket was made out for my train. The man I have described was standing up in the Office all the time. This was about 15 minutes. He did not go out during the interval. There was a bed in a corner on the floor. It was not occupied. Guard Babaloomiah was sitting on the arm of a chair with his face towards the door at about a yard from the door. I am positive Thangavaloo was in the Office all the time that I was there. Guard Babaloomiah asked Thangavaloo in my hearing in the Yeliyur Office to write his name for his (Babaloomiah's) Journal, as he was a new man and he (Babaloomiah) could not spell it and that he might not find him in the morning. I am certain of this. Thangavaloo got up and wrote his name and remained standing. I have no reason to think that the offer to assist the Station Master on the part of the person enveloped in a sheet, was not heard by every other person in the room. We were all standing close to each other near the table. The person referred to spoke in Canarese. I understand a little Canarese, and I understood he wanted to help the Station Master in the Line Clear work, because he stretched out his hand and touched the Instrument but was pushed away by the Relieving Station Master with some sort of a grunt of disapproval. I was standing leaning against the table with my back to the door and between Babaloomiah and the door. I was quite close to the Instruments (overlooking them). It is utterly impossible for me to have made any mistake as to any person I saw touching the Instrument.

The man in the white sheet was standing up in the Office when Venkoba Rao, the Chief Guard of 7 Up was in the Office. Venkoba Rao was standing facing the man in the white sheet and must have seen him. I am perfectly certain that the remark to the Station Master not to be excited or words to this effect was made by the man in the white sheet and not by Venkoba Rao. I cannot describe the man in the white sheet as the sheet was close up around his head. I saw only his nose and eyes and a small part of his face. I have seen the permanent Station Master Narasima Charry. I know him well; he is a young fair Brahmin.

Re-examined.—I did not notice the time the collision took place as I was injured. My watch I believe was given to Turner Royle. I did not notice particularly what the Station Master, Yeliyur, did with the Telegraph Instruments after 7 Up left, but I am sure he did not work it continuously, he did not tap more than once or twice, he was writing out a Line Clear message, but no instrument was ticking at the time. I believe that Venkoba Rao is giving an incorrect statement as to the person in the white sheet standing up in the Office; as to the best of my judgment it was impossible for him not to have noticed the man standing just behind the Station Master in the middle of the room with his arms folded.* Thangavaloo may not have noticed him if he went out.

* Note by Investigating Officers.

This is an attitude frequently assumed by Rama Rao, who was never before seen by Driver Fox and may be considered a conclusive mark of identification.

25. *G. Rodrigues (1st Fireman)* states—I remember my train stopping at Mandya. It stopped there about 30 minutes. On approaching Yeliyur my Driver whistled for the signal. He slowed into the station. I did not notice if there was anybody at the points as I was attending to the injector, which was giving trouble. We came to a stand on the Platform line. I saw a train in the siding shortly after we arrived, but I did not notice whether it was standing there when we arrived or whether it came in after we arrived. The Driver told me to fire up and he would go and see about Line Clear. He came back after a time and asked me to hurry up. A few minutes later the Line Clear Ticket was brought. I did not see the person who brought the ticket. Nothing unusual happened until we topped the bank approaching the site of the accident. The Driver whistled for brakes to control the train going down the bank and immediately afterwards whistled again and shouted out that there was a train in sight; I looked up and saw the lights ahead and the collision happened at once. I did not hear any whistling from the engine of 9 Up.

26. *Shamsoodeen* states—I was 2nd Fireman of 15-25 Down Special, Bangalore to Mysore, on the night of the 11th of October. We were detained some time at Mandya. I don't know how long. When approaching Yeliyur I heard my Driver whistling for signals. We did not stop, we ran slowly into the station over the Main or Platform Line. I saw a man I thought was the Station Master standing about the middle of the platform. He was wearing a black coat and a white puggree. He was standing with a Hand Signal Lamp in his hand. He called out to my Driver and said "why are you late." I am not sure that he was Station Master. When we came to a stand I was told to look round the engine, and I did so. The night was dark and it was raining after leaving Yeliyur. I noticed nothing until we were some miles out of Yeliyur; suddenly the Driver called out "gharry, gharry," gave three whistles, and put on the steam brake. I was putting on the hand brake and then the collision took place. I first saw the light of the Up train about half the distance between 2 telegraph posts. I was thrown against the firebox door.

I saw a Pointsman at the North points at Yeliyur as we passed. I saw no one else between that spot and the platform when I saw the man already described.

27. *Guard Babaloomiah* states—I was Chief Guard in charge of the Down Special booked to leave Bangalore City at 15-25 for Mysore on the 11th of October. We left Bangalore City at 17-25 and arrived at Mandya at 22-43 (having started

late and lost time on the road). We stopped altogether 53 minutes at Mandya. The detention was for Line Clear. I was in the Telegraph Office waiting for Line Clear. The Station Master was calling Yeliyur at intervals and at last got an answer. I do not know what passed on the Instrument between Yeliyur and Mandya. Driver Fox of my train was also present in the Telegraph Office. Nobody else was there. After the detention stated above the Line Clear Message and Ticket was made out and given me. I gave the Ticket to the Driver, and we walked up together towards the engine, and the train started. On nearing Yeliyur the Driver whistled for the signals. It was not given at once, and the Driver slowed down and gradually drew into the station on the platform line after the signal was given. We arrived at Yeliyur at 23-58. 7 Up was standing on the siding cap; when I came out of my brake-van, I saw the Station Master at the Mandya end of the platform, and we both walked together towards the Telegraph Office. He was dressed in a long black coat and he had a black woollen cap pulled over his ears and over the head exposing only his face, and over this was a white puggree. No conversation took place between us on the platform. When we entered the Telegraph Office we found the Driver and Chief Guard of 7 Up there. I am certain that the Driver of 7 Up was in the Telegraph Office when I entered it. Driver Fox of my train came afterwards. He and the Driver of 7 Up remained in the Office together. I did not see the Yeliyur Signaller Rama Rao, nor did I see any one lying on the floor asleep. Immediately on reaching the Telegraph Office I asked the Station Master why he detained my train at Mandya. He said I did not detain your train at Mandya and he denied having been called by Mandya. He went to the Telegraph Instrument on the right hand side facing the table and commenced to work. He wrote out a Line Clear Ticket on red paper and Line Clear message on green paper. He handed both to the Guard of 7 Up. The Guard immediately pointed out that the Line Clear message was written on a wrong form. The Station Master took back the message and rewrote it on a red form. The Guard of 7 Up asked him why he gave him a wrong form. He did not answer at first but eventually said it was a mistake. When I spoke to him about detaining my train at Mandya he appeared to be "gabra."

I did not see any person offering to assist the Relieving Station Master to get Line Clear. I am sure I did not see any person at this juncture other than those already named. The Driver and Guard of 7 Up left the Office, and the Station Master ordered a porter to give the starting bell for 7 Up, and the train started. I remained in the Telegraph Office with the Driver of my train. The Station Master went to the same Instrument (the right hand Instrument). I am sure of this. He tapped for some time and after the tapping was over he wrote on a green message form. He wrote the whole message out at once. He did not write at the same time the Instrument was clicking. After writing the message he made an entry in the Train Register Book. He wrote only one message, and this he gave me. I recognize Exhibit* F as the message in question. No other message was written [*corrects himself*], I cannot say whether the Station Master wrote one or two messages. He wrote the Line Clear Ticket after the message. I say this although I see the time on the Line Clear Ticket is 0-7, and the time on the Line Clear message given me is 0-8. I asked the Station Master where No. 9 Up was. He said it was at French Rocks. I asked the question when I had got the Line Clear Ticket in my hand I did not compare the Line Clear Ticket with the Line Clear message. I gave the ticket to the Driver. The Driver and I walked together to the engine. I gave the ticket to the Driver at the engine The Station Master gave the order for the starting bell as I was returning towards my brake-van. He was outside on the platform at the time. I do not remember the exact place where he was standing. The train started at 0-9. It was raining when we left Yeliyur, and the night was dark. Nothing happened until we got to the incline approaching the site of accident. The Driver then whistled for brakes. I applied my brake, and the train ran on for about half a mile, then the Driver again whistled for brakes. I screwed my brake on harder and immediately I felt a shock from the collision. I saw no lights.

28. *Under-Guard H. Lippert* states—I was Under-Guard of 15-25 Down Special. I remember the train stopping at Mandya. I did not go into the Telegraph Office. I don't know how long it stopped. On approaching Yeliyur the Driver whistled for signals. The train slowed down and gradually drew into the station on the platform line. I saw a man standing on the platform, but I did not recognize him. He was wearing a white cloth and a small red cap; I can't describe it. No. 7 Up was standing on the siding. I did not get out of my van. 7 Up left first. Our train stopped at Yeliyur about 15 minutes. I saw Driver Fox of our train returning to his engine. I also saw the Chief Guard of my train coming from the engine with a paper in his hand. The night was dark and it was raining. I noticed nothing on the way until we had got some miles out of Yeliyur, when I heard one whistle, about ten minutes afterwards I heard three whistles. I put on my brake and looked out and seeing a red light approaching, I opened the door and jumped out. The collision then happened. I was sent with a message of advice about the accident to Yeliyur about half an hour after the collision. I ran and walked all the way. I met no one but gangmen until I arrived at the outermost points; here a Pointsman was standing seeing me running with the gangman who had accompanied me, he followed us to the station. I saw or met no one else until I came to the platform when I found a policeman standing not far from the Station Office. I enquired after the Station Master. He said the Station Master was not there and referred me to the Signaller, whom I found asleep on the floor. I awoke him and asked him to send the message. He got up and sent about half of it when he became sick and went out to vomit. Meanwhile the permanent Station Master came, and I asked him to send the message. He told me that the Relieving Station Master had run away with the Hand Signal Lamp and some money from his own box. He did not say who had told him. He told me that the 15-25 Down Special had been started by the Relieving station Master. I got signature for the message and returned to the scene of collision. I heard the Signaller vomitting outside. He came back to the Office while I was there and while the permanent Station Master was there. I cannot recognise either the Pointsman or the policeman I saw, as it was dark.

* Not printed.

29. *Brakesman, Thungaraiu* states—I was Brakesman of the 15-25 Special from Bangalore to Mysore on the night of the 11th October. We were detained some time at Mandya. I don't know why. We approached Yeliyur cautiously. 7 Up was standing on the siding when we arrived. I left my van at Yeliyur and went to see Circus people. I did not go to the Telegraph Office and know nothing of what happened at Yeliyur, except that we stayed some time there about 5 or 10 minutes. Some miles out of Yeliyur there was a collision. The night was dark, and it was drizzling. I heard three whistles for brakes. I put on my brake and train ran for a minute or two, then there was more whistling and I felt a shock and the train stopped. I looked at my watch, which was keeping good time and it was 1-25. I looked at my watch about 15 minutes after the collision took place. I have heard what Driver Fox has said about my being present in the Yeliyur Telegraph Office all the time. This is incorrect. I was never in the Telegraph Office at any time. I was attending to the Circus people giving them drinking water. I went to close the carriage doors that were open. I went to the filter stand near the Telegraph Office to deposit the tin pot and was standing for a few minutes close to the door of the Telegraph Office. I also saw the Relieving Station Master. I did not see any one else nor did I hear anything. My Guard did not ask me to write my name at Yeliyur. He asked me for my name at Bangalore as he was a new man this side. I could not say if there were any others in the Telegraph Office besides those named as they were all crowded together around the Telegraph Instrument.

Re-examined.—I have since seen Driver Fox and he has re-called to my mind that I was asked by the Chief Guard Babaloomiah to write my name at Yeliyur. I saw some one lying on a bed in the Telegraph Office, but I took no notice of him. I saw Guard Babaloomiah hand the Line Clear Ticket to Driver Fox.

When the train was leaving Yeliyur, I saw the Relieving Station Master. He was dressed in a dark Railway uniform coat and red nightcap.

I looked about for about ten minutes and took some roof lamps for the carriages to see the wounded, and after that I started for Yeliyur. I followed Lippert. He was about a mile ahead of me. I went under orders of my Chief Guard, who had not given correct information to Lippert, and he sent me with further revised information. I met on my way two gang coolies and a maistry and between the South points and the crossing a Policeman. I did not speak to the Policeman I went on and saw permanent Station Master Narasima Charry on the platform. I saw Lippert also on the platform. I saw nobody else. Narasima Charry told me that he was sick, that he had been relieved by Seetaramier that day and that Seetaramier had "bolted." He said Seetaramier must have thought 7 Up was 9 Up and through this misunderstanding had started 15-25 Down Special. He took me into the Office and showed me Seetaramier's box from which he said Seetaramier had taken some money before he had absconded.

Train staff of No. 9 Up.

30. *Driver T. Boye* states—I was Driver of No. 9 Up Extra (Train Engine), which left Mysore on the night of the 11th October. I arrived at French Rocks about 0-5. I went to the stations to enquire about Line Clear and was told by the Guard that No. 7 Up had not arrived at Yeliyur. I was not in the Office when the Line Clear messages for my train were written, nor when the Line Clear Ticket was written. I was outside, and the Line Clear Ticket was given me by the Guard outside. I left French Rocks at 0-15. It was raining, and the night was dark; nothing unusual happened until we were about seven miles out of French Rocks. There were a curve and a bank about here. I told the Fireman to fire up, so that we could get over the bank, and as it was down hill afterwards we would roll down to Yeliyur. Saying this I turned round and saw the head lights of an engine. I whistled for brakes and shut off steam and was about to reverse the lever when the collision occurred. I did not hear the engine of the other train whistling. I saw the Station Master, French Rocks, when I went to the Telegraph Office; he was all right. I believe the speed of my train was 18 miles an hour immediately before the collision. One of my Firemen was killed and the other died a few hours afterwards. I was thrown off the engine. I do not know at what time the accident occurred.

31. *Driver Royle* states—I was Driver of the second Engine on No. 9 Up Extra train that left Mysore on the night of the 11th October; my Firemen were Rungasawmy and Darmalingum. I do not remember at what time the train arrived at French Rocks. I did not leave my engine at the station. We stopped at French Rocks about 25 minutes. The Guard said we were waiting for Line Clear. After we left French Rocks nothing unusual happened until we were about 6 miles out of French Rocks. At this place I heard a whistle for brakes from the engine in front, three sharp whistles. One of my Firemen was firing and the other was handing him the wood. I shut off steam and looked out. I did not put on my brakes. The collision took place at once. It was raining when we left French Rocks and continued raining up to the site of the collision. The night was dark and I saw nothing before the collision took place. I only heard the first engine of my train whistle. The speed of the train before the collision was from 11 to 12 miles an hour. I do not know the time the collision took place.

32. *Fireman Rangasawmy* states—I was the first Fireman of the extra engine attached to No. 9 Up Extra train that left Mysore on the night of the 11th October. We stopped at French Rocks about 15 minutes; nothing unusual happened till we arrived at the site of the collision. Before the collision I heard three whistles from the first or Train Engine. I was firing at the time. I shut the firebox door and looked out, I then received a shock, my Driver was thrown out, my second Fireman attempted to put on the hand brakes but was thrown down, I frequently looked out after firing between French Rocks and the site of collision, but saw nothing. The night was dark, and it was raining.

33. *Darmalingam, 2nd Fireman*, corroborates Rungasawmy.

34. *Guard B. Chinniah* states—I was Chief Guard of No. 9 Up Extra train Dasara, Time Table, dated September 1891, and left Mysore 22-25, the train being booked to leave at 22 o'clock of 11th October. The train arrived at French Rocks at 23-46. It was booked to arrive at 23-21. It was

detained at French Rocks altogether 29 minutes waiting for Line Clear. 7 Up was said to be on the section in advance. I had a copy of the notice for the 15-25 Down Special Mixed train. According to the notice I was booked to cross 15-25 Down Special at Paschamvahini.

I thought there were no trains to cross at French Rocks, but I enquired of the Station Master where the 15-25 Special was, and he replied that Yeliyur Station Master had informed him that she was between Maddur and Mandya. The Station Master gave me the Line Clear Ticket and copy of the Line Clear message. I signed the Train Register Book and handed the Line Clear ticket to the Driver. The Driver was waiting with me in the Telegraph Office. Besides the Station Master, myself, and the Driver, there was my Under-guard and the Signaller in the Office. The Driver made no enquiries of the Station Master. We left French Rocks at 0-15. When we left French Rocks it was raining and the night was dark. The Driver and myself and Under-guard exchanged signals at the outermost points and about 6¼ miles out of French Rocks, I heard the engine whistling for brakes.

I applied my brakes and soon after (about two minutes) I felt a severe shock and was thrown forward in my brake-van and the train stopped. I think the train was running at 11 miles an hour when I heard the engine whistling for brakes. I realised no diminution of speed after the engine whistled. I looked out on the right hand side when the engine whistled and I put on the brake, but saw nothing. I felt the first shock as I was looking out and felt another as I was drawing my head in again.

The Station Master and the Signaller at French Rocks were wide awake and apparently sober when we left French Rocks. My train consisted of 27 vehicles including 1 3rd Class Brake Carriage, 2 Brake-vans, 15 Empty Covered Goods, 6 Low-sided Empties, 2 High-sided Empties, and 1 High-sided Bogie.

There were, as far as I can remember, 8 3rd Class passengers in the Brake Carriage besides my Under-guard, Narayen Rao, and a Brakesman who was returning to the Head-quarters as passenger. The 3rd Class Brake Carriage was next the engine. No passengers in this carriage were killed or injured. Under-guard Narayen Rao was slightly hurt. The Driver of the first or Train Engine was Boye, and his Firemen were Madura and Abdulla. The Driver and Fireman of the Second Engine were respectively Royle, Rangasawmy and Dharmalingam. The staff of both engines appeared sober at French Rocks.

I see Exhibit* C C. It is the copy of the "Line is Clear" message given me by the Station Master of French Rocks for my train No. 9 Up on the morning of the 12th October. I observe that it is wrongly dated and that the time does not agree with that entered on the Line Clear Ticket, 0-10 being the time shown on the message as its received time against 0-9 entered on the Line Clear Ticket. I did not compare the copy with the original as laid down in the rule.

35. *Narayen Rao, Under-Guard of 9 Up of 11th October*, states—Our train arrived at French Rocks at 23-46 and left at 0-13. While the train was at French Rocks, I went into the Telegraph Office and enquired why we were being detained. The Station Master said "No. 7 Up has not yet arrived at Yeliyur." Besides the Station Master and myself, there were also in the Office, Signaller Syed Abdul Kadar and Guard Chinniah. After a time I heard the Telegraph Instrument clicking. Signaller Abdul Kadar took a message form on red paper and was writing while the Instrument was clicking. The message was a short one two or three lines (Exhibit* C is very likely the one). I did not see any message sent by French Rocks. I was not paying close attention to the messages sent and received. I heard my Guard ask the Station Master where the 15-25 Down Special was, and I heard the Station Master say that Yeliyur Station Master had stated that it was between Maddur and Mandya. Nothing happened after we left French Rocks until I heard three whistles for brakes some miles from French Rocks. I got up and screwed on my brake one or two turns when I received a shock and was thrown on the floor. I am sure that between the whistling and the shock only a second elapsed. My brake carriage was next to the second engine. There were about 7 passengers in the carriage in which I was travelling. None of them got injured except a few scratches.

36. *J. Kelly* states—I was spare Guard returning as passenger in No. 9 Up. I was asleep. I know nothing of the circumstances in connection with the collision except that I was thrown down from the seat on which I was lying, when the collision occurred.

Train staff of No. 7 Up.

37. *Driver E. Boye* states—I was Driver of No. 7 Up Extra train that left Mysore for Bangalore on the night of the 11th October. I arrived at Yeliyur about 1 o'clock. When I was coming into Yeliyur the 15-25 Down Special was in sight and soon after my train came to a stand. The 15-25 Down Special came in on the platform line. My train was kept waiting about 30 minutes after the Down Special arrived. I went to the Telegraph Office to enquire what was the matter. The Station Master, the Chief Guard of 15-25 Special, and the Guard of my train were in the Office, nobody else was there. I did not see Driver Fox of the Down Special nor the Brahmin Signaller when I was in the Office. I asked the Guard what the matter was and he told me the Station Master was busy with the Line Clear. Nothing more happened, and I left the Telegraph Office. I did not see anything wrong about the Relieving Station Master. I know him well. He was working at Seringapatam before he went to Yeliyur. He was wearing a white cloth around his head when I saw him in the Telegraph Office. I did not speak to him. Shortly after the Line Clear Ticket was brought to me, I started the train. I know nothing more of what happened at Yeliyur on the night in question. My Fireman did not leave the engine.

38. *J. Nelson, 1st Fireman*,—Corroborates Driver E. Boye as to the 15-25 Down Special being in sight when his train arrived. Did not leave the engine and knows nothing of what occurred in the Telegraph Office.

39. *R. Hessing, 2nd Fireman, corroborates 1st Fireman as to position of 15-25 Down Special and* states:—I saw the Relieving Station Master on the platform as the engine was passing. He had a black coat on and a white head dress; it looked like cloth, I know him. He was standing opposite the Station Master's Office and the light was

* Not printed.

shining on him. I saw some one going towards the points but did not recognize the person. Our train stopped a good while at the station. My Driver went to the platform after the 15-25 Down Special arrived and came back in a few minutes. The Line Clear Ticket was brought by the Guard of our train. The signals were all lighted. I know nothing more of what happened at Yeliyur on the night in question.

40. *L. Venkoba Rao* states—I was Chief Guard of No. 7 Up and arrived at Yeliyur at 23-39. When I arrived I did not see the 15-25 Down Special. She came in about 15 minutes after my arrival. I am sure of this. The Down Special was not in sight when my train arrived. The Station Master spoke to me about my train being late for about three minutes and then he went in the direction of the North points. He was dressed in a uniform coat and a red woollen night-cap (monkey cap). He was sober and on the alert, he was an intelligent man. I have known him for four years. After the arrival of the 15-25 Special I was in the Telegraph Office. My Driver Boye came and also the Driver and Guard of the Down Special. The Station Master and Guard of the Down Special came into the Office together. The Guard of the Down Special was telling him that he was detained at Mandya for 30 minutes and he would book time against him. The Relieving Station Master did not say much; he merely said all Guards were booking time against him. He commenced to work on the Instrument and then he made out Line Clear message for my train. He wrote the Line Clear message on a green form instead of a red one, and I refused to take it. He took it back and wrote it out on a proper form. He told me to start the train. The bell was not rung as it was a goods train. My train left at midnight exactly according to my watch. I compared my watch with the message and noticed that the message was timed 6 minutes ahead of my time. I omitted to call the Station Master's attention to the discrepancy.

Rama Rao was sleeping in a corner on the floor on a tarpaulin. The time when I saw the Relieving Station Master making a mistake about the form, I told him to be careful and write patiently. He was in a great hurry having run some distance along the platform before coming in. He wrote the messages as he was working the Instrument. No mention was made in my hearing as to the whereabouts of 9 Up. I did not see any boy at the station. I only saw the persons already named.

Re-examined.—I have heard what Fox has said about a man in a white sheet. I did not see such a man nor did I hear any one offering to signal trains. The Signaller Rama Rao and I knew each other when we were boys. I met him again at Gadag several times. We have always been on friendly terms.

41. *Under-Guard Mahomed Surver* states—I was Under-Guard of the 7 Up E. Train from Mysore to Bangalore City on night of the 11th October. I do not remember at what time our train arrived nor when it left Yeliyur. 15-25 Down Special was not at the station when we arrived. It came about 15 minutes afterwards. I went to the station platform a few minutes before it arrived. I saw the Station Master on duty. He was dressed in a black coat and red woollen cap. He was talking with the Guard of my train. I saw the Driver of my train, the Driver and the Guard of the 15-25 Down Special (after it arrived) on the platform. I do not know what took place in the Telegraph Office or what else occurred at Yeliyur on the night in question.

42. *Krishnamah Charry* states—I am the brother-in-law of the Station Master, Yeliyur, Narasima Charry. I am 12 years of age. I was staying with my brother-in-law at Yeliyur for a few days. I was with him on the night of the 11th October. He was ill and lying down in the house. At about 8 o'clock Station Master, Seetaramier, and Rama Rao came and had meals with my sister and brother-in-law and after that they left. I did not see Seetaramier after that. I went to sleep at about 7-30 P.M. I was awakened some time in the night by a person calling for my brother-in-law, I think it was Constable Subbanah. I did not see him. I heard his voice. My brother-in-law got up and went to the station. I don't know of anything else that happened that night. I heard of the collision in the morning about 4 o'clock when I awoke. I copied some Line Clear messages for my brother-in-law in the Telegraph Office before he went sick on the 10th. I do not know Morse telegraphy. Seetaramier and Rama Rao were sober. I did not see them drinking anything intoxicating at supper. I know nothing more.

Conclusion.

43. The accident appears to have been caused by Seetaramier, the Relieving Station Master of Yeliyur, having given Line Clear to French Rocks for No. 9 Up Dasara train, and having started the 15-25 Special from Yeliyur without Line Clear. This conclusion is further supported by the disappearance of Seetaramier before news of the collision had reached Yeliyur. The Guard of the 15-25 Special was also to blame in failing to compare his copy of the Line Clear message, with the original received draft which should have been in the possession of Station Master, and B. Chinniah the Chief Guard of No. 9 Up is in fault for not detecting the discrepancies between his copy and the original of the Line Clear message.

44. The facts in support of No. 9 Up Dasara train having been started from French Rocks on the authority of a duly received Line Clear message from Yeliyur are—

(*a*) The French Rocks Line Clear messages are practically in order.

(*b*) No. 9 Up Dasara train was detained about 25 minutes waiting for Line Clear for Yeliyur. Had it been intended to despatch the train without Line Clear, there was no reason for the delay.

(*c*) The despatch of No. 9 Up was known at Yeliyur before intelligence of the disaster could have reached.

45. That the 15-25 Special left Yeliyur without Line Clear is probable for the following reasons:—

(*a*) The train had been detained at Mandya about 53 minutes owing to Seetaramier's inattention to the Telegraph Instrument and the Guard had threatened to book time. It was

therefore an object to hasten the despatch of the train, which could be done by not waiting for Line Clear and regularizing afterwards

(*b*) No records of the Line Clear messages can be found either at French Rocks, or at Yeliyur. Had these messages passed, the Yeliyur draft would have been forthcoming valuable exculpating evidence.

46. There is no evidence to show that B. Rama Rao, Signaller at Yeliyur, was in any way responsible for the disaster, though there is grave reason to doubt whether he was so utterly ignorant of everything that occurred in the Booking Office after 10-30 P. M. as he endeavoured to prove.

47. The enquiry brought to light certain irregularities which appear to be frequently committed by the employés, *viz.*:

(*a*) Failure on the part of a Guard to compare his copy of the "line is clear" message with the Station Master's original draft.

(*b*) Failure on the part of all concerned to check the number of words in a message with the signalled number.

(*c*) The practice of writing out Line Clear messages in advance.

48. On a line the Block signalling of which is worked on some portions with Morse and on others with Block Instruments, and on which Guards are liable to be transferred from a Block Instrument section to a Morse-worked length, the omission to compare the copy with the original of the "line is clear" draft, is from force of habit a not unnatural error. The object in supplying the Guard with a copy of the Line Clear draft, and in making him compare the copy with the original, appears to be useful only in the detection of obvious errors, and as a check against after-alteration on the part of the Station Master. No guarantee is given to the Guard that the message purporting to have been received, has ever really passed. The procedure in question is I believe not universally followed, on other lines, but if the Southern Maharatta Railway authorities desire to ensure the Guards reading the "line is clear" messages, the duty of making the copy should fall on the Guard and not on the Station Master, and the drafts should be interchanged.

49. The failure to ascertain whether the number of words in a message agrees with the signalled number removes a most important check on the accuracy of the message. The omission of one word might reverse the meaning of the communication.

50. The practice of preparing Line Clear messages in advance might be checked by issuing the form consecutively numbered and bound up in a book. This is compulsory in "line clear and caution message working," and the procedure should I consider be extended to the "Absolute Block" system. The introduction of this practice would to a great extent prevent the waste of message forms, which, judging from the number of destroyed forms found in the booking office, and cinerator at Yeliyur, would be a desirable economy.

51. The question of the low pay of the Station Master at Yeliyur has been referred to in many of the public prints. Yeliyur is a third class station at which the mail trains are not timed to stop, and the salary of the Station Master when compared with the wages of men holding similar charges on other lines does not appear small. Of necessity in a country like India, where fares are low, the wages of the railway staff must be small, and natives are the only persons who can afford to accept the inferior and low-paid posts; such men cannot be expected to have the same intelligence, reliability, and readiness of resource as the more highly-paid European, and consequently an Indian railway cannot be worked with the same immunity from accident as a line on which a higher class of Station Master is to be found. The principal means of guarding against accidents which must be relied on in this country are careful supervision and inspection on the part of the controlling staff, and the introduction of the best type of Intruments requiring the joint action and concurrence of two persons, and further safeguarded as far as possible by automatic check. On the Mysore State Railway where Block-working is carried on by means of Morse Telegraph Instruments, the control imposed on the action of Station Masters is not so rigid as it might be. The system if properly worked is an absolute protection against collisions between stations, but owing to the absence of visual check shewing the state of the section with respect to trains, faulty action on the part of a Station Master, either in misreading a message, or in sending a wrong one is not brought to notice. I strongly recommend that the employment of Block Instrument of the type used on other portions of the Southern Mahratta Railway system be extended to the Mysore State Railway. It is very desirable that one standard manner of Block-working be in force over the whole of Southern Mahratta Railway system, and that the checks furnished by the Block Instrument be availed of. Cost has hitherto prevented the introduction of the Block Instrument, but it has proved ill-advised economy, as in the case of the present collision the damage to rolling-stock alone is estimated at R50,000, to say nothing of the amount of compensation that may be exacted from the Company. Out of the 1,333½ miles comprising the Southern Mahratta Railway system, 762 miles appear to be worked with Block Instruments, and 57 ½ miles with Morse sounders. I believe a solitary case has occurred of the Block Instrument being tampered with, but the committal of the double error of two trains being so started as to cause collision should, with the additional check of the Guard's inspection of the Instrument, be impossible.

52. It should be noticed that the Train Register Book at Yeliyur was in the present case apparently used to jot down the times connected with the departure of the 15-25 Special necessary for the after-fabrication of the Line Clear messages. As all the information required by the Traffic Department is entered on the Message drafts, the utility of the Register is, with Morse working, questionable.

53. Finally, I consider that the exact wording of all messages required in the Block-signalling should be rigidly laid down in the Working Rules. In particular the procedure to be followed when Line Clear is refused ought to be very clearly fixed. With the carelessness that now exists in checking the number of words in a Message draft, care should be taken that a message worded "Line is not clear" is never sent, as the omission of the word *not* would be most serious.

BANGALORE, *23rd October 1891.*

Report of the joint departmental committee on the collision between the 15-25 down special mixed train and No. 9 Up E. train between Yeliyur and French Rocks at mile 277-21 on the morning of 19th October 1891.

We have jointly enquired into the matter. The following witnesses were examined:—

1. M. R. Narasima Charry—Substantive Station Master. Yeliyur.
2. B. Rama Rao—Signaller. Do.
3. Siddiah Koppal Deva—Pointsman. Do.
4. Erally Deva—Pointsman. Do.
5. Subbannah—Police Constable. Do.
6. P. Gopalasawmy Naidu—Station Master. French Rocks.
7. Syed Abdul Kader—Signaller. Do.
8. Ramasawmy—Pointsman. Do.
9. Kariah—Pointsman. Do.
10. Kistna Rao—Porter. Do.
11. Hutcha—Porter. Do.
12. H. Fox—Driver of the 15-25 Down Special.
13. Rodrigues—1st Fireman. Do.
14. Sumsudeen—2nd Fireman. Do.
15. Babaloomiah—Chief Guard. Do.
16. Lippert—Under-Guard. Do.
17. Thungavaloo—Brakesman. Do.
18. T. Boye—Driver of No. 9 Up E. train.
19. Royle—Driver of extra engine attached to No. 9 Up E. train.
20. Rungasawmy—1st Fireman of No. 9 Up E. train.
21. Durmalingam—2nd Fireman. Do.
22. Chinniah—Chief Guard. Do.
23. Narayen Rao—Under-Guard. Do.
24. Kelly—Spare Guard returning as passenger with No. 9 Up E. train.
25. E. Boye—Driver of No. 7 Up E. train.
26. J. Nelson—1st Fireman. Do.
27. R. Hessing—2nd Fireman Do.
28. Venkoba Rao—Chief Guard. Do.
29. Mahomed Surver—Brakesman. Do.
30. Kristnama Charry, a relative of the permanent Station Master, Yeliyur.

2. The 15-25 train was a Special Mixed Train conveying part of Fillis' Circus from Bangalore City to Mysore and was composed of the following engine and vehicles:—

Engine No. 211.	1 Third class carriage.
7 High-sided wagons.	3 Second class carriages.
3 Covered goods wagons.	1 First class carriage.
1 Third class carriage.	1 Second class carriage.
4 Covered goods wagons.	1 Brake-van.

This train was booked to cross 7 Up at Seringapatam and 9 Up at Paschamvahini. It left Bangalore City at 17-25 and, losing time on the way, it arrived at Mandya at 22-48 and had to wait there about fifty-three minutes, for Line Clear, owing to inattention to the telegraph at Yeliyur. Leaving Mandya at 23-36 it arrived at Yeliyur at 23-58, where No. 7 Up E. train was waiting. The Guard received what was supposed to be copy of the "Line is Clear" message (enclosure marked Exhibit* F) and the Line Clear Ticket (enclosure marked Exhibit* L.) to French Rocks and the train started at 0-10

3. The 9 Up E. train was booked to leave Mysore at 22 o'clock. It was composed of the following engines and vehicles:—

2 Engines—Nos. 215 and 216.	1 Brake-van.
1 Third class brake carriage.	5 Covered goods wagons.
1 Horse box.	1 Low-sided truck.
4 Low-sided trucks.	10 Covered goods wagons.
2 High-sided wagons.	1 Brake-van.

It had a late start of 25 minutes and arrived at French Rocks at 23-46. After a detention of 26 minutes the Guard was given a copy of the "Line is Clear" message and the Line Clear Ticket (enclosures marked Exhibit* C C, and Exhibit* M) to Yeliyur, and the train started at 0-15.

It came into collision with the 15-25 Down Special at mile 277-21 on a curve, where the view was intercepted by trees and on a gradient of 1 in 70. Five persons were killed and thirteen injured and much damage was done to stock. Statements of the killed and injured and of the damage to stock are annexed Enclosures Nos. 2 and 1 on pages 29 and 28.

The actual time of the collision cannot be determined with any certainty; it probably occurred between 0-28 and 0-45.

4. The Station Master on duty at Yeliyur was Seetaramier, a Relieving Station Master, who arrived at Yeliyur about midday on the 11th and took charge of the Station from Narasima Charry, the permanent Station Master, who had reported sick. There was also at the station a Signaller named B. Rama Rao, who had been sent to assist the Station Master during the Dasara.

5. The Station Master on duty at French Rocks was P Gopalasawmy Naidu, and he was assisted in the telegraph work by Signaller Shaikh Abdul Kadar.

6. The time borne by the copy of the "Line is Clear" message given by the Station Master, Yeliyur, to the Guard of 15-25 train is 0-8 and the time borne by the Line Clear Ticket is 0-7.

7. The time borne by the copy of the "Line is Clear" message given by the Station Master, French Rocks, to the Guard of the 9 Up E. train is 0-10, while the time borne by the Line Clear Ticket is 0-9.

* Not printed.

8. The entries in the Train Register Book at Yeliyur as regards the passage of the 15-25 Special are as follow :—

Received application for Line Clear from Mandya	23 0
Gave Line Clear	23 2
Train arrived	*Not entered.*
Cleared line	*Not entered.*
Applied to French Rocks for Line Clear	0 5
Obtained Line Clear	0 7
Train left	*Not entered.*

but there is no trace of the original received draft of the "Line is Clear" message *as given to the Guard.*

9. The entries in the Train Register Book at French Rocks as regards the passage of No. 9 Up over the French Rocks—Yeliyur section—are as follows :—

Station Master's authority to apply for Line Clear to Yeliyur	0 7
Applied for Line Clear to Yeliyur	0 8
Obtained Line Clear from Yeliyur	0 9
Train left for Yeliyur	0 10

and Guard's copy of the "Line is Clear" message is supported by the original received draft, (enclosure marked Exhibit* C). The entries in the original and the copy differ to some extent. The differences will be explained further on.

10. There is no record at Yeliyur to show that the "Line Clear" was either asked for or given for No. 9 Up E. train to proceed to Yeliyur, and there is no record at French Rocks to show that "Line Clear" was either asked for or given for the 15-25 Down Special to proceed to French Rocks.

11. The Train Register Book and the received draft of the "Line is Clear" message at French Rocks are properly entered up, and no irregularities are discernible except the difference in the preamble of the copy as given to the Guard. (See Enclosure* CC.) These are explained by the Signaller having, as he says, copied that part of the message from memory and by the Station Master in his confidence that the message was correctly received trusting to his Signaller to copy it out correctly.

12. Unlike those at French Rocks, the Train Register Book and original drafts of the train signalling messages at Yeliyur display grave irregularities.

The Train Register Book does not as already mentioned show the time of arrival of the 15-25 Special from Mandya, nor does it show that the line was cleared back to Mandya after arrival of the train.

The original draft of the "Line is Clear" message, for No. 7 Up to Mandya (the train that crossed the 15-25 Special at Yeliyur) is written on a Down green form instead of on an Up red one. All the message drafts in connection with the passage of the 15-25 Down Special from Yeliyur to French Rocks have been written out as in anticipation of the train arriving safely at French Rocks, but they bear no Code time nor the time of receipt or despatch. The number of words entered as composing each message does not correspond with the actual number of words in each message, and the train is shown as running "under Ballast regulations" instead of as a timed train.

In the same way some of the messages prescribed for the 7 Up E. train also appear to have been written out in advance of receipt or despatch, and the "Line is Clear" message for the train from Yeliyur to Mandya is written so as to read that the "Line is Clear from *Mandya to Yeliyur.*"

Even the times that are entered in the Train Register Book cannot be depended upon. They read—

0—6 acknowledged arrival of 7 Up and applied for Line Clear to French Rocks for 15-25 Special.
0—6 applied to Mandya for Line Clear for 7 Up.
0—7 obtained Line Clear from French Rocks for 15-25 Special.
0—8 obtained Line Clear from Mandya for 7 Up.

As these operations entail the sending and receiving of four messages containing altogether about 150 words and the writing out of them all, as well as the copying of some of them in duplicate for the Guards and the making out of a Line Clear Ticket in original and counterfoil, it is evident that it was not possible for the work to be done in the time recorded.

Finding.

13. The entries in the Train Register Books and the Line Clear message draft at Yeliyur are in the handwriting of Relieving Station Master Seetaramier. It was suggested during the enquiry that Signaller Rama Rao might have been concerned in signalling the trains on the night in question. That he was present in the Office there can be no doubt, but there is no proof that he was taking any part in the work. Therefore, we consider that Seetaramier is solely responsible for what occurred at Yeliyur in connection with the collision, and we further consider that the balance of the evidence, documentary and otherwise, goes to convict Seetaramier of starting the 15-25 Down Special without having previously obtained "Line Clear" from French Rocks, and of having given "Line Clear" to French Rocks, for 9 Up either before the 15-25 Special had started or afterwards, and we think that the fact of his absconding shortly after the 15-25 Special had started, confirms the finding.

We find also that the Chief Guards of the 15-25 Down Special and the 9 Up E train were guilty of neglect of duty in not examining the original drafts of the "Line is Clear" messages and in not detecting the discrepancies in time in the copies of the "Line is Clear" messages and the Line Clear Tickets (*vide* rule 97 of the Working Time Book), and that the Drivers of the 9 Up E. train and the 15-25

* Not printed.

Special were guilty of a breach of rule No. 264 of the General Rules and Regulations in leaving their engines to go to the Telegraph Office at French Rocks and Yeliyur respectively.

* * * * * * *

T. J. McCLOUGHIN,
1st Asst. Traffic Manager.

J. G. JOPP,
Resident Engineer,
Bangalore Division.

A. J. MOLLOY,
District Loco. Superintendent
Bangalore Division.

Enclosure No. 1 to Appendix A.

List showing damages caused to rolling stock.

Serial No.	Description.	No.	Damages.
1	Engine	211	Extensively damaged and derailed.
2	Do.	215	
3	Do.	216	
4	Covered Goods	8870	Bodies completely smashed, axles and framing bent, axle-boxes and buffers broken.
5		3778	
6		2824	
7		8956	
8		8308	
9		8774	
10		3958	
11	3rd Class Brake	866	Body swept off platform, frame bent and buffers broken. This was the carriage in which the passengers were killed and injured.
12	High-sided	8221	Greatly damaged.
13	Do.	9231	
14	Do.	8206	
15	3rd Class Brake	877	
16	Low-sided	228	
17	Do.	197	
18	Do.	8195	
19	Do.	2152	
20	High-sided Bogie	2502	
21	Covered Goods	8395	Slightly damaged.
22	Do.	8732	
23	Do.	3026	
24	Do.	3138	
25	Do.	3098	
26	High-sided	9249	
27	Do.	9263	
28	3rd Class	1616	Slightly damaged not shown in sketch showing position of vehicles after collision. These were the carriages in which the Circus people rode.
29	2nd Class	8016	
30	Do.	8496	
31	1st Class	815	

BANGALORE;
23rd October 1891.

(Signed) A. J. MOLLOY,
District Locomotive Superintendent.

Enclosure No. 2 to Appendix A.

List of persons killed and wounded.

KILLED.

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Nature of wound.
1	Abdul Kader	Not ascertained.	Fireman	Mandya	Fracture of lower jaw.
2	Madurai		Do.	Kodial, Seringapatam	Fracture of spine (Dorsal region).
3	Gooty		Wife of Nanjagowda, Passenger		Fracture of left clavicle, contusion on right hand.
4	Soobramania		Passenger		Wound on the right knee.
5	Sidda		Do.		Contusion on the chest.

WOUNDED.

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Nature of wound.
1	Venkatah	60	Weaver	Donasamundrane Anekal Taluq	Ditto
2	Doorgah	45	Toddy drawer	Kandalli, Mandya Taluq	Wound on the scalp.
3	Nanjah	40	Do.	Naragaloo do.	Compound fracture of both bones of right leg and wound on the forehead.
4	Rangah	12	*Nil*	Naragaloo Do.	Bruise on the right knee.
5	Veeranny	30	Cooly	Madras	Wounds on the face and scalp.
6	Chewdah	25	Pot maker	Yearly, Mandya Taluq	Wound on the forehead.
7	Linga Charry	20	Goldsmith	Naragaloo do.	Simple fracture of both bones of both legs.
8	Nanjappah	35	Clerk	Bangalore	Wounds on the right arm and on the left forearm.
9	Venkatramiah	30	Shanbagh	Chickaballapura	
10	H. Fox	28	Driver	Bangalore	
11	Rodrigues	21	1st Fireman	Do.	
12	Siddah	3	*Nil*	Mandya	
13	Eramah	40	*Nil*	Do.	

Signed, as to wounded, by
T. V. ARAMUGUM,
Asst. Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Mysore.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. GRACEY, R.E., SENIOR GOVERNMNET INSPECTOR OF RAILWAYS, CENTRAL CIRCLE, on the accident which occurred on the 5th November 1891 to the passenger train, on the NAGPUR BRANCH of the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, between KHÁPRI and BORI STATIONS.

In compliance with the orders contained in Circular No. 111(Railway), dated 7th January 1881, I have the honour to report that I attended the departmental enquiry into the accident which occurred to the passenger train on the Nágpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula railway, at mile 509, near Khápri Station, on the 5th November 1891, and that I also visited the scene of the accident the day upon which it occurred

2. I submit herewith a copy of the evidence given to the officers who held the joint enquiry and also their report and finding, with which I agree.

3. The down passenger train from Bhusával to Nágpur consisting of—

2 Engines.	1 First class carriage.
1 Brake-van.	1 Second class ,,
1 Luggage van.	1 First class ,,
4 Second class carriages.	1 Postal van.
1 Horse box.	5 Third class carriages.
4 Third class carriages.	1 Luggage van.
1 First class saloon.	1 Brake-van

in the order named, left Bori 25 minutes late on the morning of the 5th November, and after passing mile 509, the tyre of the left-hand leading wheel of the front engine broke on a down grade of 1 in 150. The engine and train then ran on on the metals for 929 feet when the leading engine left the rails and the succeeding engine and vehicles followed it. The two engines and 11 first vehicles in the train ran down the bank and were heaped up one on the top of the other, the next six vehicles left the rails but were not completely overturned, and the last six vehicles remained on the line. It does not appear that the train was running with excessive speed at the time of the accident.

4. The two Parsee drivers of the engines with their two firemen were killed and also the greaser on the rear engine, whilst the greaser of the front engine escaped. The guard in the leading brake was killed. Out of 95 soldiers who occupied the 2nd class carriages, 5 were killed on the spot, 4 died on the way to Kamptee and 3 at Kamptee, or 12 deaths in all, and 25 were seriously injured. Three native passengers were rather seriously injured and 12 slightly—all the remaining passengers escaped unhurt.

5. As already stated I agree with the finding of the Joint Committee, but I would invite especial attention to the following points:—

(a) It appears from the evidence that the duty of inspecting and tapping engine wheels on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is entrusted to the driver only, and that this duty is very imperfectly performed. If the tyre in question had been properly inspected by a competent person before leaving the shed, it is probable that its looseness would have been detected, as from the thick coating of oil on the tyre, and liner, and also from the worn appearance of the threads of the screws of the nuts, I am of opinion that the tyre must have appeared very loose and badly fitting before leaving the shed.

(b) The use of lining between the tyre of the wheel and the felloe appears to me most undesirable, and should, I think, be entirely prohibited in engines attached to passenger trains.

(c) It appears from Dr. Harris's evidence that there are no instruments or appliances of any kind in the Railway Hospital, and in case of even the simplest accident everything has to be obtained from the Mayo Hospital. It is desirable that the Company should provide emergency cases of instruments to be kept at their principal dispensaries and sent out with the "break down trains."

Joint enquiry held at Nágpur on the 7th and 8th November 1891, to ascertain the cause of the derailment of 35 Down Passenger Train, at mileage 509-10, between Bori and Khápri on the Nágpur Branch on 5th idem.

PRESENT:

MR. C. H. DEWEY, Acting District Traffic Superintendent.
,, F. C. FOWLE, ,, Engineer.
,, S. BROOKS, Acting Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

ALSO ATTENDED—

COLONEL GRACEY, Government Inspector.
MR. WARDEN, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Bombay.
,, HALLETT, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nágpur.
,, E. W. KELLY, Passenger Superintendent, G. I. P. Ry.

DESCRIPTION.

No. 35. Down Passenger Train arrived at Badnera on 5th instant at 8-25, or 15 minutes late, with one engine and eighteen vehicles, including the saloon and first class in which the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army and staff were travelling to Nágpur. At this station four seconds, containing 95 soldiers belonging to the North Lancashire Regiment stationed at Kamptee, and a road van with their

baggage and arms, were attached immediately behind the front brake. The train then consisted of the following vehicles in the order given :—

Front Brake	No. 1044	Saloon	No. 499
Luggage van	,, 4092	First class	,, 1241
Second class	,, 997	Second class	,, 77
,,	,, 1140	First ,,	,, 1111
,,	,, 1020	Postal van	,, 85
,,	,, 84	Third class	,, 851
Horse box, I. M. Railway	No. 330	,,	,, 188
Third class	No. 717	,,	,, 1248
,,	,, 127	,,	,, 335
,,	,, 196	,,	,, 829
,,	,, 297	Luggage van	,, 4561

Rear Brake No. 1353

making 23 vehicles in all, and in consequence of the load being more by seven than that for one engine, a second engine was attached and the train left 30 minutes late.

2. The train staff consisted of Furdonjee Framjee, Driver; Nusserwanjee Shawpurjee, Fireman, and Umrita Vishnoo, Agwalla. } Of leading engine No. 209 Q. Type.

Jamsetjee Burjorjee, Driver; Dadabhoy Cursetjee, Fireman; Ramlal Kallian, Agwalla. } Of second engine No. 213 Q. Type.

S. Bailey, Head Guard, and G. Keenan, Second Guard.

3. This train arrived and left Bori 25 minutes late. Immediately after passing mileage 509 the leading engine was derailed, and after running about 369 feet on the ballast, ran down the left bank, dragging the second engine and succeeding vehicles after it.

4. The sketch put in by Mr. Tisdall, Resident Engineer, copy of which is attached hereto, gives the distances of the chief points in connection with the accident, from which it will be seen that the tyre of the left leading wheel of the front engine broke at a distance of 321 feet before reaching the 509th mile post, and that the derailment occurred at a distance of 608 feet after passing the 509th mile post. The engine therefore ran on the rails without the tyre on the wheel for a total distance of 929 feet before becoming derailed. The six rear vehicles were not derailed. The four next vehicles, being a third class, postal van, first class, and second class carriages, were derailed but did not run down the bank, and were afterwards re-railed and taken to Bori. The first class No. 1241, in rear of the Commander-in Chief's Saloon No. 499, and the Saloon were partially down the bank, and considerably damaged, but not smashed up, the Commander-in-Chief and his staff fortunately escaping unhurt. The whole of the rest of the train, consisting of 11 vehicles and the two engines, went down the bank, and were more or less completely broken up, and jammed together within a distance of about 100 feet. The Company's telegraph wires were also broken, through communication being thus cut off.

5. From Surgeon Major Harris's evidence it will be seen that 5 soldiers were killed at the time of the accident, 4 died on the the way to, and at, Kamptee, and 1 the next day, making 10 in all. Since then information by telegram, dated 8th instant, has been received from the Officer Commanding at Kamptee, stating that 2 other soldiers have died since, and that there were 25 other serious cases, but all these doing well.

Of the native passengers only 3 were seriously injured, who are being treated in the Mayo Hospital and also 12 others slightly so. These last declined to be attended to, and on reaching Nágpur by the special went away. A list giving the names and injuries of these is put in by Mr. Craggs, the Railway Police Inspector.

Of the train staff all except the second Guard and one native Agwalla were killed in the accident.

6. The first intimation of the accident was carried by a Permanent-way gang-man to the Khápri Station Master, who wired his all concerned message timed seven hours. Subsequently the second Guard, Keenan, sent on all concerned message at 6-45, and despatched it by another gang-man to Khápri Station which is timed 7-40 from that station. On receipt of the first message by Mr. Haller, the Nágpur Station Master, at about 7-20, he at once ordered a break down assistance train, and sent for Surgeon Major Harris, the Apothecary attached to the Bengal-Nágpur railway Dispensary, the Assistant Surgeon of the Mayo Hospital, and the Military Apothecary in the Sitabuldi Fort. The latter arrived first, and the first special was immediately started at 8-10 accompanied by the Station Master, the Railway Police Inspector, 3 Constables and the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nágpur Railway, who was waiting on the platform to meet the Commander-in-Chief.

7. Instructions were left by the Station Master for another special to follow with further medical assistance and the Resident Engineer. The Permanent-way Inspector had previously left by lorry, and reached the scene of the accident just before the special which arrived there at about 8-40.

8 The second special left Nágpur about 40 minutes after, with Dr. Harris, the House Surgeon, Mayo Hospital, the Government Apothecary Mr. Murphy, the Resident Engineers, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

9. A special from Wardha with the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Mitchell, and a brake down gang arrived on the spot at 11-20, and the special from Badnera with the Company's Apothecary, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, District Traffic Superintendent, and break down party arrived at 14-15.

10. Medical assistance was, however, rendered immediately after the accident by the Surgeon and Apothecary, who were travelling in the train in charge of the detachment of troops from Badnera.

11. The first special with all the European troops, including the wounded and dead in medical charge of the Military and Civil Surgeons, returned to Nágpur at 11-30, and were sent on to Kamptee in the same vehicles by the Kamptee local at 12 noon.

12. The Commander-in-Chief and his staff elected to remain behind, and came on by the next special, arriving at Nágpur at about 3-30.

13. It will be seen by the above that all possible steps were taken for rendering medical and other assistance; but we have to point out from the evidence given by Surgeon Major Harris, who is also the Railway Surgeon for the district up to Badnera, that some delay was caused in consequence of proper instruments and appliances not having been provided in the Company's Dispensary, these having to be collected from the Mayo Hospital and Government Dispensary.

14. We would here wish to record the willing and energetic action taken by all the Company's staff who were present to render assistance in extricating the dead and wounded, removing the *debris*, and clearing the road, etc., unremittingly throughout the day until traffic was restored at 10 P.M.

15. The derailed vehicles which were re-railed and run into Bori left the permanent-way clear at 20-30 for completing the repairs, which were effected at 22 hours by making a small diversion round some of the vehicles which fouled the straight line.

16. The list of damages to the permanent-way is put in by Mr. Tisdall. Besides broken chairs, little damage was done, except at the portion where the two engines turned to run down the bank. Here the road was completely torn away for a distance of about 50 yards.

17. Near the place where the broken pieces of tyre were found a rail on the left-hand side was found to be broken vertically through, at a distance of 2 feet from the rail joint and 9 inches from the chair. The top table of the rail at the point of fracture showed a fresh indentation as if it had received a vertical blow, and the edge of one of the portions of the fractured tyre also shows a clear mark of having struck the top table of the rail. These two marks fairly correspond with each other, and lead to the conclusion that the rail was broken by the blow it received from the edge of the broken tyre.

18. Immediately below the fracture in the rail, a portion of the stud fastening the tyre to the felloe was found and the ballast also at this point was scooped out on the outside of the rail, probably by being struck by the flying portions of the tyre.

19. All the broken pieces of the tyre were found on the left-hand side of the line within a distance of about 150 feet from this point, the largest one being 75 feet away from the rail.

20. The fractured edges of the broken rail were perfectly sharp and clear when discovered, though it had then been passed over five or six times by engines and other vehicles showing that the two parts of the rail could not at any time have moved vertically relatively to one another to any appreciable extent. There is, therefore, no ground for the supposition that the tyre was broken by the rail being broken first.

21. The tyre is flawed by being honey-combed internally, and apparently more or less throughout the tyre, as each section shows signs of it. At its worst part the flaw may be roughly stated to be about 1¼ by 1 inch. It was probably at this part that the tyre first broke.

22. Between the tyre and the felloe, liners had been inserted, and the fact that these were covered with oil in some places thickly, while at others they showed signs of being compressed, goes to show that the tyre and felloe were not closely and evenly fitted together.

23. The maker's name on the tyre is "Vickers"—and date, March 1866.

24. The road was made clear for trains by 10 P.M.

EVIDENCE.

25. *Umrita Vishnoo* states—I am an Agwalla, and was on engine 209, the leading one, on the morning of the accident. After leaving Bori I was breaking coal when I heard a sound of something breaking. I did not at this time feel any jerk, but did so immediately afterwards. I stood up then and so did the driver. We had barely done so when the accident occurred. After this I knew nothing as I became insensible. I came to the shed before the fireman and driver on this night at Badnera. The former cleaned the brasses and oiled the engine as usual; and the latter looked round it. I did not notice any one tap the wheels, and neither do I remember any one doing so on any occasion before this.

26. *G. Keevan* states—I am a guard, and have been 4½ years as such. I was running as second guard with 35 Down Passenger Train from Badnera to Nágpur on the 5th instant. The train was late leaving Badnera, but cannot say how much. I don't know whether it was so leaving Bori. After leaving Bori I did not notice that the train was going at a higher speed than usual. Just before the accident occurred the train was still running at ordinary speed. My brake was not on. I was signing my summaries immediately before the accident. The engines did not whistle. I was knocked off my seat and rendered insensible for about five minutes; after recovering I got out of the brake and went to examine the nature of the accident. I did not feel any jerk before being knocked off the seat. I wrote out at 6-45 the all concerned message and sent it to Khápri by a gangman. I was riding in the rear brake. The accident occurred about 6-30. I looked at my watch. I have most of my time been running as second on the passenger train.

27. *Mahadeo Khandoo* states—I am a keyman in the Engineering Department. On the morning of the accident I left my house before it occurred to examine the keys, and on doing so I also examined the rails on the right-hand side going to Bori. I had passed the mileage before the accident occurred. Everything was found by me in good order.

When the train passed me it was, in my opinion, going much faster than usual. I have been a little over three years in the service, and two months as a keyman.

28. *Unoos Mansing* states—I am a Permanent-way Mucoadum. On the morning of the accident I left to go over my length, starting about half past 5, and walked along the right-hand side of the line towards Nágpur and saw nothing wrong with the road or rails. I passed the scene of the accident by about a mile. I heard the telegraph wires make a noise, and saw some smoke at the side of the line and went back to see what was the matter, as I saw it was the train. I then, on finding out what was the matter, sent a man to Khápri to give information to the Station Master. I have been over 20 years in the service, and in the Engineering Department.

29. *John Edwards* states—I am Permanent-way Inspector from Nágpur to Sindi and have been nearly six years in the service as such. I was on the platform at Nágpur Station on the morning of the accident and heard from Mr. Haller, the Station Master, of it. I then at once proceeded on my lorry to the scene and on arriving there commenced assisting to extricate the injured passengers from underneath the *debris*. After this I examined the road to ascertain the cause of the derailment, but could find none. I subsequently, on hearing from Mr. Wynne, went to look for the broken tyre in company with Mr. Bedford, the Locomotive Foreman. I found the first piece of it 1,158 feet from the end of the rear brake. The next or largest piece I found 75 feet from the right-hand rail facing Bori and out in the field. This was 1,096 feet from the same brake. On my examining the road I did not notice the rail broken. I heard of it for the first time from Mr. Tisdall; I took the rail out at once. This was about 5 or so in the evening. In the meantime five or six engines must have passed over it. Where the rail was broken there was a hole in the ballast and the chair some 7 inches beyond in Nágpur direction was partly broken, cracked right through.

The road was made right for trains to run at 22 that evening.

30. *Mr. H. Haller* states—I am Station Master at Nágpur, and have been 15 years in the service. Finding the 35 Down Passenger Train was late, I went to the Telegraph Office to ascertain the cause, and while there, a message was received from Khápri Station Master, stating that the engine of the Passenger Train had been derailed and that he was informed of this by a gangman. This was about 7-30. I at once ordered a special break down assistance train to be got ready. At the same time I sent Ticket Collectors Proctor and Dean for Dr. Harris, the Mayo Hospital House Surgeon, and the Apothecary at the Bengal-Nágpur Railway Dispensary. I also asked Captain Thomas, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to send a man to Sitabuldi Fort for the Military Apothecary. By this time a telegram had been received from the second Guard of the train, stating that the two engines and nine carriages were completely derailed, Permanent-way damaged, and several passengers badly injured. I left on the special at 8-13 for the scene of the accident with Mr. Wynne, the Agent of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway, the Fort Government Apothecary, Mr. Bedford, Locomotive Foreman, and Mr. Cragg, Police Inspector, with some police constables. I took all the available carriages in the yard, namely, eight and two brakes, also all the station Hamals. I reached the spot a little after 8-40, and as soon as I got out one of the Military officers asked who was in charge of the train, and I replied I was. I was then taken to the Commander-in-Chief who asked me to devote my whole attention to the injured, and this I did.

After the wounded, dead and other soldiers were put into the special, I started for Nágpur. Before starting I asked the Commander-in-Chief if he wanted to go with the train, and he said he would prefer remaining behind, and that I was to hurry on with the wounded. The train arrived at Nágpur about 11-20, and was sent in to Kamptee at once. I returned with another special carriage and brought in all the remaining passengers. The trains that ran during the night before the accident were 88 Up and 65 Down Goods and 70 Up Passenger.

31. *Mr. Wynne, Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nágpur Railway*, states—After arriving about half-past 9 at the scene of the accident in the first relief train, I proceeded to try and see what was the cause of the accident. I walked along the line and found that the derailment had occurred at a distance of about 75 paces from the rear brake van. I marked the exact spot where the left-hand wheel of the engine had left the rails on the outside, and then tried to find the place where the flange had mounted the rail, examining, at the same time, the state of the road at the place where the wheel had left the rail. I tried the keys and other fastenings and found them all right. The sleepers were in good order. The road appeared to be in proper gauge, but I had no means of measuring it. But altogether I came to the conclusion that the derailment could not have been due to any fault in the road. After searching for some time I could not find the place where the flange had mounted the rail. I then came to the conclusion that the accident was probably due to a broken axle of tyre. I then went back straight to examine the leading engine and saw at once that the left-hand tyre of the leading wheel was missing. This seemed to me to be the cause of the accident, and I pointed it out to the Permanent-way-Inspector who was present.

In reply to a question by Colonel Gracey, Mr. Wynne stated "I am of opinion that the flaw in the tyre was not alone sufficient to account for its breaking."

Q. Have you formed any theory to account for the tyre breaking?

A. I think it was due to the bursting of the flawed tyre owing to its being too slack on the felloe.

Q. Do you think the road was in good order where the derailment occurred?

A. Yes, I think it was in good order.

Q. Do you give your opinion as a Locomotive expert?

A. I am not a Mechanical Engineer.

32. *Mr. F. Bedford* states—I am Locomotive Foreman at Nágpur, and have been 25 years in the service. I left by the first special for the scene of the accident shortly after 8, and on arrival I assisted in releasing the dead and injured passengers from underneath the *debris*. Afterwards I noticed that the left-hand leading wheel tyre of engine 209, the leading one, was missing. I then walked along the line with the Permanent-Way Inspector, Mr. Edwards, to find out where the wheel had mounted the rail. This spot we marked, and went further, and beyond this at a distance of 1,158 feet from the end of rear brake of the derailed train, I found one piece of the tyre at the foot of the bank, and the remaining three pieces were found 1,096 feet from the same brake. I never left the scene of the accident till within a short time of the road being put right for trains to pass.

In my opinion, as this is a steel tyre, the extreme cold of that night partly accounts for the breakage. It is the duty of the driver to examine his engine before starting, but there is no specific instructions that any one is to tap the wheels. I cannot say whether it is customary on this Railway to put liners between the tyre and the felloe.

Questions by Colonel Gracey.

Q. You observed that the liner was covered with oil and grease, do you not think that that is evidence that the tyre was not sufficiently tight on the felloe?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Would the fact of the tyre being loose be detected by tapping it?

A. Yes, it would sound different.

33. *Surgeon-Major G. Harris* states—I am Civil Surgeon at Nágpur and also Surgeon for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. I received intimation of the accident at about 8-40 when at the Lunatic Asylum. I went at once to the Station Government Dispensary, so that I could pick up Mr. Murphy, the Apothecary, and such instruments and appliances as I could get there. At the Dispensary I met Mr. Tisdall, who also told me of the accident and asked me to come on as soon as possible. Having received telegrams asking me to bring as much medical assistance as I could, I stopped at the Bengal-Nágpur Dispensary and brought on the Assistant Surgeon there, telling him to go on to the Mayo Hospital and bring the Assistant Surgeon with the capital case, chloroform, etc. I could bring nothing from the Great Indian Peninsula Dispensary, as there are no instruments there at all of any kind, not even a pocket case. Everything was at the station shortly after 9-30, and the train started immediately after this. On arrival at the scene of the accident I was informed that five European soldiers were dead and one died almost immediately after I had arrived. I ascertained that there were about 30 soldiers wounded. All were extricated except one from the *debris*, and he was got out shortly after I came. He was lying close to the boiler. Amongst the natives I saw the bodies of both engine drivers, both firemen, and an agwalla. I heard that the Head Guard of the train, Bailey, had been killed, but did not see his body. When I got to the scene I ascertained that the wounded had been attended to by the Surgeon and Apothecary, who were with the detachment.

Three natives who were seriously injured are now in the Mayo Hospital. On arrival at the scene I found five European soldiers dead, one died almost immediately I reached, three died on the way and at Kamptee and one died the next day, making ten in all. I am informed that two more are likely to die. I think there was some delay caused by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Dispensary not being provided with instruments, and I am of opinion that at all important stations the Railway Dispensaries should be well provided with instruments and appliances to meet the contingencies arising out of accidents. I am satisfied that the Railway Company did everything that was possible for the rescue and comfort of the injured.

I am in medical charge of the line up to Badnera, but if a serious accident were to occur, I would have to borrow everything in the way of important instruments and appliances from the Mayo Hospital.

34. *Mr. C. E. Tisdall* states—I am Resident Engineer at Nágpur. I left the station with Dr. Harris in the 2nd special and arrived at the scene of the accident about quarter past 10. Mr. Wynne drew my attention to the left-hand tyre of the leading wheel of the front engine being off. After seeing to the removal of the last wounded man and a couple of dead bodies, I gave the Permanent-way Inspector orders to assist in clearing away some of the carriages, so that he could get on with the repairs to the road and told him to look for the broken tyre but not to move it. I then returned to Nágpur with the train conveying the dead and wounded, got the necessary materials loaded in wagons, and returned to the scene of the accident and superintended generally. Mr. Edwards, the Permanent-way Inspector, informed me that he had found the pieces of the broken tyre. I then took some measurements, and put in a sketch.* While I was taking these measurements, I noticed Colonel Gracey, and Colonel Scott, Deputy Commissioner, on the ground. We walked up the road examining and found the broken rail. I remained on the spot till the road was put right at 22, and then returned to Nágpur. At Khápri I issued a caution order for trains to proceed at 4 miles an hour between 509 and 509¼ miles.

After considering some time and closely examining the broken rail and broken tyre, I have come to the conclusion that the rail was broken by receiving a heavy vertical blow from the tyre which had already been fractured. I arrived at this conclusion by comparing the bruise on the fractured rail with that on one of the broken pieces of the tyre.

I put in a list of the damages to the Permanent-way.

Damage to road.

Rails broken and twisted	No.	5
Sleepers broken	„	50
Chairs do.	„	128
Fish-plates broken	„	4
„ bolts „	„	14
Spikes broken about	„	150

35. *Mr. Myers* states—I am an Assistant Station Master at Badnera, and have been 17 years in the traffic Department. I was on duty when 35 Down Passenger arrived on morning of 5th. The train was 15 minutes late in arriving. After its arrival I told the Muccadum not to do any shunting till I had seen the luggage put into the front brake-van. I desired the Muccadum to unhook from the horse box and go ahead and attach the four troop carriages and a foot-board road van. I then went back to see about putting in some luggage into the rear brake, and while doing so I heard Head Guard Bailey sing out to the Muccadum to unhook; when I returned the shunting was finished, and I found that the troop carriages had been attached in front of the horse box. I was going to alter this by putting the horse box in front, but Guard Bailey told me not to do so, as it would only cause the train to be much later than it was, and that he would change it at Wardha. I therefore allowed the train to start formed in this way. The train left 30 minutes late.

The train was formed as under when leaving Badnera, reckoning from the engines:—

1 Front brake.
1 Foot-board road van.
4 Seconds.
1 Horse box.
4 Thirds.
2 Saloons.
1 Second.
1 First.
1 Post van.
5 Thirds.
1 F. B. R. Van.
1 Brake.

23 Vehicles in all.

vide page 37.

36. *Mr. S. Brooks* states:—I am Acting Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Badnera.

Questions by Colonel Gracey.

Q. Whose place is it to examine engines before the Driver takes charge? should the wheels be tapped? and, if so, by whom?

A. There is no particular person told off to examine the engine unless the in-coming driver has booked any repairs requiring doing. It is no one's duty in the shed to tap wheels. The man who turns the engine takes over charge from the in-coming driver and sees that the fire and water are all right, but it is not this man's duty to examine the working parts of the engine, to see that everything is right and in good order.

Q. Is it the driver's place to tap the wheels?

A. Yes, it is, but I don't say that they do so always.

Q. When was the wheel put under the engine?

A. On the 13th August last.

Q. Do you know the maker's name of the tyre?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Has the tyre been re-turned? if so, when and where?

A. It has been, but I don't know when or where.

Q. Is it usual to put liners between the tyre and felloe on the Great Indian Peninsula railway?

A. Yes, it is in cases when tyres are re-fitted on old wheels.

Q. Do you consider from the appearance of the tyre that it was at the time of the accident loose?

A. No, I do not.

Q. If not, how do you account for the oil between the felloe, tyre and wheel, which is thick in some places?

A. I account for this because the liner is not all the way round, and the tyre not gripping firmly all round the wheel.

Q. Can you tell us the original thickness of the tyre and its present thickness?

A. The present is about an inch and seven-eighths. The original thickness is supposed to be two and five-eighths.

Q. What is the minimum thickness allowed on the Great Indian Peninsula?

A. I think it is an inch.

Q. What would be the effect of the tyre being loose?

A. The bolts would be sheared off. I have seen an engine coming in with the driving wheel tyre loose and bolts completely cut off.

Q. Do you think the flaw in the tyre alone sufficient to cause it to break?

A. No, I do'nt without something else to help it to go.

I put in a list of the damages to the engines and rolling stock.

List of engines and coaching vehicles damaged seriously or totally smashed in the accident, on the 5th instant, by 35 down passenger.

Two engines, 209 and 213, with tenders, completely smashed.

First class carriage No. 1241, "F" Type, seriously damaged.

Reserved 499—Under-frame separated from body and smashed. Body seriously damaged.

Third class carriage 127, "F" Type, smashed.

Second class No. 1020, "H" Type, under-frame separated from body and damaged. Body seriously damaged.

Third class No. 717, "F" Type, smashed.

Brake van No. 1044, Type not known, totally smashed.

Second class No. 997, "H" Type, totally smashed.

Third class No. 196, "B" Type, smashed.

Third class 297, "F" Type, smashed.

Indian Midland railway horse box No. 530 totally smashed.

Two second class carriages and road van, number not known (near pilot engine), totally smashed.

Two third class carriages, Nos. 829 and 851, "F" Type, damaged.

(Sd.) J. DELAHAUNT,
Head Carriage Examiner.

Nágpur, dated 8th November 1891.

37. *Mr. Craggs* states:—I am the Police Inspector for the Great Indian Peninsula railway at Nágpur. I accompanied the first special leaving Nágpur for the scene of accident soon after 8 on 5th instant, taking three constables. I made enquiries about the passengers injured, and put in a list giving the names of those who stated they had received injuries in the accident. Most of the injuries were of a trifling nature, all those who were not seriously hurt would not wait to be attended to by the Medical Officers at the place, but proceeded to Nágpur by the special and then went away. There were altogether 15 injured. The three who were seriously wounded were taken to the Mayo Hospital and are there still.

NOTE.—A telegram from the Officer Commanding at Kamptee, dated 8th instant, 1-10 A.M., was put in as follows regarding the European soldiers:—

Twelve deaths up to date and 25 other serious cases all doing well.

8th November 1891. (Sd.) C. H. DEWEY.

List of passengers who received slight injuries in the accident on the 5th November 1891.

1. Peerbux, bhistee.
2. Turmaloo, coolie.
3. Set Luchmi, wife of above.
4. Set Kishni, Dhani.
5. Narayen, Dher.
6. Raghooloo.

Were in one compartment, received slight injuries about the head and legs.

7. Chintamon, Station Master of Tumsar Road station, slight injuries about the face.
8. Kaniahlall, right arm slightlyhurt.
9. Beharilal, slight injury to head.
10. Bhuchoo, „ to hand.
11. Bhoodoo, syce, foot hurt.
12. Set Parbatti, left foot hurt.
13. Gopal Ramchunder Kango, clerk of Ralli Brothers, dislocated ankle.
14. Pachoo, severe bruise on leg.
15. Babu Mia, fracture of arm and ribs.

38. *Mr. Murrell* states:—I am Locomotive Foreman at Badnera and have been about 21 years in the service. I saw engine 209 in the shed at Badnera on the morning of the 4th instant, and again in the afternoon, but did not examine it.

It is not usual for any in the shed to examine engines It is the drivers' duty to do so. It is usual for careful drivers to tap the wheels of their engines either in the shed or on the road.

39. *Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee* states:—I am an engine turner at Badnera and have been five years in the service. I was on duty in the shed from 22 hours on 4th to 6 on 5th instant. About a quarter of an hour before the engine 209 left the shed to work 35 Down Passenger, the Driver Furdonjee Framjee came and I saw him tap the wheels. I was near my table close by ab ut 10 feet away. Every Driver taps the wheels of his engine before leaving. I have myself always seen them do it.

Finding.

We are of opinion that the derailment and fracture of the rail were due to fracture of the tyre of the left leading wheel of the front engine.

This was probably due to an internal flaw and partly to defective fit of the tyre.

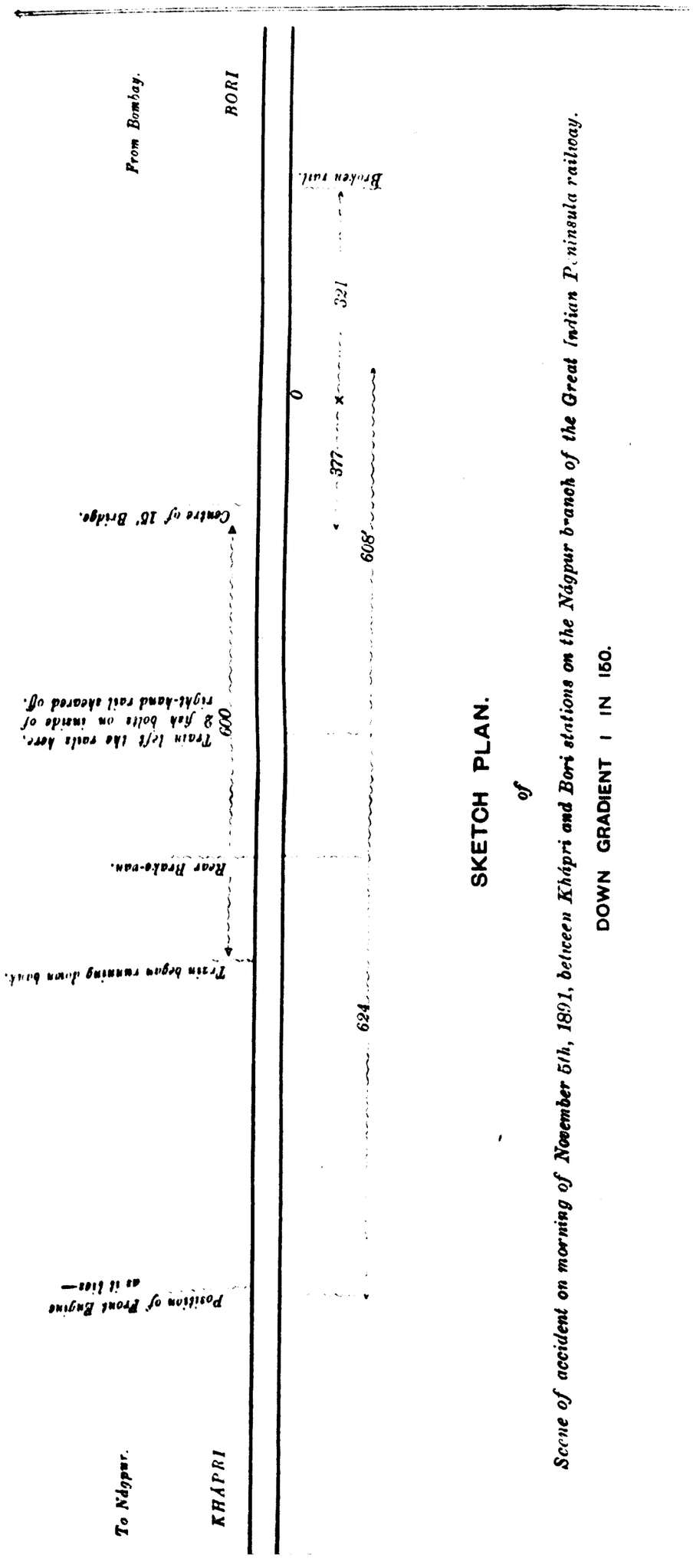
(Sd.) C. H. DEWEY,
Acting District Traffic Superintendent

(Sd.) S. BROOKS,
Acting Assistant Loco. Superintendent.

(Sd.) F. FOWLE,
Acting District Engineer.

NAGPUR;
8th November 1891.

True Copy.
(Sd.) C. H. DEWEY,
Acting District Traffic Superintendent.



SKETCH PLAN.

of

Scene of accident on morning of November 5th, 1891, between Khápri and Bori stations on the Nágpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula railway.

DOWN GRADIENT 1 IN 150.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT by G. V. MARTYN, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR FOR RAILWAYS, dated the 5th March 1892, on the collision which occurred on the 5th December 1891 between SATGHARA and OKÁRA STATIONS on the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, the following report on the disastrous collision which took place on the 5th December between Satghara and Okára Stations on the North Western railway.

2. In this case, No. 8 Down Calcutta Mail from Lahore, while running between Satghara and Okára, came into collision at about 1-20 o'clock with No. 1 Up Mail coming from the opposite direction. No. 8 Down Mail should, according to schedule time, have left Wán Rádharám station at 0-17, and at the timed speed of 30 miles per hour, it should have run through Satghara at 0-38 and reached Okára at 0-58, where it would cross No. 1 Up Mail. On the 5th December it left Wán Rádharam 29 minutes late, or at 0-46, and making up no time reached Satghara at 1-7. The Driver finding the line clear on the post by the facing points picked it up and proceeded on his way. Meanwhile a line clear for the Up Mail had already been given by the Assistant Station Master, Satghara, to Okára, and before the error could be corrected the Up Train left Okára and came into violent collision with the Down Mail at mile 747-12.

3. The composition of the trains was as follows:

No. 8 Down.

			Tons. Cwt.
Engine No. 81 and tender	(K. S. Class)	weighing	55 0
Brake-van	No. 2368	,,	8 4
3rd Class Carriage	,, 977	,,	9 15
3rd ,,	,, 1233	,,	9 3
3rd ,,	,, 1064	,,	9 13
3rd ,, and Postal	,, 773	,,	11 2
Intermediate	,, 664	,,	10 8
Luggage van	,, 2148	,,	8 8
1st Class	,, 112	,,	10 0
2nd ,,	,, 437	,,	10 0
3rd ,,	,, 1033	,,	9 18
3rd ,,	,, 1180	,,	9 16
3rd ,,	,, 1024	,,	9 10
3rd ,,	,, 1410	,,	11 7
Horse box	,, 1911	,,	9 1
,,	,, 1837	,,	9 0
3rd Class	,, 1182	,,	9 16
Carriage Truck	,, 2029	,,	5 3
Brake-van	,, 2241	,,	9 16
			225 0

No. 1 Up.

			Tons. Cwt.
Engine No. 32 (Q. Class) and tender		weighing	54 18
Brake-van	No. 2687	,,	10 9
3rd Class	,, 921	,,	10 5
,, Bogie	,, 1559	,,	23 18
Intermediate	,, 660	,,	10 2
1st Class	,, 147	,,	10 7
2nd ,,	,, 449	,,	9 16
3rd ,,	,, 1368	,,	9 15
3rd ,,	,, 1028	,,	9 16
Luggage van	,, 2152	,,	8 12
Postal ,,	,, 765	,,	10 18
Brake-van	,, 2656	,,	9 8
			178 4

4. Engine No. 81 of the Down Train was fitted with a steam brake and with a hand-brake on the tender. The Up Train Engine No. 82 had no steam brake, but there was a hand-brake which was fitted on the tender only. Both engines were manned by European Drivers, and there was a European Guard in the rear brake of each train.

5. Being absent from Lahore on inspection duty, I could not reach the scene of the occurrence until the morning of the 7th December. I then learnt that the Manager had determined on not holding a departmental enquiry, as there was a *primâ facie* case of negligence against the Assistant Station Master, Satghara, who was to be prosecuted before the Magistrate of Montgomery. The trial commenced on the 15th December and judgment was given on the 7th January. I was present throughout the proceedings, but as copies of the evidence did not reach me until the 29th February I was unable to submit this report earlier. The evidence and the Magistrate's judgment attached were printed at the Manager's office, and it is considered unnecessary to reprint the former in this report, as in its present form it seems to suit all purposes.

6. There were 34 persons killed on the spot, including the Second Guard (Jowand Lal) and a Fireman of the Down train. Of 34 injured, 3 are reported to have died subsequently. No European passengers were hurt.*

7. A statement is appended (*vide* enclosure No. 1 on page 40) showing the damage to rolling stock and permanent-way. The front brake and 3rd class carriage of Down Mail and the front brake, one 3rd class and bogie carriage of Up Mail were totally destroyed. Both engines were badly damaged.

8. Through communication was suspended until 22 hours on the 6th, by which time a diversion was put in and through traffic resumed.

DESCRIPTION.

9. Satghara is a small station at mile 753 (reckoning from Kurrachee), and Okára which is on the down or Mooltan side of it, is 10 miles distant. Between these two points the line is straight and the gradients are slight, falling towards Okára, the difference in level between the two stations being 15 feet. At the point at which the collision occurred the gradient is 1 in 6,072.

10. The following distances at Satghara are to be noted:—

Centre of platform to up facing points	709 feet.
Do. do. down do.	840 ,,
Length of platform	259 ,,

The platform is on the main line, and between its upper end and the facing points there is a blind siding. The Station House is not on the platform, but retired 78 feet away from it. The main signal is on the platform and directly in front of the station building and close by are fixed the windlasses of the Distant Signals. The line clear post at the upper or Lahore end is 13 feet from the facing points.

* Later report shows that four more persons died subsequently from the effects of the injuries received.

CONCLUSION.

11. This disastrous accident was brought about by Gurmukh Rai, the Assistant Station Master at Satghara, having allowed two trains coming from opposite directions to run on the same section at the same time, by which they came into violent collision. The facts of the case appear to be as follows:—

No. 8 Down Mail was due to leave Wán Rádharám (the next station on the up or Lahore side of Satghara and 10¼ miles distant) at 0-17 and to pass through Satghara at 0-38 without stopping. At 0-10 on the 5th December, Gurmukh Rai commenced the usual procedure connecting with authorizing the Down Mail to run through Satghara, by asking the next station in advance (Okára) for line clear for that train and at 0-20 he received it. At 0-58 he recorded having received notice from Wán Rádharám that the Down Mail had left that station at 0-46. Having already despatched the sweeper to the facing points with the line clears, he called guard Renben of No. 39 Up Goods, then waiting in the station, to accompany him to the points, but hearing the telegraph instrument working, he went back to his office and received a message from Okára proposing that the line clear for No. 8 Down should be cancelled and that a line clear for No. 1 Up should be granted instead. This unfortunately Gurmukh Rai agreed to at 1-6 or 20 minutes after No. 8 Down had left Wán Rádharám. The time allowed for the Down Mail to run from Wán Rádharám to Satghara is 21 minutes, so that at 1-6 it must have been in sight and not half a mile away. By 1-7 when Gurmukh Rai had completed the formalities connected with the granting of a line clear for No. 1 Up, the Down Train was passing the Home Signal in Satghara Station, the Driver and Guard having picked up line clears at the facing points and the Distant and Home Signals having been lowered for them. On hearing the train passing Gurmukh Rai realized the mistake he had made and endeavoured to rectify matters by ordering a man to run after it and stop it. The only means open to him of preventing a disaster was to telegraph at once to Okára in the hope that the Up Mail had not left that station. This Guard Renben did for him, but unluckily there was no one at the Okára instrument at the time, the Assistant Station Master being out on the platform arranging for the despatch of the Up Mail which did not start till 1-13.

12. The point at which the collision occurred is 5½ miles from Satghara and 4½ from Okára. The actual time at which the accident took place is not recorded, but assuming the Down train was travelling at an average speed of 25 miles an hour, it would arrive at mile 747-12 at 1-20. By this calculation the Up train would have been travelling at an average speed of 38¼ miles an hour. Driver Field of the Down train says he slowed his engine down to 10 or 12 miles an hour before the collision took place, and the evidence regarding the Up train shows that the engine of that train was not reversed until the last moment. Hence I think that the Up train was probably travelling 30 and the Down train 15 miles an hour when they struck at about 1-20 o'clock.

13. The work of rescuing the wounded and removing the dead occupied such a long time and the duty was so arduous as to engross the attention of the Railway authorities, and hence no measurements are forthcoming showing the positions of the different vehicles after the collision. From enquiries, however, it appears the following was the condition of the two trains:—

No. 8 Down Engine derailed and heavily damaged. Brake No. 2368 and 3rd Class No. 977 totally smashed. The rest of the train was saved owing to a coupling (apparently between carriages Nos. 977 and 1233) giving way.

No. 1 Up Engine not derailed and not so much damaged as that on the Down train. Brake No. 2687, 3rd No. 921 and bogie No. 1559 totally smashed.

14. The body of the bogie carriage is stated to have left its frame and telescoped the vehicles in front. At the same time it acted as a buffer to those behind and probably prevented other vehicles being wrecked. This is a point worthy of note and is a strong argument against placing bogie carriages in any other position than the front of a train.

15. With regard to the brake power, it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that the Up Engine had only a hand brake which was fitted on the tender. The distance within which a train of given weight can be brought to rest by a given number of brakes is in proportion to the square of the speed. Hence a train travelling 40 miles an hour would require four times the brake power of one travelling at half that speed. Although nothing less than automatic continuous brakes would have prevented this collision taking place, it is probable that it would have been considerably mitigated had there been a steam brake on the Engine.

16. The Magistrate in his judgment having dealt with the evidence, it would be superfluous to review it in this report. With regard to the charge of overwork, brought forward by Gurmukh Rai in his defence, I think that when the Station Master of Satghara applied for assistance, action should have been promptly taken by the Traffic Department, either to supply a signaller or an enquiry should have been made on the spot to ascertain if there were any real grounds for the complaint of overwork.

17. Respecting the Rules, I would draw attention to the evidence of Pir Khan, the Station Master of Gamber, wherein he says that no Station Master can act exactly up to Rules. In practice, one of the first objects of Station Masters is to get the traffic through, as they are liable to be fined for delays, and as far as my experience goes, many of the collisions at stations are due to the Rules being relaxed in order to minimize delays.

18. Gurmukh Rai, having been found guilty of negligence, was sentenced by the Magistrate to one* month's imprisonment and a fine of R100. His record shows that he passed an examination on the 22nd April 1890 for the post of Assistant Station Master, and he is, in my opinion, a more than ordinarily intelligent man of his class. His offence was one of gross carelessness, and however perfect rules may be, they cannot prevent accidents in which every known precaution is overlooked or neglected.

* On appeal to the Chief Court of the Punjab, the sentence passed by the Lower Courts was enhanced to one year's further rigorous imprisonment (*vide* judgment printed as enclosure No. 2 on pages 41-42.)

Enclosure No. 1 to Appendix C.

Statement showing the number of persons killed and injured.

	Number killed.			Number injured.	Remarks.
	Passengers.	Railway servants.	Total.		
Brought to the Lahore Railway Hospital	32	2	34	14	Five discharged and 2 died subsequently
Taken to Anarkali Hospital	...	...	...	5	
Taken to Montgomery Hospital	...	...	...	15	One died subsequently and 3 went on to Chichawatni without orders for treatment at Kamalia Hospital.

NOTE.—No Europeans were killed or injured. Later report shows that four more persons died subsequently from the effects of the injuries received.

Approximate cost of damage.

	R	a.	p.
Engine No. 81	17,000	0	0
Engine No. 32	10,000	0	0
Brake-van No. 4816 Totally	3,500	0	0
III Class No. 977 do.	3,500	0	0
III Class No. 921 do.	3,500	0	0
Brake-van No. 2313 do.	3,500	0	0
III Class, Bogie No. 1559 Totally	8,000	0	0
Minor damages	1,000	0	0
TOTAL	50,000	0	0

(Sd). C. SANDIFORD.

Statement of station staff at Satghara station.

Names.	Age.	Length of service on North Western Railway.	Length of service on other Railways.	Pay.	Remarks
				R a. p.	
Wazir Chand, Station Master	30	6 years	10 years	80 0 0	
Gurmukh Rai, Assistant Station Master	20	4½ ,,	Nil	25 0 0	
Nabi Bux, Points Jamadar	28	6 ,,	6 years, S. P. D. Railway	7 0 0	
Chandi Ram, do.	26	...	3 ,, ,,	7 0 0	
Mahbub Shah, Pointsman	33		2 ,, ,,	6 0 0	
Kushee, do.	47	2 years	5 ,, ,,	6 0 0	
Nanak, Gate-keeper	30	5 ,,	Nil	6 0 0	
Shahab Ali, M. H.	34	4 ,,	...	5 8 0	
Kamala Sweeper	26	6 months	,,	5 0 0	

Statement of staff at Okára station.

Names.	Age.	Length of service on North Western Railway.	Length of service on other Railways.	Pay	Remarks
				R a. p.	
Jowan Jan, Station Master	32	6 years	6 years on S. P. D. Railway.	43 0 0	
Eman Din, Assistant Station Master	31	6 ,,	Ditto	20 0 0	
Mul Raj, Signaller	26	2½ ,,	NIL	18 0 0	
Mohammed Bux, Points Jamadar	41	6 ,,	8 years, S. P. D. Railway	8 0 0	
Khair Din, do.	40	6 ,,	7 ,, ,,	8 0 0	
Karam Din, Pointsman	30	6 ,,	3 ,, ,,	6 0 0	
Ranya, do.	45	6 ,,	11 ,, ,,	6 0 0	
Bhuli Mohamed, Bhisti	26	1 year	Nil	5 8 0	
Ganesha, H. B.	35	3 months	,,	5 0 0	
Nathoo, Sweeper	26	2 years	,,	5 0 0	
Raman, Gate-keeper	40	3 ,,	,,	6 0 0	
Wazira, Goods Coolie	30	Since 3-7-91	,,	6 0 0	
Shamboo, do.	17	,, 1-8-91	,,	6 0 0	
Jandoo, do.	38	,, 5-7-91	,,	6 0 0	
Allawla, do.	22	,, 20-6-91	,,	6 0 0	
Rahmna, do.	26	,, 12-11-91	,,	6 0 0	

Enclosure No. 2 to Appendix C.

Judgment of the Chief Court, Punjab, dated 6th May 1892, enhancing the sentence passed by the Lower Courts (vide *paragraph 18 of Mr. Martyn's report*) *to one year's further rigorous imprisonment.*

This case on the revision side has arisen out of the disastrous railway accident which occurred between the stations of Satghara and Okára on the North Western railway between one and two o'clock in the morning of the 5th December last. The accused Gurmukh Rai, Assistant Station Master at Satghara, was convicted by the Magistrate of the Montgomery District, under Section 101 of the Indian Railways' Act (1890), of negligence endangering the safety of passengers travelling by the two mail trains which collided, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and R100 fine on the 7th January. This conviction was appealed to the Sessions Judge of Mooltan, who upheld it by order passed on the 1st March 1892.

There is an application on the one hand by Government to enhance the sentence on the ground that it is grossly inadequate, and there is a counter application by the accused to have it quashed on the ground that according to the facts as found by the Sessions Judge, which in one important matter are at variance with those found by the Magistrate, the conviction is not maintainable.

It was contended on the one side that we ought to accept the facts as found by the Sessions Judge; and on the other it was candidly admitted that if the facts were as found by the Sessions Judge the accused was entitled to be acquitted, and it was urged that they ought to be examined.

Under the circumstances we determined to look into the matter in dispute, with a view to deciding which of the Lower Courts had arrived at the correct conclusion.

The trains which collided were those known as the No. 8 Down Calcutta Mail on its way from Lahore to Mooltan, and the No. 1 Calcutta Up Mail travelling in the reverse direction, which in the ordinary course should have crossed at Okára, but which that night were arranged to cross at Satghara. The details preceding the collision are clearly, succinctly, and, it is believed, correctly given in the following paragraph, from the Sessions Judge's judgment.

"At ten minutes past twelve, the prisoner Gurmukh Rai demanded 'Line clear' for the 8 Down Mail from Okára (that is from the authorities there).

At twenty minutes past twelve, the Station Master of Okára wired 'Line clear' for the 8 Down Mail, but the 8 Down Mail was running late. At one o'clock after midnight, the Station Master of Okára requested that the 'Line clear' given by him at 12-20 A.M. for the 8 Down be cancelled. The prisoner received this telegram at 1-2 A.M. Before this the prisoner had received a telegram from "Wán Rádharám" (the station on the Lahore side) "to the effect that the 8 Down Mail had started at 12-46 A.M. from Wán Rádharám to the Satghara station.

By the ordinary speed of a Mail train the distance between Wán Rádharám and the Satghara station is covered in twenty-one minutes, and according to this calculation the prisoner knew that the 8 Down must reach Satghara at 1-7 A.M., provided that it could not arrive earlier in order to make up the time. At 1-5 A.M., the prisoner without taking back the 'Line Clear' he had written after receiving the message at 12-20 A.M. from the Station Master, Okára, from the sweeper by whose hand it was sent out, and cancelling the same wired to Okára that the Line Clear given by him (rather received by him) for the 8 Down was cancelled, that the train would accordingly be stopped there, and that the line was clear for the 1 Up. The 8 Down Mail, passed the Satghara station at 1-7 A.M. without stopping there; and on the other hand, 1 Up Mail which had reached Okára as usual at 1-5 A.M., started for Satghara at 1-18. Thus both the Mail trains came into collision between the stations of Satghara and Okára. We must suppose that in all these times there is a certain possible small error due to errors of different clocks and watches.

Now the Assistant Station Master's mistake and negligence, if any, is practically his permitting the Okára train to start before he had taken effective steps to detain the train coming from Lahore. He could have detained it effectively by not issuing a Line Clear to the Lahore train, and also, it is said, if he had taken care to place the signals at Satghara so as to prevent it passing.

(1) The Magistrate and the Sessions Judge have concurred in holding that the accused was to blame, and that he transgressed rules by issuing the new Line Clear to Okára for the Up train, while the Line Clear which he meant to issue to the Down train, but which he had resolved to withdraw, was not in his power. (2) They have disagreed as to the state of the signals when the Down train passed through, the Magistrate holding that they permitted the train to pass and the Sessions Judge the contrary. (3) They have agreed that the Assistant Station Master was overworked, and taking this into account they have concurred in inflicting what for such offence must be regarded as hardly anything more than a nominal punishment.

With regard to matter (1) we are of opinion, although it was unnecessary for us to examine the matter, that the courts below are undoubtedly right. The accused attempted to prove that the Line Clear was not delivered to the Guard and Driver of the Down train, but was forcibly taken from the sweeper who had the Line Clears in two hoops, which are placed in a standard to be removed by the officials in passing without his consent. It is exceedingly improbable that this was or could be done in a pitch dark night seeing that the usual arrangement is to take the hoops from the post. If they were taken from the sweeper's hand, it was because they were sent to be given. With regard to this point and the next point, there are two parties among the witnesses: the witnesses on the passing train and the station witnesses. They have their own interests to serve in the matter for most part. One witness, the Guard Renben, who was with a waiting goods train possibly wavered in his evidence as to the state of the signals, although his evidence is not very clear. The normal condition of the signals is at danger. They are lowered to let a train pass, and immediately the engine is passed they are, according to rule, raised. In this matter we incline to the opinion held by the Magistrate that the station signal

was not against the Lahore train when it passed through, and this is our opinion, not because the witnesses on the one side are three Europeans, an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, a Driver and a Guard; and because the witnesses on the other side are natives. We think we are justified in holding that the former travelling by signals on a pitch dark night would not disregard signals considering the habit they must necessarily have of attending to them, and with regard to their own safety; and also because it is improbable that the Driver would commit a serious irregularity in the presence of an officer. Another and a very strong reason for believing the train witnesses and disbelieving the station ones is that the latter have undoubtedly given false evidence in our opinion, with regard to the forcible taking of the Line Clear orders, and this is why we referred to this matter, and because throughout the case, for the defence there are clear traces of the immediate attempt to concoct a false defence. This is clearly revealed in accused's statement.

He said "When Okára sent cancellation inquiry to me, I was on platform end from which gari was coming, shouted out Jamadar stop gari and bring sweeper with both Line Clears, etc., etc." Now the fact is, that when this inquiry came, the accused could be nowhere save at the telegraph instrument because he is his own signaller.

There is the strongest probability that he did not realize the critical position as to time, and that he replied to Okára before even he moved from the instrument thinking there was plenty of time to make everything right afterwards. As the Line Clear was not got back, there is very strong reason for believing that neither were the signals set to bar the train from Lahore passing. If, however, this were a doubtful conclusion we should still hold that the Assistant Station Master's disregard of rule in letting the Line Clears out of his power, and acting as if he had them in it, was the origin and main cause of the disaster, and we are unable to accept the admission of the prosecution that the accused might be acquitted if the Sessions Judge's opinion as to the state of the signals were accepted. If the officials did disregard danger signals, they were emboldened to do so by the Line Clears at the same moment handed to them. If it be a fact that these officials did disregard the danger signals and if their conduct led to a disaster, which otherwise would not have occurred, they ought to be convicted and punished as the Sessions Judge proposes, but their misconduct (if any) is in our opinion no reason for condoning that of the accused which is established.

We must add with regard to the evidence of those European witnesses that all the arguments adduced to prove it untrustworthy were entirely inconclusive.

There remains the question of overwork, with regard to which the Lower Courts have concurred. After careful examination of the matter we are satisfied that their findings on this point are incorrect, and opposed to the evidence. The Assistant Station Master does duty from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. when he is relieved by the Station Master. Within that time he had to pass, on the night in question which is the important thing, some ten trains. On other nights and at other seasons, there might be a few more. All the evidence and the accused's own letters which we have admitted on the record go to show that there is very little goods or passenger traffic at Satghara, and that this passing of trains is the chief work. We find intervals of two hours at a time in which no train passes, and there is at no time such quick succession as to cause any one attending to business to get confused or to lose his head. The work of giving tickets at such a place at night where ordinarily only two trains stop at night, cannot be a serious matter. The accused may have done some work during the day at accounts or the like to oblige the Station Master, but it is shown that this work was purely voluntary. The Magistrate and Sessions Judge appear to have been misled by a letter addressed to the Deputy Traffic Superintendent by the Station Master on the 29th October, complaining of overwork and asking for a signaller. It is clear that this pressure was only during the day, and owing to the passing of material trains for ballasting the line and that the accused's work was practically unaffected by it. It is clear that if the signaller had been appointed by the date of the accident he would not have relieved the accused of any work. There is nothing to show that prior to the passing of the train the accused was in any confusion or perplexity. There is nothing to show rush or hurry. The tone of the evidence of various witnesses displays rather a slow humdrum state of existence. The passing of the train was enough to appal any one responsible for the awful business, but the accused was as nearly equal to the emergency as any one could be expected to be.

The menial staff was very shortly after ready to make statements, which we find to be lying statements, at least as regards the delivery of the Line Clear and an opening for another defence was made by the despatch of a telegram to Okára, dated 1-10 A.M., which if correctly timed might have prevented the Okára train starting, but which was doubtless mistimed, for it only reached Okára at 1-30. This shewed no want of selfpossession. We are therefore entirely satisfied that this plea in mitigation fails.

It must be disappointing to the accused after standing a trial and undergoing a sentence to be again called in question regarding the same offence, and this is a matter of which we are justified in taking into consideration in awarding an enhanced sentence, and we accordingly do so. We think in the present case it is no sufficient reason, as the accused's counsel urged, for allowing the case to drop. Even the accused himself is responsible for keeping the litigation alive by filing his own application for revision. The offence was one for which a very servere sentence is called for, both as punishment to the offender himself and for warning to others. Our order is that the sentence already passed be enhanced by one year's further rigorous imprisonment, and we direct that the accused be taken into custody, that he may undergo the sentence

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 24th, 1892.

There has been somewhat less rain over a considerable part of India during the week under review than in preceding weeks, but the weather has been far from settled. Both at the commencement and at the close of the period there occurred a burst of rain which embraced nearly the whole country, but during the middle portion of the week the weather was fair over a large part of Northern India, including Bengal, the Gangetic plain, the Punjab plains, Rajputana, and Sind. Over the Bay a well defined and at times rather deep depression has existed, and this has rendered the weather over the Bay area and the Peninsula very unsettled and rainy. The depression does not appear to have crossed the coast, but seemingly filled up over the Bay, where a very rapid barometric rise occurred on the 22nd and 23rd. In addition to the disturbance over the Bay, a shallow depression appeared over the northern portions of the Bombay Presidency on the 21st, and remained in that region until the close of the week. This disturbance occasioned heavy rain over the districts affected.

The chart of the 18th showed that the barometer was falling over the Indian region, except North-West India. The fall was brisk over North-East India, and a large shallow depression existed over the Bay. Readings were highest in Malabar and the south of the Bay, and gradients were moderate in that region, though very slight elsewhere. The winds were cyclonic around the Bay, westerly across the Peninsula, and easterly or variable over Northern India. There had been no rain in Sind, Guzerat, or the west of the Punjab, and only light scattered showers over North-East India and the Gangetic plain. Elsewhere the fall had been general, and in parts of the North-West Provinces, of the Punjab, and of Rajputana exceptionally heavy for the season. On the 19th the distribution of pressure was very little changed. The depression still existed over the Bay with moderately steep gradients on its southern and south-eastern sides. In Northern and Central India pressure was very uniform. The winds had shifted to the northward and westward over Northern India, but were elsewhere little changed. There was hardly any rain over Northern India or the greater part of Burma, but in the Peninsula and Lower Burma the fall continued general. On the 20th the barometer was falling, except in Burma and Bengal, and the depression over the Bay had become more pronounced. Gradients were steep over the Bay, but in other parts of the Indian region pressure remained uniform. The winds had become light and variable on the west coast, but elsewhere the directions were about the same as on the preceding day. There was again no rain of importance over Northern India; and in the Peninsula, though the fall continued general, the amounts, except at a few western stations, were lighter than on the 19th. On the 21st pressure was increasing, except at a few places in Madras. Within the area of depression over the Bay, however, pressure had been steady, and this, combined with the brisk barometric rise in surrounding regions, had produced much steeper gradients over the Bay. A slight shallow depression had also appeared over the Konkan, Guzerat, and Sind. Elsewhere readings were very uniform. On the morning of the 22nd the chart showed that the depression previously noticed over the Bay had filled up, and a very rapid increase of pressure had occurred over Madras. In other parts of India the barometer had risen

more or less briskly, except at a few stations in Berar, the Deccan, and North Konkan, where pressure was affected by the slight depression noticed over that region on the 21st. The winds were variable and generally light, except on the Circars Coast. There was a little more rain over Burma and Bengal, but over the greater part of Northern India only a few scattered showers were reported. Over the Peninsula the rainfall continued general, and at Malegaon the fall was heavy. On the 23rd the barometer was falling in North-West and Central India and still rising elsewhere. Pressure was lowest over the northern portions of the Bombay Presidency, and a small centre of depression had been developed over the Gulf of Cambay. The winds were cyclonic in that neighbourhood, and easterly winds were re-appearing up the Gangetic plain. In other places the directions were rather variable. There was very little rain in Madras, but there had been some extension of rain in Northern India, and in Kathiawar the fall was heavy. On the 23rd the small depression previously noticed over the Gulf of Cambay was shown over Lower Sind, but there was little other change. The winds were southerly to westerly over the greater part of the country, and there had occurred a considerable extension of rainfall, so that Behar, Malabar, and the extreme north-west of India were the only regions where rain had not fallen. In several places the falls were large.

Temperature.—The cessation of the rainfall over the northern portions of India during the middle days of the week exercised a marked influence on the temperature, and the mean temperature of the whole of India was relatively to the average nearly 1° higher than it was during the previous week. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·5	+1·0	+2·3	+1·4	+0·8	+0·7	+0·7	+1·2
Bengal and Assam	+1·7	+2·2	+2·2	+2·5	+0·2	+0·1	+0·2	+1·3
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—1·5	0	+1·1	+1·0	+2·2	+1·0	+0·0	+0·9
Punjab	—3·3	—4·0	—0·9	+0·4	+0·4	+0·5	—0·5	—1·1
Bombay	—1·0	—2·0	—1·8	—0·8	0	0·5	0·2	—1·0
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·5	+0·7	+1·2	+1·2	+1·8	+1·0	+1·1	+1·0
Central India and Guzerat	+0·2	—0·1	+1·4	+1·1	+2·2	+1·1	—0·9	+0·8
Sind and Rajputana	+0·4	—0·2	+0·9	+1·8	+2·8	+2·6	+0·6	+1·3
Madras	—1·2	—1·3	—1·3	—1·0	—2·2	—0·3	—1·3	—1·4
Mean for whole India	—0·5	—0·4	+0·6	+0·8	+0·9	+0·8	+0·1	+0·3

In the Peninsula and the Punjab the mean temperature was below the normal average, but in all other parts it was above, the greatest abnormal excess being in North-East India.

Rain.—The table at the close of the summary shows that rain has fallen during the week in all the divisions of India, the average actual fall ranging from 5·05 inches in the East Coast (North *a*) division to only 0·03 in Sind. The other divisions in which the fall was heavy are the East Coast (Central) with a fall of 4·81 inches, Kathiawar with a fall of 4·65 inches, Khandeish with a fall of 4·42 inches, and the Konkan with a fall of 4·05 inches. The divisions within with the average actual fall of the week was less than one quarter of an inch are Oudh (South), the North-West Provinces (Central), the Punjab (West), and Sind. According to the normals, the rainfall of the week under review should be heaviest in Tenasserim, Assam (Surma), North Bengal, and the Konkan, and lightest in the Punjab (West and South), Rajputana (West), and Sind. In the last named division no rain is expected. Consequently the principal difference between the actual and normal distribution of rain exists in the lightness of the rainfall in North-East India and Burma and its heaviness on the Madras Coast, in Kathiawar, and in Khandeish. These exceptionally heavy falls were due, as explained in the former part of the summary, to the effect of the two depressions which affected those regions. The third column of the table shows that of the fifty divisions into which India is divided, twenty-eight had less and twenty-two had more than the usual amount of the week. The region of excessive rain included the following divisions: The North-West Provinces (West), the Punjab (South, Central, Submontane, Hill districts, and West), the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, Central India, Rajputana, and all the Madras divisions, except the South Central. In all other parts of India the rainfall was more or less in defect. The greatest actual excess was 3·75 inches in the East Coast (Central), and the greatest actual deficiency was 2·12 inches in Tenasserim.

The three concluding columns of the table show the actual and normal rainfall for the whole period from May 29th to September 24th, 1892, and the difference of the former above or below the latter expressed as a percentage. The most marked feature presented by these columns is the general deficiency over Burma and North-East India and the general excess elsewhere. Assuming that a departure of less than 20 per cent from the normal implies that the rainfall of the division has been about equal to the normal requirements, the last column shows that in East Bengal, in Deltaic Bengal, and in Central Bengal the rainfall of the present monsoon period has been deficient, while in all the other divisions it has equalled or exceeded the average. The greatest excess has been in the west of the Punjab, but in the south and submontane districts of the Punjab, in the Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, Sind, Hyderabad, and the East Coast (Central) the fall for the season has been largely in excess of the normal.

The following are the largest total amounts recorded in the different divisions during the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Henzada	Zalun	13·80 inches.
Assam	Sylhet	Sudder	7·08 "
Bengal	Chittagong	Ditto	5·53 "
North-West Provinces	Muttra	Ditto	5·28 "
Punjab	Rohtak	Gohana	4·98 "
Malabar	South Kanara	Coondapur	6·49 "
Konkan	Thana	Dahanu	12·12 "
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	17·10 "
Khandeish	Khandeish	Pachora	10·25 "
Berar	Basim	Pusad	7·63 "
Guzerat	Surat	Bardoli	7·64 "
Central India	Bhopal	Bhilsa	4·09 "
Rajputana	Ajmere	Bhinai	15·93 "
Madras	Vizagapatam	Salur	13·20 "
Ditto	Kistna	Dachepalle	10·09 "

more or less briskly, except at a few stations in Berar, the Deccan, and North Konkan, where pressure was affected by the slight depression noticed over that region on the 21st. The winds were variable and generally light, except on the Circars Coast. There was a little more rain over Burma and Bengal, but over the greater part of Northern India only a few scattered showers were reported. Over the Peninsula the rainfall continued general, and at Malegaon the fall was heavy. On the 23rd the barometer was falling in North-West and Central India and still rising elsewhere. Pressure was lowest over the northern portions of the Bombay Presidency, and a small centre of depression had been developed over the Gulf of Cambay. The winds were cyclonic in that neighbourhood, and easterly winds were re-appearing up the Gangetic plain. In other places the directions were rather variable. There was very little rain in Madras, but there had been some extension of rain in Northern India, and in Kathiawar the fall was heavy. On the 23rd the small depression previously noticed over the Gulf of Cambay was shown over Lower Sind, but there was little other change. The winds were southerly to westerly over the greater part of the country, and there had occurred a considerable extension of rainfall, so that Behar, Malabar, and the extreme north-west of India were the only regions where rain had not fallen. In several places the falls were large.

Temperature.—The cessation of the rainfall over the northern portions of India during the middle days of the week exercised a marked influence on the temperature, and the mean temperature of the whole of India was relatively to the average nearly 1° higher than it was during the previous week. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

Province.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·5	+1·0	+2·3	+1·4	+0·8	+0·7	+0·7	+1·2
Bengal and Assam	+1·7	+2·2	+2·2	+2·5	+0·2	+0·1	+0·2	+1·3
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—1·5	0	+1·1	+1·9	+2·2	+1·9	+0·9	+0·9
Punjab	—3·3	—4·0	—0·9	+0·4	+0·4	+0·5	—0·5	—1·1
Bombay	—1·9	—3·0	—1·8	—0·8	0	—0·5	—0·2	—1·0
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·5	+0·7	+1·2	+1·2	+1·8	+1·0	+1·4	+1·0
Central India and Guzerat	+0·2	—0·1	+1·4	+1·1	+2·2	+1·4	—0·9	+0·8
Sind and Rajputana	+0·4	—0·2	+0·9	+1·8	+2·8	+2·6	+0·6	+1·3
Madras	—1·2	—1·3	—1·3	—1·9	—2·2	—0·3	—1·3	—1·4
Mean for whole India	—0·5	—0·4	+0·6	+0·8	+0·9	+0·8	+0·1	+0·3

In the Peninsula and the Punjab the mean temperature was below the normal average, but in all other parts it was above, the greatest abnormal excess being in North-East India.

Rain.—The table at the close of the summary shows that rain has fallen during the week in all the divisions of India, the average actual fall ranging from 5·05 inches in the East Coast (North *a*) division to only 0·03 in Sind. The other divisions in which the fall was heavy are the East Coast (Central) with a fall of 4·81 inches, Kathiawar with a fall of 4·65 inches, Khandeish

with a fall of 4·42 inches, and the Konkan with a fall of 4·05 inches. The divisions within with the average actual fall of the week was less than one quarter of an inch are Oudh (South), the North-West Provinces (Central), the Punjab (West), and Sind. According to the normals, the rainfall of the week under review should be heaviest in Tenasserim, Assam (Surma), North Bengal, and the Konkan, and lightest in the Punjab (West and South), Rajputana (West), and Sind. In the last named division no rain is expected. Consequently the principal difference between the actual and normal distribution of rain exists in the lightness of the rainfall in North-East India and Burma and its heaviness on the Madras Coast, in Kathiawar, and in Khandeish. These exceptionally heavy falls were due, as explained in the former part of the summary, to the effect of the two depressions which affected those regions. The third column of the table shows that of the fifty divisions into which India is divided, twenty-eight had less and twenty-two had more than the usual amount of the week. The region of excessive rain included the following divisions: The North-West Provinces (West), the Punjab (South, Central, Submontane, Hill districts, and West), the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, Central India, Rajputana, and all the Madras divisions, except the South Central. In all other parts of India the rainfall was more or less in defect. The greatest actual excess was 3·75 inches in the East Coast (Central), and the greatest actual deficiency was 2·12 inches in Tenasserim.

The three concluding columns of the table show the actual and normal rainfall for the whole period from May 29th to September 24th, 1892, and the difference of the former above or below the latter expressed as a percentage. The most marked feature presented by these columns is the general deficiency over Burma and North-East India and the general excess elsewhere. Assuming that a departure of less than 20 per cent from the normal implies that the rainfall of the division has been about equal to the normal requirements, the last column shows that in East Bengal, in Deltaic Bengal, and in Central Bengal the rainfall of the present monsoon period has been deficient, while in all the other divisions it has equalled or exceeded the average. The greatest excess has been in the west of the Punjab, but in the south and submontane districts of the Punjab, in the Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, Sind, Hyderabad, and the East Coast (Central) the fall for the season has been largely in excess of the normal.

The following are the largest total amounts recorded in the different divisions during the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Henzada	Zalun	13·80 inches.
Assam	Sylhet	Sudder	7·08 „
Bengal	Chittagong	Ditto	5·53 „
North-West Provinces	Muttra	Ditto	5·28 „
Punjab	Rohtak	Gohana	4·98 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Coondapur	6·49 „
Konkan	Thana	Dahanu	12·12 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	17·10 „
Khandeish	Khandeish	Pachora	10·25 „
Berar	Basim	Pusad	7·63 „
Guzerat	Surat	Bardoli	7·64 „
Central India	Bhopal	Bhilsa	4·09 „
Rajputana	Ajmere	Bhinai	15·93 „
Madras	Vizagapatam	Salur	13·20 „
Ditto	Kistna	Dachepalle	10·09 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 24th.			Rainfall data from May 29th to September 24th, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to September 24th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	2·38	4·50	— 2·12	160·73	149·24	+ 8
	Lower Burma	1·92	3·22	— 1·30	70·30	76·11	— 8
	Central Burma	1·97	2·59	— 0·62	53·78	56·58	— 5
	Upper Burma	1·80	?	?	23·02	?	?
	Arakan	2·24	3·21	— 0·97	136·84	155·66	— 12
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·23	2·60	— 0·37	46·10	67·33	— 31
	Assam (Surma)	3·83	4·68	— 0·85	121·89	123·82	— 2
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·42	2·31	— 0·89	54·34	54·55	0
	Deltaic Bengal	1·48	1·78	— 0·30	32·56	43·21	— 25
	Central Bengal	0·97	1·87	— 0·90	34·54	43·41	— 20
	North Bengal	2·74	4·22	— 1·48	93·71	89·65	+ 5
	Orissa	1·65	2·77	— 1·12	39·01	41·67	— 6
	Chota Nagpur	0·95	1·55	— 0·60	38·31	42·37	— 10
	Behar (South)	0·44	1·19	— 0·75	33·33	35·11	— 5
	Do. (North)	0·32	1·44	— 1·12	44·80	40·02	+ 13
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·31	1·37	— 1·06	37·27	32·73	+ 14
	Oudh (South)	0·12	1·82	— 1·70	36·25	31·19	+ 16
	Do. (North)	0·35	2·06	— 1·71	38·55	33·86	+ 14
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·20	1·46	— 1·26	33·02	29·59	+ 12
	North-Western Provinces (West)	1·41	1·15	+ 0·26	28·63	24·61	+ 16
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·69	1·80	— 1·11	30·73	36·20	+ 0
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·61	0·21	+ 0·40	17·73	11·05	+ 60
	Do. (Central)	1·81	0·77	+ 1·04	22·84	18·33	+ 25
	Do. (Submontane)	1·23	0·70	+ 0·53	34·01	22·35	+ 52
	Do. (Hill Districts)	2·15	1·18	+ 0·97	62·53	55·34	+ 13
	Do. (North-West)	0·34	0·37	— 0·03	20·45	14·04	+ 46
	Do. (West)	0·11	0·08	+ 0·03	12·53	5·47	+ 129
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·64	2·28	— 0·64	97·42	94·02	+ 4
	Madras (South Central)	0·52	0·82	— 0·30	18·59	20·76	— 10
	Coorg	1·63	2·71	— 1·08	93·82	85·43	+ 10
	Mysore	0·54	0·90	— 0·36	21·08	21·79	+ 1
	Konkan	4·05	4·19	— 0·14	125·04	109·55	+ 14
	Bombay Deccan	2·23	0·99	+ 1·24	35·84	21·30	+ 68
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	4·42	1·16	+ 3·26	29·28	10·52	+ 50
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	2·54	1·65	+ 0·89	45·98	30·45	+ 51
	Central Provinces (West)	0·90	1·68	— 0·78	42·34	37·21	+ 14
	Ditto (Central)	0·82	1·55	— 0·73	47·02	46·04	+ 3
	Ditto (East)	0·50	1·48	— 0·98	54·61	42·96	+ 27
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	3·55	1·60	+ 1·95	47·37	41·10	+ 15
	Kathiawar	4·05	1·03	+ 3·02	27·48	24·68	+ 11
	Sind	0·03	0	+ 0·03	4·02	3·28	+ 50
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	1·33	1·19	+ 0·14	38·62	34·09	+ 13
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	3·42	0·49	+ 2·93	34·66	25·09	+ 38
	Rajputana (West)	0·73	0·21	+ 0·52	16·11	12·77	+ 25
Madras	East Coast (North)	4·25	2·09	+ 2·16	31·03	23·74	+ 31
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	5·05	1·69	+ 3·36	46·06	46·15	0
	Hyderabad (South)	1·50	1·00	+ 0·50	32·54	19·40	+ 68
	Madras (Central)	2·35	1·05	+ 1·30	31·08	14·90	+ 46
	East Coast (Central)	4·81	1·06	+ 3·75	23·92	14·79	+ 62
	Ditto (South)	1·11	0·76	+ 0·35	18·48	14·81	+ 25
	Madras (South)	0·38	0·33	+ 0·05	5·11	6·14	— 17

SIMLA, *29th September, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 24th September.*—Rainfall very heavy in the Circars and the greater part of the Deccan; heavy in most of the Karnatic districts; moderate in the remainder and in the Central and Western districts; fair in Madura; no rain in Tinnevelly; fall excessive in parts of the Circars, Deccan, and Karnatic. Cultivation and sowing still proceeding briskly. Standing crops generally good, though somewhat damaged by excessive rain in parts and by continued want of rain in the south. Harvest continues; outturn fully average. Pasture and water-supply ample. Prices of principal food-grains much cheaper in the Circars; slightly cheaper in the Karnatic and Central districts; easier in the Southern and Western districts; and nearly stationary elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th September.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and in one district of Sind; excessive and injurious to standing crops, especially cotton in parts of three districts. Crops also damaged by rats, locusts, or other insects in parts of Sind and Bijapur. Prospects otherwise good. Preparation for late crops progressing in several districts, but retarded in parts owing to excessive rain. Harvesting of early crops progressing in five districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th September.*—Rainfall of the week has been fairly general, but too light in most parts of the province; more rain is now required in several districts. Condition of the winter-rice crop is generally satisfactory, except in four districts, where sufficient rain has not yet fallen. The Burdwan report shows some improvement during the week. Harvesting of all autumn crops and jute nearly finished. Cultivation for the spring harvest has begun. Prices of rice are generally high and almost stationary; but those of Indian-corn and *Eleusine coracana* have fallen considerably. Cattle are generally doing well, and there is an ample supply of fodder and water in almost all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th September.*—The rainfall during the week has been generally light, except in two districts. Prospects are favourable everywhere. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress; outturn good. Ground for the spring harvest being prepared, and sowings begun in some districts. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th September.*—Rain has fallen in all but four districts. Canals flowing in Multan. Ploughings and sowings for spring crops in progress, but more rain wanted in three districts. Condition of standing crops good. Locusts appeared in parts of the Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan districts, but have done no damage; measures are being taken for their destruction. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is reported to be sufficient throughout the province. Prices rising in two districts, falling in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 28th September.*—The break in the weather which set in during the past week has continued during the week under report, and has proved beneficial to standing crops. It did not, however, set in early enough to save the sesamum and cotton crops in Hoshangabad. Elsewhere agricultural prospects are very favourable. Sowings of winter crops commenced in one district and in part of another.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th September.*—LOWER BURMA: Transplanting nearly completed. Standing crops everywhere in good condition. UPPER BURMA: Transplanting of wet-weather paddy in progress generally. Reaping of early wet-weather paddy completed in two districts and in progress in three others. One-third of this crop has failed in Shwebo for want of rain. Cotton being picked in two districts and sowing of millets in progress. Prospects of standing crops are good, but more rain is wanted in places. Four-fifths of the paddy crops in the Sadaung township and in part of Sagaing have failed for want of rain; elsewhere in that district prospects are favourable. A fair outturn of all crops is expected. The price of paddy has decreased considerably in four districts and slightly in two, while it has risen in three others.

Assam.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Weather seasonable. Transplanting of late-rice over. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 28th September.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general. Standing crops good, except in parts of one district, where more rain is still wanted. *Eleusine coracana* harvested in parts. Prices fallen in two districts.

COORG: Rainfall fair. Standing crops in good condition; reaping of *Eleusine coracana* and picking of cardamom in progress. Slight fall in prices. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 28th September.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Autumn crops damaged owing to excessive rain. Weeding progressing in three districts. Land under preparation for the spring harvest in one district. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good during the week. Excessive rain is spoiling the autumn crops. Tanks and wells full. Grass plentiful. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th September.*—Rain general. Agricultural operations continue, except in Goona, where rain has been excessive. Condition of standing crops generally good, except in Goona. Pasturage good and sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, except in parts of Bhopal. Prices generally steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th September.*—Ten States and Ajmere district report rather more rain than is wanted; hence autumn crops have suffered. Agricultural prospects, however, generally good; millets and maize being harvested in Ulwar and Merwara. Ploughing for the spring harvest in progress in Merwara and Bikanir. Cattle in excellent condition and pasturage abundant throughout. Prices steady in nine States, falling in four others, and rising in one. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara, 3,258 (mostly in Merwara) against 6,468 last week; Marwar (report not received). *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 652 against 789 last week; Kishengarh, 37; Marwar (report not received).

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd September.*—Weather fine with occasional showers. Prospects favourable.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1892.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Surinam.				Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	18	26	44	43·21 women per every 100 men.	18	17	35	48·36 women per every 100 men.	12	13	25	39·63 women per every 100 men.	48	56	104
From 2 to 10 years	68	62	130		39	26	65		26	19	45		133	107	240
„ 10 „ 20 „	113	49	162		52	35	87		25	12	37		190	96	286
„ 20 „ 30 „	548	224	772		288	136	424		253	97	350		1,089	457	1,546
„ 30 „ 40 „	51	27	78		42	14	56		53	21	74		146	62	208
„ 40 „ 50 „	1	1	2		1	1	2		2	2	4		4	4	8
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	799	389	1,188		440	229	669		371	164	535		1,610	782	2,392

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Surinam.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Orissa	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
Western Bengal	...	...	...	18	7	25	1	1	2	19	8	27
Central ditto	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Behar	124	64	188	109	31	140	64	18	82	297	113	410
North-Western Provinces	484	265	749	268	177	445	166	90	256	918	532	1,450
Oudh	170	48	218	40	11	51	133	50	183	343	109	452
Central India	1	3	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	4	6
Punjab	3	4	7	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	5	10
Nepal and Native States	12	4	16	1	2	3	4	3	7	17	9	26
Mixed Bombay and Madras	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4
Grand Total	799	389	1,188	440	229	669	371	164	535	1,610	782	2,392

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	38	8	46	57	22	79	71	39	110	166	69	235
Agriculturists	367	175	542	161	66	227	140	53	193	668	294	962
Artisans	60	31	91	38	14	52	23	7	30	121	52	173
Low castes	238	133	371	151	115	266	89	34	123	478	282	760
Musalmans	95	42	137	33	12	45	48	30	78	176	84	260
Christians	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
Grand Total	799	389	1,188	440	229	669	371	164	535	1,610	782	2,392

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	1,433	697	2,130
2. Musalmans	176	84	260
3. Christians	1	1	2
Total	1,610	782	2,392

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.									Total.		
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.					
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	1,683	6,350	5,942	...	...	...	1,683	6,350	5,942
Bombay ...	...	...	...	44,808	67,081	81,217	...	...	...	44,808	67,081	81,217
Sind ...	...	...	...	..	..	..	12,401*	18,892*	6,108	12,401	18,892	6,108
Bengal ...	7,138	6,495	8,024	...	8	...	...	...	...	7,138	6,501	8,024
N.-W. P. & O. ...	3,722	4,255	9,270	11	620	5,430	...	...	...	3,733	4,875	14,700
Punjab ...	1,717	..	...	...	121	266	72*	21*	397	1,789	142	663
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	...	374	1,102	122	...	...	...	374	1,102	122
Berar	...	304	...	4,639	8,317	3,705	...	...	...	4,639	8,681	3,705
Assam	70	250	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	250	50
Raj. & C. I. ...	4,155	1,101	...	9,552	42,285	30,021	...	...	...	13,707	43,446	39,621
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	10,404	3,152	3,367	...	...	...	10,404	3,152	3,367
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	16,802	12,527	18,244	70,871	1,20,045	1,39,610	12,473	18,913	6,505	1,00,146	1,60,485	1,64,359
WHEAT—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	5	...	34,574	11,071	1,10,703	...	...	34,574	41,076	1,16,703
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,30,436*	2,82,743*	5,06,536	7,17,743	3,00,536
Bengal	3,41,959	3,56,417	1,47,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,41,959	3,56,417	1,47,435
N.-W. P. & O. ...	94,817	2,43,200	1,28,050	24,411	76,383	19,803	...	...	...	1,19,228	3,19,583	1,48,553
Punjab	4,127	60,981	5,303	57,830	3,05,119	19,011	6,01,700*	11,77,006*	4,06,781	7,63,456	15,50,708	4,31,103
Cent. Provs. ...	3,859	3,511	2,856	3,10,601	1,34,095	2,33,037	...	...	...	3,14,460	1,38,442	2,35,803
Berar	...	...	...	5,477	3,302	19,230	...	...	...	5,477	3,302	19,230
Assam	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	847	1,054	29,703	38,453	40,731	...	...	...	29,703	38,000	42,355
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	130	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,44,482	6,02,593	2,85,754	4,05,755	6,50,306	4,48,066	11,01,126	18,48,351	6,33,315	20,01,363	31,67,340	13,67,733
LINSEED—												
Madras	...	...	...	81	...	2,041	...	...	...	81	...	2,041
Bombay	...	...	...	9,806	17,450	40,595	...	...	...	9,806	17,450	40,595
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	5,06,426	8,27,352	2,47,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,06,426	8,27,352	2,47,680
N.-W. P. & O. ...	1,52,330	4,22,809	1,66,052	1,426	16,071	2,317	...	...	...	1,53,756	4,38,880	1,69,369
Punjab	...	...	3,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,503
Cent. Provs. ...	6,068	10,535	2,958	10,155	54,162	19,939	...	...	...	16,223	64,697	22,897
Berar	...	...	...	11,261	17,949	26,619	...	...	...	11,261	17,949	29,619
Assam	14,021	14,096	4,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,021	14,096	4,214
Raj. & C. I. ...	2,253	6,532	303	5,033	24,181	24,818	...	...	...	8,176	30,713	25,121
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	8,969	8,970	20,068	...	...	...	8,969	8,970	20,068
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	7,41,698	12,81,324	4,28,710	47,021	1,37,813	1,30,337	...	...	...	7,80,319	14,19,136	5,58,047
INDIGO—												
Madras	...	...	...									
Bombay	...	...	...		85	...				...	85	...
Sind	...	...	...			4				...	...	4
Bengal	12	28	25		...	...				305*	305	1,072
N.-W. P. & O. ...	...	16	46		...	...				...	28	25
Punjab	...	...	9		...	...				...	16	46
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	...		...	1				93*	93	205
Berar	...	...	...		...	2				...	1	2
Assam	...	...	...		...	...				...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...		...	...				...	...	...
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...		...	...				...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...		...	...				...	...	...
TOTAL ...	12	44	80		86	6		308	1,268	12	528	1,354

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 29th September, 1892.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of July 1892 and from 1st January 1892 to 31st July 1892, periods of the years 1890 and 1891.

Total from January 1st, including total of month.												Articles, and whence exported.
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
												COTTON, RAW—
...	...	...	10,633	14,968	5,984	...	...	...	10,633	14,968	5,984	Madras.
7	6	...	35,84,825	33,14,318	30,85,141	...	...	...	35,84,832	33,14,324	36,85,141	Bombay.
...	...	...	..	..	...	2,69,701*	2,70,604*	2,01,826	2,69,701	2,70,604	2,01,826	Sind.
67,543	36,454	73,068	...	18	...	...	...	...	67,543	36,472	73,068	Bengal.
4,42,811	2,15,742	1,90,038	3,34,033	3,99,561	1,61,914	126	1	...	7,77,570	6,15,304	3,51,952	N.-W. P. & O.
72,205	14,258	237	62,311	62,483	1,837	1,04,320*	46,675*	12,213	2,68,830	1,23,416	14,287	Punjab.
1	4,648	13,643	70,029	1,05,446	73,973	...	...	...	70,030	1,10,104	87,616	Cent. Provs.
...	10,451	10,134	16,42,469	16,45,497	14,49,747	...	...	...	16,42,469	16,55,948	14,59,881	Berar.
20,706	3,705	14,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,706	3,705	14,578	Assam.
1,00,807	31,340	9,051	8,30,681	10,30,043	7,13,590	...	...	...	9,31,488	10,62,283	7,22,650	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	32,975	17,119	18,388	...	...	...	32,975	17,119	18,388	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	Mysore.
7,04,080	3,16,614	3,10,749	65,98,579	65,90,353	61,10,583	3,74,147	3,17,280	2,14,039	76,76,806	72,24,247	66,41,371	TOTAL.
												WHEAT—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
...	5	...	7,44,014	10,88,475	9,55,994	...	...	...	7,44,014	19,88,480	9,55,994	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,71,552*	24,47,079*	11,11,102	15,71,552	24,47,079	11,11,102	Sind.
2,77,352	17,14,866	10,00,697	21	24	1	...	...	...	2,77,373	17,14,890	10,00,698	Bengal.
8,89,970	31,80,179	40,86,026	1,23,982	17,84,918	24,68,233	...	2,812	1,353	10,13,952	49,67,909	65,55,612	N.-W. P. & O.
41,780	1,94,807	85,794	2,23,648	12,60,844	9, 0,116	26,19,280*	41,82,341*	39,84,956	28,84,708	56,37,792	49,89,866	Punjab.
50,376	64,124	15,914	35,69,476	86,79,254	43,82,9 0	...	...	...	36,19,852	67,43,378	43,98,834	Cent. Provs.
...	735	...	1,84,764	4,57,800	3,62,167	...	...	...	1,84,764	4,58,535	3,62,167	Berar.
...	367	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	453	Assam.
...	1,319	17,209	6,38,975	9,35,028	10,46,557	...	...	...	6,38,975	9,36,347	10,58,766	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	3,035	2	...	...	...	...	3,035	2	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
22,59,478	51,56,202	52,10,093	54,84,880	1,31,09,378	1,01,34,990	41,90,832	66,32,232	50,97,411	1,19,35,190	2,48,97,812	2,04,42,494	TOTAL.
												LINSEED—
...	...	...	5,491	1,518	2,041	...	...	...	5,491	1,518	2,041	Madras.
...	...	488	4,82,831	9,50,937	9,01,516	...	...	...	4,82,831	9,50,937	9,02,004	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Sind.
...	...	...	...	1,161	18	...	...	...	28,87,786	32,26,707	18,57,432	Bengal.
28,87,786	32,25,606	18,57,414	...	2,61,298	1,01,122	191	...	...	8,78,734	24,99,123	24,04,054	N.-W. P. & O.
8,33,783	21,47,825	23,03,532	44,760	...	1,841	402*	347*	60	402	347	6,881	Punjab.
...	...	4,980	...	16,87,855	10,47,818	...	...	...	9,00,351	17,86,301	13,32,289	Cent. Provs.
57,207	98,506	2,84,471	8,52,144	10,05,975	10,14,277	...	...	...	3,50,004	10,05,075	10,14,810	Berar.
...	...	533	3,50,904	...	...	...	...	...	89,100	53,872	31,486	Assam.
89,100	53,872	31,486	...	9,36,522	9,22,628	...	...	...	5,63,130	10,89,632	11,01,706	Raj. & C. I.
1,05,103	1,53,110	1,79 078	4,58,027	5,54,063	4,43,295	...	...	...	3,00,296	5,54,003	4,43,295	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	3,06,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39,73,979	56,78,919	46,61,982	25,00,453	53,99,329	44,34,556	503	347	67	64,74,025	1,10,78,595	90,96,605	TOTAL.
												INDIGO—
...	...	...		309	285	...	...	...	309	285		Madras.
...	...	...		207	415	...	...	...	207	415		Bombay.
...	...	...		...	...	2,339*	4,273	...	2,339	4,273		Sind.
...	2,025	7,796		...	...	...	...	7,173	2,025	7,796		Bengal.
7,173	1,775	3,910		39		...	...	1,242	1,775	3,949		N.-W. P. & O.
1,242	1,051	9		5		969*	2,532	...	2,085	2,546		Punjab.
...	...	3		3		...	...	...	19	6		Cent. Provs.
...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...		Berar.
...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...		Assam.
...	...	...		211	690	...	...	...	211	690		Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...		35	1	...	...	...	35	1		Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...		Mysore.
8,415	4,851	11,718	...	846	1,438	...	3,308	6,805	8,415	9,005	19,961	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 18 and 21 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports during April, May, June, and July 1891 only, the figures from January to March 1891 not being available.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 10th September 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 10th September 1891. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 10th September 1891. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 17th September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 17th September 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 17th September 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 10th September 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 17th September 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	509	1,034	8,00,788	545	1,614	8,10,011	501	2,32,34,566	2,25,60,217	...	6,74,349
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	84,600	95	831	70,740	85	20,01,722	25,60,777	...	3,91,945
Indian Midland	127	752	53,430	71	752	60,730	81	21,01,449	23,13,355	2,11,906	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,18,302	190	1,674	2,63,000	157	99,17,404	1,00,17,346	99,942	...
South Indian	150	901	1,28,638	143	1,166	1,46,011	132	35,03,514	35,40,317	45,803	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	71,116	68	1,044	81,907	80	22,20,757	10,92,878	...	2,36,879
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	721	64,404	89	785	72,930	97	24,22,437	24,57,425	34,988	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	6,578	42	199	8,405	43	2,45,103	3,01,312	56,209	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	15,07,772	207	7,995	15,24,809	191	4,60,15,052	4,57,61,627	...	8,54,325
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,305	5,30,344	224	2,450	4,18,150	171	1,50,70,286	1,09,01,170	...	40,70,116
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,34,570	194	692	1,09,433	158	41,15,807	39,24,629	...	1,91,178
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	284	777	2,98,132	384	777	3,07,820	396	51,81,006	49,00,595	...	2,80,411
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	16,774	134	125	17,290	138	3,39,951	3,40,259	308	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	81,389	134	715	1,16,098	162	23,04,930	29,22,030	5,57,100	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,504	64	25	1,477	59	30,983	32,836	1,853	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	244	30	8	237	30	7,810	6,750	...	1,060
TOTAL	251	4,631	10,69,337	231	4,792	9,70,514	203	2,71,10,782	2,31,18,278	...	39,92,504
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,485	4,76,317	321	1,490	4,21,449	283	2,00,57,013	1,77,72,281	...	31,84,731
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	530	411	1,01,209	248	461	1,01,000	219	63,03,008	68,00,066	2,00,398	...
Madras	210	840	1,02,143	122	840	1,17,074	139	44,78,171	42,14,905	...	2,63,566
TOTAL	468	2,786	8,01,143	288	2,791	7,39,523	266	3,20,20,191	2,88,44,252	...	31,81,899
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	260	15,129	34,78,258	233	15,578	32,53,396	209	10,57,52,885	9,77,74,157	...	80,28,728
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	10,521	125	162	18,269	113	4,93,886	4,72,518	...	21,368
Tárakeshwar	268	22	3,856	175	22	3,838	174	1,37,695	1,32,691	...	5,057
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	5,97	89	67	5,449	81	1,87,122	2,16,402	29,280	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 2,34,855	(*i*) 2,37,721	2,866	...
TOTAL	135	251	20,158	117	251	27,556	110	10,53,521	10,59,242	5,721	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	56,000	161	354	43,731	122	12,25,612	11,89,431	...	36,181
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,078	120	13	910	47	30,176	28,592	...	1,774
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	27,052	91	311	33,106	106	6,17,667	6,15,268	...	2,399
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	3,318	36	93	2,330	25	90,440	1,16,206	25,766	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,030	36	29	1,530	53	(*h*) 35,798	39,054	3,256	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,955	42	72	1,970	27	98,417	1,17,415	18,998	...
TOTAL	107	857	93,723	109	872	82,707	95	20,98,330	21,05,966	7,646	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,671	99	108	9,555	88	3,31,870	2,30,412	...	99,458
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	23,218	70	334	18,111	54	6,76,354	7,92,284	1,15,930	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	15,048	83	291	14,600	50	2,49,781	4,34,409	1,84,628	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	61	94	9,169	66	94	5,190	55	1,58,878	1,51,455	...	7,423
TOTAL	75	616	45,035	73	719	37,910	53	10,85,013	13,78,148	2,93,135	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	16,961	37,07,045	219	17,528	34,11,214	195	11,03,31,609	10,25,06,925	...	78,14,684

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti state railways.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April to 12th September 1891.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th September 1892.
(*k*) Total receipts from 21st April to 19th September 1891.

SIMLA, *the 29th September, 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C. E.*,
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 41.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 1st, 1892.

A great change has occurred in the weather over India during the week under review. On Sunday, the 25th September, rain was falling over by far the greater part of the country, only a small portion of North-West India and of the Gangetic plain being without rain. On the following day, Monday, the 26th, the rain had ceased, and the weather cleared over the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and Guzerat, while the rainfall had become more scattered over a large part of the country. From this day onward the rainfall area steadily contracted, and the fine weather area steadily expanded until by the close of the week rain was confined to Burma, Bengal Proper, and the coasts of the Peninsula. At the same time the wind shifted to the westward down the Gangetic plain and in West Bengal and became variable elsewhere, so that it was only in North-East India that the influence of the monsoon current was still felt. In the earlier part of the week the temperature changes were irregular; but as the sky cleared a fall set in, and at the close of the week the mean temperature was about 2° lower than usual in all provinces.

The chart of the 25th showed a low pressure area over the Gangetic plain, and a second over the Western desert, while readings were highest in the extreme south. The winds varied a good deal in direction, but were on the whole light in force. Rain had fallen very generally. The Indus Valley, Western Rajputana, Sind, Guzerat, and part of the Gangetic plain were without rain, but elsewhere the fall was general, and in places heavy. On the morning of the 26th the distribution of pressure was the same as that on the preceding day, readings being low over the Western desert and over the Gangetic plain and high in the extreme south. Gradients were very slight, and the most important feature in the weather was the appearance of a fresh westerly current down the Gangetic plain and the improvement of the weather in North-West India

which had accompanied the appearance of this wind. There was no rain in North-West India, but elsewhere the fall was still general, and in parts of Burma and Assam heavy. On the 27th there was still no important change in the distribution of pressure, but the westerly wind over North-Western India had become stronger and more general, and the area of fine weather had correspondingly increased. There had been no rain over the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Guzerat, the north of Bombay, most of the Central Stations, or in the North-West Provinces as far east as Allahabad. Elsewhere rain had been fairly general—more particularly in Burma and Bengal. The chart of the 28th showed that the barometer was rising everywhere, but still there was no important change in the distribution. The winds were north-westerly and westerly over the greater part of the country, but were southerly and south-easterly in Burma and Bengal. A further extension of fine weather had occurred, and rain was confined to Burma, Bengal, and the southern half of the Peninsula, except for a few scattered showers in the central parts of the country. On the 29th the barometer was still rising steadily, except in Bengal, where there had been some fall. The low pressure area which had been formerly over the Gangetic plain had moved eastward to Bengal, but otherwise there had been little change. The wind remained north-westerly and westerly over the greater part of the country, except North-East India, where the southerly and south-easterly winds of the monsoon continued to blow. The showers in the central parts of the country had ceased, and the only rainfall was in the north-east of India and the south of the Peninsula. On the 30th the barometric rise had ceased and been succeeded by a fall which was greatest in Bengal. In consequence gradients had increased over the Bay, but elsewhere the distribution was little changed. Rain continued general in Burma and Bengal, but in the Peninsula only scattered showers had fallen, and elsewhere there was no rain. The amounts were considerable at Poona, Akyab, and Burdwan. By the morning of the 1st the barometer was rising again, except in Bengal, and gradients remained rather steep over the Bay. Showers continued to fall over North-East India and the Peninsula. The amounts were generally small, except at Poona, Akyab, and in Assam.

Temperature has been low throughout the week over the greater part of the country. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:

Province.	September.						October.	Mean variation of week.
	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	1st.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·7	—1·6	—0·9	—1·7	—2·0	—2·2	—2·0	—1·6
Bengal and Assam	—0·4	—0·8	—0·7	0	—0·4	—1·4	—2·0	—0·8
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—0·9	—1·8	—2·1	—1·2	—1·2	—2·2	—2·1	—1·6
Punjab	—4·1	—4·2	—2·3	—2·1	—1·7	—2·5	—2·6	—2·8
Bombay	—0·2	—0·1	—0·7	—0·3	—0·9	—0·9	—1·8	—0·7
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·3	+0·2	—2·3	—0·5	—0·6	—1·1	—1·5	—0·6
Central India and Guzerat	—0·4	—1·1	—1·5	—1·2	—1·9	—1·8	—2·8	—1·5
Sind and Rajputana	—1·3	—0·4	+1·4	+1·7	+0·2	—0·4	—2·0	—0·1
Madras	—1·5	—2·6	—1·4	—1·0	—1·7	—1·7	—1·7	—1·7
Mean for whole India	—0·9	—1·4	—1·2	—0·7	—1·1	—1·6	—2·1	—1·3

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole of India was below the normal, the deficiency ranging from 0·7° on the 28th to 2·1° on October 1st; while the mean diurnal deficiency for the week for India was 1·3°. The provincial variations show that in Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana the mean temperature was about normal (less than—1·0°), but in the other provinces there was a deficiency, which was as much as 2·8° in the Punjab.

Rain.—It was noticed in the earlier part of the summary that on the first day of the week rainfall was very widely distributed throughout the country. Owing to this general fall, every division in India, except Sind, received some rain during the week. After the first day the rainfall area steadily decreased, and it was only in North-East India and in parts of the Peninsula that the fall continued till the close of the period under review. In consequence it is only in these two regions that the rainfall has been at all heavy. As mentioned above, Sind received no rain, and in the following divisions the total average fall of the week was less than half an inch:—North-West Provinces (East, Central, and Submontane), Oudh (South and North), the Punjab (South, Central, North-West, and West), Khandeish, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Rajputana (West), and Madras (South). On the other hand, heavy average falls were received in Assam (Surma), (16·58 inches), in Arakan (10·44 inches), and in Tenasserim (6·81 inches). On the whole the actual and normal distribution of rainfall agreed fairly closely, but the heavy rainfall characteristic of North-East India was somewhat heavier than usual, while the light rainfall of North-West India was somewhat lighter than usual. Hence, though the contrast between North-East and North-West India was greater than the average, still the relative distribution was such as is normally the case.

The third column of the table shows that out of the fifty rainfall divisions, twenty-five received more and twenty-three less rain than is normally the case, while two divisions showed no variation. The region of excessive rain included all the Burma divisions, the Assam divisions, Eastern, Deltaic, Central, and North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the North-West Provinces (West), the Punjab (Submontane and Hills), Malabar, the Deccan, the Central Provinces (West), Rajputana, Central India (West), and all the Madras divisions, except the South and South Central. In other parts of India there was a deficiency. The greatest actual excess was 11·94 inches in Assam (Surma); the greatest actual deficiency was 1·72 inch in Behar (North).

The three concluding columns of the table show the actual and the normal rainfall for the period from May 29th to October 1st, 1892, and the difference of the former compared with the latter expressed as a percentage. The most marked feature presented by these columns is the general slight deficiency of rain over North-East India and the excess elsewhere. Assuming that a departure of less than 20 per cent. from the normal implies that the rainfall of the division has been about equal to the normal requirements, the last column shows that only in East and Deltaic Bengal and Madras (South) has the rainfall of the period been seriously deficient, though over Burma and Bengal generally the rainfall has been slightly lower than usual, and compared with other parts of the country has been largely deficient.

The following are the largest total amounts recorded in the different divisions during the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Shwegyin	Sudder	11·04 inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Ditto	15·37 „
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	38·38 „
Bengal	Chittagong	Sudder	11·19 „
	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	12·85 „
North-West Provinces	Sultanpur	Amethi	2·74 „
Punjab	Gurgaon	Ferozepore	2·20 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Coondapur	5·81 „
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Malwan	14·98 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	10·20 „
Central Provinces	Nagpur	Ramtek	3·15 „
Madras	North Arcot	Wandiwash	10·15 „
	South Arcot	Tindivanam	10·08 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 1st.			Rainfall data from May 29th to October 1st, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to October 1st.	Excess or defect (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	6·81	2·40	+ 4·41	167·54	151·64	+ 10
	Lower Burma	3·44	2·05	+ 0·79	73·32	78·76	— 7
	Central Burma	3·40	2·00	+ 1·49	57·26	58·58	— 2
	Upper Burma	0·66	?	?	24·37	?	?
	Arakan	10·44	3·66	+ 6·78	135·99	159·32	— 14
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	4·00	2·83	+ 2·16	51·17	70·16	— 27
	Assam (Surma)	16·58	4·64	+11·94	138·48	128·46	+ 8
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·39	2·55	+ 0·84	57·73	57·10	+ 1
	Deltaic Bengal	2·12	1·72	+ 0·40	34·68	44·93	— 23
	Central Bengal	2·62	2·30	+ 0·32	37·16	45·71	— 19
	North Bengal	5·37	3·97	+ 1·40	91·47	85·41	+ 7
	Orissa	1·76	1·80	— 0·04	39·42	43·24	— 9
	Chota Nagpur	2·81	1·66	+ 1·15	41·12	44·03	— 7
	Behar (South)	0·67	1·57	— 1·10	33·90	36·68	— 7
	Do. (North)	1·05	2·77	— 1·72	45·85	42·79	+ 7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·49	1·23	— 0·74	37·76	33·96	+ 11
	Oudh (South)	0·28	0·99	— 0·71	36·52	32·18	+ 13
	Do. (North)	0·15	1·00	— 0·85	38·69	34·86	+ 11
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·35	0·62	— 0·27	33·38	30·21	+ 10
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·67	0·45	+ 0·22	29·30	25·06	+ 17
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·34	0·91	— 0·57	39·50	37·81	+ 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·15	0·26	— 0·11	17·88	11·31	+ 58
	Do. (Central)	0·37	0·39	— 0·02	23·21	18·72	+ 24
	Do. (Submontane)	0·51	0·42	+ 0·09	34·52	22·77	+ 52
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·75	0·55	+ 0·20	63·28	55·88	+ 13
	Do. (North-West)	0·22	0·24	— 0·02	20·67	14·29	+ 45
	Do. (West)	0·10	0·10	0	12·63	5·57	+ 127
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·42	2·39	+ 0·03	90·84	96·41	+ 4
	Madras (South Central)	0·02	1·27	— 0·25	10·51	22·02	— 11
	Coorg	1·28	2·51	— 0·23	95·10	87·04	+ 8
	Mysore	0·87	1·21	— 0·34	22·85	23·01	— 1
	Konkan	1·98	2·86	— 0·88	127·02	112·41	+ 13
	Bombay Deccan	1·93	1·62	+ 0·31	37·77	22·92	+ 65
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·26	1·71	— 1·45	29·54	21·22	+ 31
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·56	1·51	— 0·95	46·54	31·96	+ 46
	Central Provinces (West)	1·13	1·11	+ 0·02	43·47	38·32	+ 13
	Ditto (Central)	0·60	1·02	— 0·42	48·52	47·65	+ 2
	Ditto (East)	1·10	1·17	— 0·07	55·71	44·14	+ 26
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·25	1·07	— 0·82	47·02	42·16	+ 13
	Kathiawar	0·05	0·35	— 0·30	18·28	19·41	— 6
	Sind	0	0	0	8·65	4·32	+ 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·55	0·62	— 0·07	39·09	34·50	+ 16
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·55	0·16	+ 0·39	35·21	25·25	+ 39
	Rajputana (West)	0·12	0·10	+ 0·02	16·23	12·87	+ 26
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·43	1·16	+ 0·27	32·46	24·90	+ 31
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	1·40	1·20	+ 0·20	47·40	47·35	0
	Hyderabad (South)	2·43	0·90	+ 1·53	34·07	20·30	+ 72
	Madras (Central)	1·52	1·23	+ 0·29	23·19	16·12	+ 44
	East Coast (Central)	1·74	0·98	+ 0·76	25·66	15·77	+ 63
	Ditto (South)	3·35	1·31	+ 2·04	20·83	15·32	+ 36
	Madras (South)	0·24	0·55	— 0·31	5·34	6·68	— 20

Simla, *6th October, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 1st October.*—Rainfall heavy in the Circars and Karnatic; seasonable amount elsewhere, except in parts of the Central and Southern districts. September rainfall has been above average in the Circars and Karnatic, but deficient in the Central and Southern districts. Rainfall from June to September greatly above average, except in the Central and Southern districts, but deficiency nowhere serious, though rain is now wanted in parts of latter sections. Agricultural operations proceeding actively. Standing crops thriving, though sunshine needed in Deccan. Harvest of early crops progressing; outturn average, except in the Southern districts, where it is poor. Water and pasture abundant and cattle in good condition. Prices generally cheaper, except in the Deccan, Kistna, Godavari, and Coimbatore districts. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 5th October.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper, except in Kathiawar and parts of Guzerat; generally moderate or slight. Standing crops improving in parts of Guzerat and Deccan owing to break in the weather. Crops damaged by locusts in parts of Sind. Prospects generally favourable. Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 1st October.*—General rain over almost the whole of the Province, and the falls in some of the districts were exceptionally heavy. The rain has been of great benefit to the winter-rice crop, which is generally doing well. More rain is required in some parts of Behar. In Burdwan and Bankura the condition of the rice crops is now somewhat better, but in Midnapur and Hooghly, where heavy rain still holds off, not much improvement has occurred. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly over, and cultivation and sowing of cold weather crops in fair progress. Prices remain almost stationary, with a tendency to fall in some districts. Cattle are in good condition, and plenty of fodder and water is available for them at present.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 5th October.*—Rainfall over an inch in one district, and light showers in some of the Eastern and Central districts and in Saharanpur. More rain is needed in two districts for cultivation for the spring harvest. On high lands harvesting of the autumn crop continues, and operations for the spring crops are in active progress. Sowings have begun in some districts. Crop prospects good everywhere. Slight injury to rice by insects reported from two districts. Prices generally steady and show a falling tendency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 5th October.*—Rain has fallen in all but four districts. Harvesting of inferior autumn crops commenced. Sugarcane and cotton weeding going on. Ploughing and sowings of spring crops are in progress. Prospects of standing crops good, but more rain is required in two districts. Maize crop blighted in parts of one district. Flight of locusts passed through one tehsil of Dera Ismail Khan without doing damage. Condition of cattle is generally good. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient throughout the Province. Prices unsettled in one district, falling in another, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 5th October.*—Weather has continued to be clear throughout the week, and has enabled the cultivators to push

on with the weeding of fields and preparing land for sowings of winter crops. In the Northern and Eastern districts sowings of winter crops have commenced. Rice is being reaped in Chanda, and a 10-anna outturn is anticipated.

Burma.—*For week ending 1st October.*—LOWER BURMA: Transplanting nearly finished. Standing crops in good condition everywhere, except in Thayetmyo, where they are suffering from want of rain. In Toungoo crops on about 100 acres have been destroyed by floods, and in Tavoy slight damage has been caused by insects. UPPER BURMA: Transplanting of wet-weather paddy completed in two districts and in progress elsewhere. Early wet-weather paddy being reaped in five districts. Standing crops are generally in good condition, but more rain is still wanted for the crops in several places. Peas and beans destroyed by fly blight in Lower Chindwin. The price of paddy has risen in two districts and decreased in four others.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Ploughing for mustard begun. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 5th October.*—MYSORE: Crops good, except in parts of two districts, where more rain is needed for dry crops. Prospects generally favourable. No material change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall fair. Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of *Eleusine coracana* and picking of cardamom in progress. Slight fall in price of food-grains. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 5th October.*—BERAR: Weather temperate. Weeding continues in three districts. Land under preparation for ensuing winter crops. Standing autumn crops damaged by excessive September rain. Fodder sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rain over 3 inches during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops begun. Irrigated crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 5th October.*—Slight rain in Bhopawar and Bundelkhand. The rainfall during the season has been sufficient everywhere. Condition of crops and cattle generally good. Sowings for the spring crops begun in parts. Prices of food-grains generally steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 5th October.*—Rainfall generally light and moderate. Autumn crops partially damaged in three States and in Ajmere-Merwara; agricultural prospects otherwise generally satisfactory. Reaping of autumn crops commenced in Sirohi and Merwara, and ploughing and sowing for the spring harvest in progress. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage plentiful throughout. Prices steady in nine States and fluctuating in others. FAMINE RELIEF: In Merwara 331 labourers on works and 623 persons receiving gratuitous relief. Relief works finally closed on 27th September in Ajmere district.

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th September.*—Weather bright and warm. Prospects of crops good.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{36}{126}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Agriculture),—dated Simla, the 3rd October, 1892.

Read—

Circular Resolution of the Government of India, No. 20-F., dated 21st August 1891, communicating remarks on the Report of the Forest School, Debra Dun, for 1890-91.

Read also—

Report of the Board of Control for the Forest School, Dehra Dun, assembled in March 1892.

Letter of the Inspector-General of Forests, No. 292, dated 30th April 1892, submitting the above report.

Report of the Forest School for 1891-92.

Letter of the Inspector-General of Forests, No. 669, dated the 10th August 1892, submitting the above report.

RESOLUTION.

The Administration Report of the Imperial Forest School for 1891-92 records the following among other changes in the permanent School and Teaching Staff:—Mr. A. Smythies, B.A., Indian Forest Service, has become Deputy Director, *vice* Mr. E. E. Fernandez, appointed Conservator of Forests, Baroda State. Mr. A. F. Gradon, Indian Forest Service, has assumed the new post of Second Instructor, which was created during the year. A second new appointment sanctioned in the year under report was that of Vernacular Instructor.

2. The number of students attending the School during 1891-92 was 78, of whom 55 came from Provinces and 9 from Native States and Ceylon, while 14 were private students.

3. In the final examinations held in March last 20 students gained the certificate of Forestry by the higher standard and 10 by the lower standard.

4. The recommendations embodied by the Board of Control in their report, read in the preamble, have been duly considered by the Government of India.

5. The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been consulted with reference to the Board's proposal for the preparation of a special Mathematical text-book, and the matter is under consideration. Arrangements have been made for the revision of the Zoology syllabus; and, with the permission of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Mr. Cotes, Assistant Superintendent, will undertake the preparation of a Manual of Forest Zoology on the lines laid down by the Board of Control.

6. The proposals of the Board regarding the future recruitment of candidates for the Provincial Forest Service have been referred to the Local Governments for their opinions. The Governor-General in Council agrees in the view that, as the school training for the Forest Service involves a special and technical course of instruction which is not useful for other professions, the competitive examination should take place before entrance into the School rather than at the end of the course. He also approves the suggestion that the co-operation of the masters of schools and colleges should be secured in the

selection of suitable candidates. In the opinion of the Government of India, it is advisable that each Local Government should reserve to itself, or to the Provincial Conservators, some freedom in the selection of the students most adapted for the Forest Service by caste, character, and physique, and that the nominations should not be based entirely upon the number of marks awarded on the examination papers. Local Governments have, therefore, been informed that it will be open to them to rule that at the competitive examinations special consideration will be given, either by award of marks or in such other manner as they think fit, to School certificates or special notes of recommendation by Heads and Principals of Schools and Colleges as well as to physical qualifications. Although the proposals of the Board are directed mainly to the measures which appear to be necessary for securing a class of natives of pure Asiatic descent superior to the general average of those who now apply for admission to the School and to the Provincial Forest Service, the Government of India wish it to be understood that they have no desire to discourage the appointment or nomination to the Provincial Forest Service of suitable and deserving Anglo-Indians and Eurasians who are eligible as statutory natives.

7. The Secretary of State was urged in May last to take early steps to give the Board the services of a lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry. Intimation has been received that His Lordship has sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Agricultural Chemist, and the gentleman who may be selected will probably arrive in India in November, when his services will be made available to the School.

8. The Board's proposals for the construction of new quarters for students at the Forest School have been accepted, and instructions have been issued for the work to be taken in hand without delay. The construction of a gymnasium with the requisite apparatus has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,200.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the above Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded for information to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin,* to the Department of Finance and Commerce and the Comptroller and Auditor General; also to the Inspector-General of Forests for information, and for communication to the Director of the Forest School and to the Superintendent of Forest Surveys.

* Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-West Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Ajmere-Merwara.
Hyderabad.
Andamans.

Ordered further, that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Nizam's Government and to the Baroda, Jodhpur, and Jaipur Darbars.

[True Extract.]

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIV OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 26th September 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 24th September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 26th September 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 24th September 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	8,29,724	508	1,634	8,58,402	525	2,40,64,290	2,34,18,619	...	6,45,671
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	55,542	67	831	80,720	97	30,17,264	26,41,671	...	3,75,593
Indian Midland	127	752	64,961	86	752	61,516	82	21,66,410	23,80,689	2,14,279	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,34,335	200	1,674	2,83,000	169	1,02,51,739	1,03,06,801	55,062	...
South Indian	150	901	1,27,381	141	1,106	1,38,039	125	36,30,895	36,90,081	59,186	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	76,806	74	1,044	72,053	69	23,06,563	20,64,931	...	2,41,632
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	721	70,488	98	755	70,830	94	24,92,925	25,24,823	31,898	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	6,434	41	199	8,636	43	2,51,537	3,09,948	58,411	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	15,65,671	203	7,995	15,73,196	197	4,81,81,623	4,73,37,563	...	8,44,060
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	6,66,004	236	2,450	4,32,585	177	1,56,36,290	1,14,15,680	...	42,20,610
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,11,080	161	692	1,20,094	174	42,26,887	40,44,450	...	1,82,437
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	284	777	3,10,097	399	777	3,11,000	400	54,91,103	51,92,984	...	2,98,119
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	16,640	133	125	19,302	154	3,56,591	3,58,398	1,807	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	92,897	153	715	1,14,265	160	24,57,836	30,38,724	5,80,888	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,470	59	25	1,906	76	32,453	34,754	2,301	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	339	42	8	235	29	8,149	7,001	...	1,148
TOTAL	251	4,631	10,98,527	237	4,792	9,99,987	209	2,82,09,309	2,40,91,991	...	41,17,318
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	372	1,485	5,29,332	357	1,490	4,22,078	283	2,14,86,544	1,81,97,463	...	32,89,081
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	361	2,01,585	437	361	1,70,000	369	67,95,193	70,23,275	2,28,082	...
Madras	216	840	2,05,547	245	840	2,01,650	240	46,81,018	44,17,854	...	2,63,164
TOTAL	468	2,786	9,36,604	336	2,791	7,93,728	284	3,29,62,755	2,96,38,592	...	33,24,163
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,129	36,00,802	238	15,578	33,66,911	216	10,93,53,687	10,10,68,146	...	82,85,541
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	18,493	114	162	17,360	107	5,12,379	4,89,878	...	22,501
Tárakeshwar	258	22	4,444	202	22	4,835	220	1,42,102	1,37,436	...	4,666
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	6,744	101	67	6,988	104	1,93,866	2,23,390	29,524	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,355	120	78	9,007	115	2,53,652	2,55,799	2,147	...
TOTAL	135	329	39,036	119	329	38,190	116	11,01,999	11,06,503	4,504	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	50,816	144	354	41,598	118	12,80,055	12,47,029	...	33,026
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	974	75	13	710	55	31,340	29,411	...	1,929
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	33,223	112	311	33,410	107	6,50,890	6,44,971	...	5,919
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	2,992	32	93	3,720	40	93,432	1,19,567	26,135	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,623	56	29	1,723	59	(*g*) 37,421	40,890	3,469	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,445	48	72	2,210	31	1,01,882	1,19,489	17,607	...
TOTAL	107	857	93,073	109	872	83,371	96	21,95,020	22,01,357	6,337	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,671	99	108	9,555	88	3,42,541	2,48,967	...	93,574
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	19,873	59	334	20,441	61	6,96,227	8,12,214	1,15,987	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	17,485	93	291	11,300	39	2,67,266	4,45,428	1,78,162	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	4,115	44	94	4,496	48	1,62,993	1,55,946	...	7,047
TOTAL	76	616	41,473	67	719	36,237	50	11,26,486	14,13,588	2,87,102	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,039	37,85,055	222	17,606	35,34,264	201	11,41,19,733	10,60,38,561	...	80,81,172

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir railway.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti state railways.
(*g*) *Total receipts from 21st April to 26th September 1891.*

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C. E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 6th October, 1892.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

YEAR.	FOR THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.																TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			YEAR.
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BURMA.							
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	5,38	36,54	10,61	3,81	18,83	1,84	24,48	66	50	68	1,84	1,76	6,22	7,33	15,30	78	2,00	9,51	12,29	12,39	64,09	76,48	29,96	1,06,44	1871-72
1872-73	6,59	36,64	11,34	2,70	19,48	1,54	23,72	53	49	1,09	2,11	1,94	5,85	5,64	13,43	1,60	2,25	18,00	21,85	13,36	64,71	78,07	37,61	1,15,68	1872-73
1873-74	5,16	32,43	8,39	2,91	17,00	1,53	22,34	58	33	98	1,40	1,84	6,68	7,21	15,73	1,62	2,30	14,08	18,00	12,11	59,64	71,75	31,79	1,03,54	1873-74
1874-75	5,65	38,28	6,22	3,20	19,74	1,61	24,55	59	30	66	1,55	1,74	6,95	6,74	15,43	2,03	3,18	9,77	14,98	13,51	68,45	81,96	25,00	1,06,96	1874-75
1875-76	6,14	38,71	7,63	3,34	20,11	3,40	26,85	62	42	87	1,91	2,10	7,21	6,92	16,23	1,80	2,31	17,51	21,62	14,00	68,76	82,76	36,33	1,19,09	1875-76
1876-77	6,31	30,89	6,07	3,92	17,55	52	21,99	70	32	11	1,13	2,32	6,55	4,34	13,71	2,23	2,53	12,40	17,16	15,93	57,84	73,82	23,44	97,26	1876-77
1877-78	7,05	39,19	7,27	4,37	21,09	49	25,95	1,08	36	18	1,62	2,56	6,85	8,5	17,96	2,42	2,72	9,30	14,44	17,48	67,21	84,69	18,09	1,02,78	1877-78
1878-79	6,55	31,32	6,59	4,05	18,70	1,07	23,82	91	25	10	1,26	2,97	4,84	2,05	9,76	3,63	3,34	12,94	19,91	18,11	58,33	76,46	22,75	99,21	1878-79
1879-80	5,92	31,35	4,30	4,39	15,84	96	21,09	1,49	38	10	1,97	2,64	4,91	2,72	9,77	3,35	3,05	16,89	23,29	17,79	54,93	72,72	24,87	97,59	1879-80
1880-81	6,57	29,00	5,15	4,15	22,93	77	27,85	2,11	54	10	2,75	2,39	5,36	4,53	12,29	2,34	3,80	18,30	24,44	17,56	61,55	79,11	28,84	1,07,95	1880-81
1881-82	6,72	26,30	7,42	5,03	20,63	72	26,44	1,59	58	14	2,61	2,42	5,02	3,11	10,55	3,33	3,76	21,67	28,76	19,39	58,25	77,64	33,06	1,10,70	1881-82
1882-83	7,01	—	7,35	5,12	—105*	62	4,69	1,71	3	25	1,99	2,63	1	2,10	4,74	3,09	3	26,41	30,43	20,46	—98*	19,48	36,73	56,21	1882-83
1883-84	6,85	6	8,99	5,27	20	52	5,99	1,75	1	20	1,96	2,82	5	2,70	5,39	3,81	8	19,25	23,14	20,40	42	20,82	31,66	52,48	1883-84
1884-85	5,91	17	4,97	4,30	19	77	5,76	1,92	2	21	2,15	2,33	1	3,16	5,49	3,32	6	14,08	17,96	18,77	45	19,22	23,19	42,41	1884-85
1885-86	6,37	9	6,15	4,63	22	42	6,28	2,12	3	33	2,47	2,38	6	1,61	4,05	3,15	3	22,65	25,83	19,66	42	20,08	31,16	51,24	1885-86
1886-87	6,40	19	4,98	5,84	28	52	6,64	2,20	2	45	2,71	3,00	6	2,64	5,70	4,40	6	18,39	22,85	21,84	65	22,49	26,96	49,45	1886-87
1887-88	5,57	22	6,67	6,92	21	74	7,87	2,45	3	34	2,82	4,51	2	2,46	6,99	4,56	1	19,78	24,35	24,01	49	24,50	29,99	54,49	1887-88
1888-89	6,99	3,06	7,91	7,01	1,73	99	9,38	2,59	61	19	3,33	4,97	20	2,65	7,91	4,33	62	13,22	18,19	25,91	6,36	32,27	24,56	56,83	1888-89
1889-90	7,10	4,45	6,06	7,72	1,91	94	9,67	2,77	41	24	3,42	5,00	36	3,42	8,78	4,96	1,89	21,05	26,70	26,65	7,83	34,48	31,71	66,19	1889-90
1890-91	8,05	4,23	8,34	9,13	2,22	78	11,13	3,00	50	35	4,88	5,59	53	2,33	8,35	4,54	20	29,62	34,36	29,22	7,68	36,90	41,44	78,34	1890-91
1891-92	7,78	5,25	8,30	7,93	2,46	52	10,91	2,69	33	31	4,33	4,36	52	2,14	7,52	4,50	60	27,14	32,24	27,76	9,16	36,92	38,41	75,33	1891-92
1892-93	8,15	5,70	6,60	8,54	2,66	83	12,03	2,79	40	33	4,52	5,10	17	1,98	7,25	5,08	30	18,94	24,32	29,66	9,23	38,89	28,68	67,57	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 14th October 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 8th, 1892.

The fine weather which had set in over a large part of India during the previous week continued and extended during the week under review. Last week, it will be remembered, though the monsoon current had withdrawn from all parts of North-West and Central India and the Gangetic plain, it still prevailed over Burma, Bengal (Proper), and part of the Peninsula, and rain even at the close of the week was moderately general over those regions. During the present week this has been changed. As early as the 2nd nothing more than scattered showers were received over the Peninsula; but in Burma and Bengal the wind was still southerly, and rain was fairly general. By the 4th rain had ceased in Bengal, but still continued in Burma. On the 5th the wind had shifted to north in Burma, and practically all the rainfall recorded over the Indian region on this day was due to showery weather, and from this date until the close of the week the weather was very fine throughout nearly the whole of the Indian region.

The chart of Sunday, October the 2nd, showed shallow low pressure areas—one over the Western desert, and a second over Bengal, Behar, and Oudh. Readings were highest in the south-east of the Bay, but were uniform and relatively high over the west and centre of the Peninsula, the west of the Central Provinces, and Central India. The wind was westerly over the Gangetic plain and variable over the Peninsula, but in Burma and Bengal the southerly and south-easterly winds of the retreating south-westerly monsoon still prevailed. Rain was general in Burma and Bengal, and a few showers were reported from the west and south of the Peninsula. On the Arakan Coast the rainfall had been heavy. On the 3rd the lowest pressure was still reported from Bengal, but the highest pressures were shown over the north of the Bombay Presidency, the barometer having fallen over the Bay. The wind was westerly down the Gangetic plain and across the central parts of the country, southerly in Burma, and very variable elsewhere. Rain had fallen generally in Burma and Assam, and scattered showers were reported from parts of Bengal and of the Peninsula. The amounts were nowhere large. The chart of the 4th showed that the barometer was giving way briskly to rapidly over the whole of India. Readings were low in Oudh and the west of the Punjab, and high over the central parts of the country, the west of the Peninsula, and the south of the Bay. The wind had become north-east in Arakan and was shifting round in Lower Burma, but elsewhere the general directions were little altered. Rain continued to fall generally in Lower Burma, and showers were also general in the south of the Peninsula, but elsewhere any rainfall was very widely scattered. The chart of the 5th showed shallow low pressure areas over Burma and the north of the Bay on the one hand, and over the Western desert on the other; while between the two, *i.e.*, over the Peninsula and central parts of the country, very uniform, but slightly higher, pressures prevailed. The wind had shifted to north in Burma, but otherwise there was very little

change to record. A few showers were reported from North-East India and from the west of the Peninsula. On the 6th the barometer was rising everywhere—in most places briskly; but the general distribution and the winds were very similar to those reported on the preceding day. A little rain has fallen on the North-East Himalayas, in Tenasserim, and along the West Coast. The amounts were generally small. On the 7th the chart still showed the same general distribution of pressure. Shallow low pressure areas overlay North-East India and North-West India, while relatively high pressures were shown in the intervening space. The winds were generally between west and north, and were light in force. Rain had fallen in Tenasserim and the south of the Peninsula, but there was hardly any elsewhere. On the 8th the only important change was the advance westward or south-westward of the low pressure area over North-East India. North-easterly winds were appearing over Assam, North Bengal, and the West Coast; but elsewhere the directions were generally between west and north.

Temperature.—The clear-up in the weather has been accompanied with a general fall of temperature, the decrease being most marked in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Guzerat. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−1·7	−1·5	−1·0	−0·6	−1·3	−0·6	−0·2	−1·0
Bengal and Assam	−1·9	−0·8	−1·0	−2·0	−1·9	−1·9	−2·1	−1·7
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	−2·5	−2·0	−3·0	−2·5	−1·8	−0·8	+0·2	−1·8
Punjab	−3·9	−3·9	−3·6	−2·6	−1·5	+0·2	+0·3	−2·1
Bombay	−2·4	−1·1	+0·1	+1·1	+0·7	+0·5	−0·2	−0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	−1·8	−2·2	−2·4	−1·9	−1·3	−1·4	−0·8	−1·7
Central India and Guzerat	−3·3	−3·7	−3·4	−3·7	−3·3	−2·5	−1·7	−3·1
Sind and Rajputana	−2·8	−2·7	−2·4	−1·8	−1·0	−0·7	+1·6	−1·4
Madras	−1·0	−0·5	−0·1	−0·2	−0·3	−1·2	−1·7	−0·7
Mean for whole India	−2·4	−2·0	−1·9	−1·6	−1·3	−0·9	−0·5	−1·5

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole of India was below the average, the mean diurnal deficiency of the week for the whole country being 1½°.

Rain.—The table at the close of the present summary exhibits great difference in the distribution of rain as compared with that shown in last week's summary. During last week every division in India, except Sind, received rain; while, on the contrary, in the present week no less than twenty divisions have had no rain, while seven more had an average fall for the division of less than one-tenth of an inch. The regions which received absolutely no rain, or less rain

than one-tenth, included the following divisions:—The divisions in the west and south-west of Bengal, all the North-West Provinces and Punjab divisions, the Central Provinces divisions, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, Central India, Rajputana, and the inland division of the East Coast. In other parts of India in greater or less amount was received. The heaviest average actual fall was 3·03 inches in Tenasserim, followed by over 2 inches in Lower Burma and Arakan, and by over 1 inch in Central Burma, East Bengal, Assam (Surma), Madras (South Central), Coorg, and Madras (South). According to the normal distribution of rainfall, Sind is the only division in which rain is not ordinarily received during the week under review, while the divisions which ordinarily receive the heaviest falls are Arakan, Assam (Surma), and Coorg. Hence the third column of the table shows a very general deficiency of rain throughout India, the only divisions recording an excess being Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Madras (South Central), and Madras (South). The greatest absolute deficiency was 1·87 inches in North Bengal.

The three concluding columns of the table show the actual and the normal rainfall for the period from May 29th to October the 8th, and the difference of the former compared with the latter expressed as a percentage. The very general dryness of the week under review has had the effect of somewhat diminishing the amount of excess which prevailed in the majority of divisions last week, and of increasing the amount of defect which then prevailed in a few divisions in North-East India. Otherwise there has been very little change, and the slight deficiency over North-East India and the general excess elsewhere remains the most marked feature in the rainfall distribution just as it did last week. Assuming that a departure of less than 20 per cent. from the average implies that the rainfall of the division has been about equal to the normal requirements, the last column shows that only in East, Deltaic, and Central Bengal has the rainfall of the season been deficient. In all other divisions the amount received has equalled or exceeded the average.

The following are the largest total amounts recorded in the different divisions during the week. As might be expected from a general consideration of the rainfall of the week, the amounts are nowhere very large:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thatôn	4·34 inches.
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	2·70 "
Bengal	Chittagong	Sudder	4·22 "
Malabar	Travancore	Alleppy	2·45 "
Mysore	Kolar	Bowringpet	4·05 "
Konkan	Colaba	Roha	4·10 "
Deccan	Dharwar	Hubli	4·20 "
Madras	North Arcot	Wandiwash	6·10 "
	Trichinopoly	Turaiyur	4·99 "
	Nilgiris	Kotagiri	7·10 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 8th.			Rainfall data from May 29th to October 8th, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to October 8th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	3·03	2·37	+ 0·66	170·57	154·01	+ 11
	Lower Burma	2·65	2·14	+ 0·51	75·77	80·90	— 6
	Central Burma	1·38	1·80	— 0·48	58·64	60·09	— 2
	Upper Burma	0·61	?	?	23·60	?	?
	Arakan	1·14	2·07	— 0·53	151·30	161·09	— 7
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·15	1·83	— 0·68	52·32	71·90	— 27
	Assam (Surma)	1·50	2·55	— 0·06	140·06	131·00	+ 7
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·74	1·33	— 0·59	58·47	58·43	0
	Deltaic Bengal	0·38	1·03	— 0·65	35·06	45·06	— 24
	Central Bengal	0·12	1·06	— 0·94	37·28	46·78	— 20
	North Bengal	0·19	2·06	— 1·87	91·65	87·47	+ 5
	Orissa	0	1·66	— 1·66	39·42	44·90	— 12
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·00	— 0·00	41·12	44·93	— 8
	Behar (South)	0	1·12	— 1·12	33·09	37·80	— 10
	Do. (North)	0·08	1·50	— 1·42	45·02	44·28	+ 4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·02	0·89	— 0·87	37·78	34·85	+ 8
	Oudh (South)	0·02	0·80	— 0·78	36·54	32·97	+ 11
	Do. (North)	0·06	2·85	— 0·79	38·78	35·71	+ 9
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·71	— 0·71	33·38	30·01	+ 8
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·58	— 0·58	29·30	25·64	+ 14
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·78	— 0·78	39·55	38·59	+ 2
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·04	— 0·04	17·88	11·35	+ 58
	Do. (Central)	0	0·20	— 0·20	23·21	18·02	+ 23
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·17	— 0·17	34·52	22·04	+ 56
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·31	— 0·31	63·28	56·10	+ 13
	Do. (North-West)	0·02	0·22	— 0·20	20·69	14·51	+ 43
	Do. (West)	0	0·05	— 0·05	12·03	5·02	+ 125
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·98	1·99	— 1·01	100·82	98·30	+ 2
	Madras (South Central)	1·77	1·03	+ 0·74	21·28	23·06	— 7
	Coorg	1·24	2·45	— 1·21	96·34	90·39	+ 7
	Mysore	0·74	1·27	— 0·53	23·59	24·28	— 3
	Konkan	0·74	2·19	— 1·45	127·06	114·60	+ 11
	Bombay Deccan	0·62	2·02	— 1·40	38·30	24·94	+ 54
	Hyderabad (North)						
	Khandesh	0·50	1·72	— 1·22	30·03	22·95	+ 31
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·03	1·14	— 1·11	46·57	33·10	+ 40
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·81	— 0·81	43·47	39·16	+ 11
	Ditto (Central)	0·01	0·70	— 0·69	48·53	48·35	0
	Ditto (East)	0	0·66	— 0·66	55·71	44·80	+ 24
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·70	— 0·70	47·62	42·87	+ 11
	Kathiawar	0	0·32	— 0·32	18·28	19·73	— 7
	Sind	0	0	0	8·65	4·32	+ 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·20	— 0·20	30·12	34·85	+ 12
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·08	— 0·08	55·21	25·33	+ 39
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·05	— 0·05	16·23	12·92	+ 26
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·23	1·61	— 1·38	32·70	26·51	+ 23
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	1·41	— 1·41	47·46	48·75	— 3
	Hyderabad (South)	0·10	0·84	— 0·74	35·06	21·13	+ 66
	Madras (Central)	0·30	1·44	— 1·08	23·56	17·56	+ 34
	East Coast (Central)	0·26	1·21	— 0·95	25·01	16·98	+ 53
	Ditto (South)	0·01	1·50	— 0·89	21·44	16·83	+ 27
	Madras (South)	1·37	0·71	+ 0·66	6·71	7·33	— 9

SIMLA, *13th October, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 8th October.*—Rainfall good in the greater part of the Southern and Central districts; moderate in the Circars and on the West Coast; very little in the Deccan and Karnatic. This break in the rains is most beneficial, and the very recent fall in the South has greatly improved prospects there. Sowings proceeding actively. Standing crops generally good. Harvest of early crops progressing; outturn generally average. Pasture and water abundant and condition of cattle good. Prices fallen considerably in the Central districts and Karnatic; much easier in the Deccan and Circars; no change elsewhere. General prospects very favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 12th October.*—Rain in parts of thirteen districts, generally slight. Standing crops injured by rats, locusts, or other insects in parts of Sind, and by the late excessive rain in parts of five districts. Prospects otherwise good. Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops progressing generally. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 8th October.*—General rain fell during the week in South-West, North, and East Bengal; no rain in Orissa, Behar, and Chota Nagpur, except very slight falls in Purneah, Muzaffarpur, and Manbhum. Reports of the winter-rice crop continue generally satisfactory, but more rain is required, especially in Burdwan, Midnapur, Hooghly, and Behar. In Burdwan the winter-rice has been greatly benefited by the rain of the previous week, but more rain is still required. Cultivation for the spring crops is generally well forward, and sowing of pulses and other earlier crops has begun. Prices stationary. Fodder and water supplies generally sufficient and cattle in good condition.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 12th October.*—Showers in two districts; no rain elsewhere. More rain is needed for the sowings which are in progress for the spring harvest. Prospects are generally good. Prices are fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For week ending 12th October.*—No rain. Harvesting of autumn crops and picking of cotton commenced. Ploughing and sowing for spring crops going on. More rain wanted in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Condition and prospects of standing crops reported good. Young locusts appeared in parts of Ferozepore and Dera Ismail Khan, but steps have been taken for their destruction. Maize and *jowar* crops blighted in parts of Lahore. Condition of cattle reported good throughout the province. Fodder is sufficient in all districts. Prices rising in three districts, falling in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 12th October.*—The weather has continued to be clear during the week, and the break has improved prospects of the standing crops. In the case of cotton a full average outturn is expected. Some rain is still required, especially in the Nagpur country, for the standing crops and for ploughing operations.

Burma.—*For week ending 8th October.*—LOWER BURMA: Transplanting nearly finished. Standing crops in good condition everywhere, except in Thayetmyo, where they are suffering from want of rain. In Tavoy slight damage has

been caused by insects. UPPER BURMA: Transplanting of wet-weather paddy in progress. As a rule standing crops are in good condition, but more rain is wanted in nearly all districts. In Shwebo some of the transplanted plants have withered, and in parts of Myingyan *jowar* and paddy are withering from want of rain. A large quantity of paddy on islands near Mandalay has been destroyed owing to the sudden rise of the Irrawaddy. Crops in Bhamo and Sagaing are submerged, and damage is feared to crops on low-lands in Minbu. In the Southern Shan States standing crops are flourishing, but some damage has been caused by floods. The price of paddy has risen largely in one district and fallen considerably in another; elsewhere fluctuations are small.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Weather seasonable. General prospects of crops favourable. Ploughing for mustard continues. Condition of cattle normal.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 12th October.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general, but slight. Standing crops in good condition. *Eleusine coracana* harvested in parts. Prospects favourable, but more rain is required in parts of three districts. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG: Rainfall slight. Rice and coffee crops in good condition. Reaping of *Eleusine coracana* and picking of cardamom in progress. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 12th October.*—BERAR: Weather temperate. Cotton in flower. Autumn crop in one taluka reported hopeless. Ploughing for the spring harvest continues. Weeding in progress. Fodder sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rain during the week moderate. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Irrigated crops in good condition. Owing to excessive rain, the autumn crops have suffered. Prices fallen slightly.

Central India.—*For week ending 12th October.*—Rain everywhere sufficient. Ploughing for spring crops in progress in all parts. Crops fair in Gwalior, Goona, and Bhopal; good elsewhere. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder good and sufficient. Prices high, but steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 12th October.*—No rain during the week. Reaping of autumn crops continues. Ploughing and sowing for the spring harvest in progress. Harvest prospects generally good. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage plentiful throughout. Prices steady in eight States, risen in two others, and fluctuating elsewhere. FAMINE RELIEF: In Merwara 83 persons on works and 192 receiving gratuitous relief. Relief works practically closed in Merwara and Marwar.

Nepal.—*For week ending 6th October.*—Weather fine. Rice harvest in progress.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

No. 236-T., dated Simla, the 13th October, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 43 T., dated the 3rd September 1892, and its enclosure, the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1891-92.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department deals with the whole of the operations under the control of the Director General, with the exception of those relating to the Indo-European Department, the Report on which will be separately submitted and reviewed.

2. The expenditure of the year charged to Capital Account amounted to Rs. 19,42,128. Rs. 15,47,523 were spent on new lines, Rs. 71,926 on buildings, and Rs. 99,803 on apparatus and plant. The Capital outlay to the close of the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,21,83,804, divided as follows:

	Rs.	Percentage of net total.
Lines	3,89,55,979	74·6
Buildings	55,71,972	10·7
Apparatus and Plant	20,26,932	3·9
Stores and Suspense	35,10,283	6·8
Exchange on expenditure in England previous to 1887-88	24,09,440	4·6
	5,24,74,606	
Deduct—		
Receipts on Capital Account (including interest on Workshop Capital)	2,90,802	0·6
TOTAL	5,21,83,804	

3. The additions made to the system during the year comprised 1,555 miles of line and 6,647 miles of wire and about two miles of cable.

4. The following statement shows for a period of five years the progress that has been made in extending telegraphic communication:

	Capital expenditure.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Miles of cable.	Departmental and Postal combined Telegraph Offices opened.
	Rs.				
Up to beginning of 1887-88 . . .	4,22,53,970	30,034	86,890	196	699
During 1887-88 . .	27,64,500	1,860	6,627	30	46
„ 1888-89 . .	16,38,755	1,568	6,137	1	52
„ 1889-90 . .	16,75,871	1,817	6,435	0	83
„ 1890-91 . .	19,68,580	1,791	7,373	21	69
„ 1891-92 . .	19,12,128	1,555	6,647	2	52
To end of 1891-92 .	5,21,83,804	38,625	1,20,159	253	1,001

5. The operations of the Department during the year under review were extremely satisfactory. The Revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 74,30,092, an increase of Rs. 6,01,237 over the figures for the previous year. The Revenue expenditure amounted to Rs. 48,31,295, an increase of only Rs. 1,45,493. The net receipts amounted to Rs. 25,95,797, showing an improvement of Rs. 4,55,744, and yielded a return of 4·97 per cent. on the Capital outlay. The Revenue receipts include Rs. 15,02,293 on account of State messages and Rs. 49,807 on account of news-free and other *pro formâ* revenue. The receipts on account of State messages may properly be included in estimating the return on Capital outlay of the Department, but the *pro formâ* revenue should be excluded.

6. The Revenue receipts are made up as follows:

	Rs.
Message revenue, including State messages	56,78,572
News-free and *pro formâ* revenue	49,807
Rent of lines, &c., on railways and canals	14,93,802
Rent of private lines, &c.	1,58,615
Sale of books, gazettes, &c.	19,097
Miscellaneous	30,199
TOTAL . .	74,30,092

7. The following statement summarises the Revenue receipts and charges during the last five years:

Year.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Net to Gross receipts.	Dividend on Capital.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1887-88 . . .	66,28,660	42,92,248	23,36,412	35·2	5·46
1888-89 . . .	63,22,476	43,42,231	19,80,245	31·3	4·45
1889-90 . . .	66,30,978	45,36,446	20,94,532	31·5	4·34
1890-91 . . .	68,28,855	46,88,802	21,40,053	31·3	4·26
1891-92 . . .	74,30,092	48,34,295	25,95,797	34·9	4·97

8. The following figures show for the last two years the division of the traffic between State and Private and between Inland and Foreign messages respectively:

Class of Telegram.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
State Inland	552,436	10,56,108	661,904	14,54,770
„ Foreign	6,026	37,199	6,404	48,476
Total State . .	558,462	10,93,307	668,308	15,03,246
Private Inland	2,365,028	24,53,288	2,627,108	26,95,428
„ Foreign	483,610	16,27,411	513,282	14,84,055
Total Private . .	2,848,638	40,80,699	3,140,390	41,79,483
GRAND TOTAL . .	3,407,100	51,74,006	3,808,998	56,82,729*

* Includes Rs. 1,157, Provincial receipts.

The State Inland telegrams exhibit an increase of 109,468 in number and of Rs. 3,98,662 in value, which is attributed to the outbreak in Manipur and to the other military expeditions.

The Private Inland telegrams increased 262,380 in number and Rs. 2,42,140 in value, equivalent to 11·09 and 9·87 per cent. respectively. During the past ten years the number of messages has increased by about 120 per cent. and their value by nearly 100 per cent.

In Foreign Private telegrams there was an increase over the figures for the previous year of 29,530 in messages and of 506,230 in words, a word being the unit of charge. The receipts, however, were less by Rs. 1,43,356, the reduction being caused by the lower tariff introduced from 1st May 1891 as regards traffic to and from Australia, and from 1st July 1891 as regards trans-Indian traffic for all other countries. The total reduction in tariff made was from 9*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* a word for messages between Europe and Australia, for which India accepted as her share a reduction from 75 centimes to 35 centimes in the transit rate.

9. The following table gives the percentages of traffic in number and value due to each class of message:

Class of Telegram.	INLAND.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
State	17·38	25·60	·17	·85	17·55	26·45
Private	68·98	47·43	13·47	26·12	82·45	73·55
TOTAL ...	86·36	73·03	13·64	26·97	100·00	100·00

10. The following figures show the division of the Inland traffic into the three classes of Urgent, Ordinary, and Deferred during the last two years:

	Percentages.					
	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.	
	1891-92	1890-91.	1891-92	1890-91.	1891-92	1890-91.
State	13·55	10·99	19·03	20·18	67·42	68·83
Private	5·48	5·85	43·08	43·76	51·44	50·39
Press	5·76	7·25	24·93	26·54	69·31	66·21

11. The growth of Inland private traffic in a period of ten years is shown by the following figures:

	Number of messages	Value. Rs.
1882-83	1,189,137	13,86,630
1891-92	2,627,108	26,95,428
Increase	1,437,971	13,08,798

12. The following statement gives the distribution of the Revenue charges during the last five years under the principal heads:

Year.	Line Maintenance.				Signalling.			
	Establishment.	Repairs to lines and buildings.	Office stores and miscellaneous.	Total.	Establishment.	Repairs to buildings.	Office stores and miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88 ...	7,98,937	3,41,746	67,797	12,08,480	28,84,040	49,343	1,50,415	30,83,768
1888-89 ...	8,02,521	3,30,880	60,690	12,03,091	29,22,850	51,591	1,64,699	31,39,140
1889-90 ...	8,22,820	3,03,551	69,851	12,86,222	30,15,465	64,818	1,69,941	32,50,224
1890-91 ...	8,53,782	4,29,575	58,760	13,42,117	31,18,427	64,777	1,63,481	33,46,685
1891-92 ...	8,79,200	3,70,357	72,080	13,21,637	32,45,159	64,596	2,02,603	35,12,658

13. The strength of the signalling establishment amounted at the close of the year to 2,872, of whom 1,550 were departmental officers, 357 British military signallers, and 935 postal clerks. The net increase during the year to the number of postal telegraph offices amounted to 65, and the number of such offices stood at 754 at the close of the year.

14. The average speed of transmission improved on nearly all the main lines of communication.

The number of complaints received was 1,045, equivalent to 0·025 of the total number of messages, of which 542 were admitted. Of those admitted, 178 applied to non-delivery, 146 to delay, and 173 to mistakes. The number of messages that for various causes could not be delivered amounted to 13,899, equivalent to 0·308 of the total number received for transmission.

15. The total number of interruptions to communications amounted to 2,108, which is rather more than during the previous year, but the average and total duration of the interruptions was less.

The value of the remittances made by telegraphic money orders rose to Rs. 96,333.

The Inland press telegrams sent numbered 26,167, of the value of Rs. 96,521—a large increase over the previous year's figures. The Foreign press messages numbered 2,982, and the Indian share of the charges thereon amounted to Rs. 16,758.

16. No great novelty in the shape of electrical improvements was introduced during the year. Experiments were made with "dry" batteries and for the extension of the system of duplex and quadruplex telegraphy over long distances.

17. The employment of the telephone increased. At the end of the year 1891 there were 1,076 subscribers and 1,186 exchange connections to the Telephone Companies at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Moulmein, and Rangoon. There were also 16 exchanges and 141 exchange connections under the control of the Telegraph Department.

18. The services of the officers of the Telegraph Department were utilised in the various military expeditions that took place during the year under review, and received the approval of the military authorities. Among the officers whose services were specially noticed may be mentioned Mr. R. C. Barker, C.I.E., in connexion with the Hazara expedition, and Mr. O. Burne in connexion with the field operations, Miranzai. The Director General of Telegraphs observes that much of the credit for the arrangements connected with these operations was due to Mr. Bignell, Chief Superintendent of the Punjab Division. On the North-East Frontier and in Upper Burma much excellent work was also done in the face of great difficulties due to physical and climatic causes. The Department had to lament the death in Manipur of Mr. W. B. Melville, Superintendent of the Assam Division, who was murdered by the Manipuris during the outbreak in March 1891.

19. The Administration Report was received from the Director General of Telegraphs on 5th September, or considerably earlier than on any previous occasion. It has been correctly and succinctly prepared, and furnishes a record of progress that does great credit to the Director General and to the officers of the Department subordinate to him. The report is usefully illustrated by means of a map.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review, and of the Report, be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Government of Ceylon for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

Also that a copy of the Review be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

Also that a copy of the Review, and of the Report and Appendices A, B, and F, be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India for information, and the Review published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXV OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 3rd October 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 1st October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 3rd October 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 1st October 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	8,54,244	523	1,634	8,27,765	507	2,49,13,921	2,42,46,384	...	6,67,537
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	41,998	51	831	74,074	89	30,59,262	27,02,059	...	3,56,603
Indian Midland	127	752	60,862	81	752	71,693	95	22,27,272	24,51,565	2,24,293	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,32,179	199	1,674	3,17,000	189	1,05,83,918	1,06,23,636	39,718	...
South Indian	150	901	1,29,932	144	1,106	1,43,416	130	37,60,827	38,33,527	72,700	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	76,808	74	1,044	64,578	62	23,83,371	21,29,773	...	2,53,598
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	721	66,454	92	755	66,780	88	25,59,379	25,91,003	32,224	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	5,186	33	199	8,430	42	2,56,723	3,18,378	61,655	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	15,67,663	203	7,995	15,73,766	197	4,97,44,673	4,88,97,525	...	8,47,148
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	5,66,126	236	2,452	4,43,045	181	1,62,26,022	1,19,21,626	...	43,04,396
Oudh and Rohilkhand	241	692	1,02,461	148	692	1,14,990	166	43,29,345	41,59,611	...	1,69,737
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	3,68,720	475	777	2,79,120	359	58,59,823	54,72,104	...	3,87,719
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	19,089	153	125	21,060	168	3,75,680	3,79,458	3,778	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	86,495	142	715	1,10,959	155	25,44,331	31,50,693	6,06,362	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,341	54	25	2,074	83	33,794	36,827	3,033	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	265	33	8	257	32	8,414	7,258	...	1,156
TOTAL	251	4,631	11,44,497	247	4,794	9,71,505	203	2,93,77,412	2,51,27,577	...	42,49,834
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,485	4,09,002	336	1,490	4,55,075	305	2,10,85,546	1,86,52,488	...	33,33,058
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,04,880	444	461	1,93,000	419	70,00,073	72,19,286	2,19,213	...
Madras	216	840	2,12,822	253	840	1,72,649	206	48,93,840	45,77,927	...	3,15,913
TOTAL	468	2,786	9,16,704	329	2,791	8,20,674	294	3,38,79,459	3,04,49,701	...	34,29,758
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,129	36,28,864	240	15,580	33,65,945	216	11,30,01,544	10,44,74,803	...	85,26,740
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	20,138	124	162	20,953	129	5,34,323	5,10,831	...	23,492
Tárakeshwar	258	22	4,555	207	22	5,036	229	1,47,121	1,42,472	...	4,649
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	6,481	97	67	9,780	146	2,00,347	2,33,170	32,823	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	8,560	110	78	7,956	102	2,62,212	2,63,755	1,543	...
TOTAL	135	329	39,734	121	329	43,725	133	11,44,003	11,50,228	6,225	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	55,345	156	354	37,969	107	13,35,400	12,84,998	...	50,402
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	623	48	13	710	55	31,963	30,366	...	1,597
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	28,252	95	311	45,110	145	6,79,142	6,90,081	10,939	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	2,662	29	93	3,720	40	96,094	1,23,519	27,425	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,588	55	29	1,457	50	(*g*) 39,009	42,347	3,338	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	2,424	34	72	3,120	43	1,04,306	1,22,717	18,411	...
TOTAL	107	857	90,894	106	872	92,086	106	22,85,914	22,93,028	8,114	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	8,347	77	108	9,555	88	3,50,888	2,58,522	...	92,366
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	21,854	65	334	22,530	67	7,18,081	8,35,068	1,16,987	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	18,252	97	291	11,200	38	2,85,518	4,56,750	1,71,232	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,515	59	94	6,432	68	1,68,508	1,62,378	...	6,130
TOTAL	76	616	45,621	74	719	40,162	56	11,72,107	14,54,196	2,82,089	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,639	38,13,468	224	17,608	35,51,473	202	11,79,54,456	10,96,31,777	...	83,22,679

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir railway.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti state railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 3rd October 1891.

SIMLA, *the 13th October, 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C. E.*,
Under-Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 43.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ALLOTMENT OF GENTLEMEN APPOINTED TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 1 Estbs.
468-505.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—under date Simla, the 21st October, 1892.

RESOLUTION.

THE undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below:

Mr. J. A. Norrie, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" F. Littlewood ditto.
" T. W. Morris ditto.
" C. M. King ditto.
" J. C. Faunthorpe ditto.
" H. R. C. Dobbs ditto.
" Mohammad Yusuf, Burma.
" C. E. Crawford, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" S. C. Mukerjee, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
" H. F. Samman ditto.
" C. A. Barron, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" W. B. Thomson, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
" G. R. Dampier, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" R. E. V. Arbuthnot, Burma.
" G. D. Madgavkar ditto.
" R. B. Hughes, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
" W. F. Grahame, Burma.
" A. E. English ditto.
" C. L. Dundas, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.

Mr. J. H. Kerr, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
" J. R. Pearson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" E. A. Kendall ditto.
" C. P. Beachcroft, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
" J. T. Rankin ditto.
" A. B. Fforde, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" W. F. Rice, Burma.
" A. B. Kettlewell, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" A. M. Brigstocke ditto.
" J. A. Ezechiel, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
" R. Parry, Burma.
" E. R. K. Blenkinsop, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.

2. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to attach the above mentioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name as follows:—

Mr. S. C. Mukerjee	... ...	Bengal.
" H. F. Samman	... ...	
" W. B. Thomson	... ...	
" R. B. Hughes	... ...	
" J. H. Kerr	... ...	
" C. P. Beachcroft	... ...	
" J. T. Rankin	... ...	
" J. A. Ezechiel	... ...	Assam.
" J. A. Norrie	... ...	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" T. W. Morris	... ...	
" J. C. Faunthorpe	... ...	
" H. R. C. Dobbs	... ...	
" C. E. Crawford	... ...	
" G. R. Dampier	... ...	
" J. R. Pearson	... ...	
" E. A. Kendall	... ...	
" A. B. Fforde	... ...	
" F. Littlewood	... ...	Punjab.
" C. M. King	... ...	
" C. A. Barron	... ...	
" C. L. Dundas	... ...	
" A. B. Kettlewell	... ...	
" A. M. Brigstocke	... ...	Central Provinces.
" E. R. K. Blenkinsop	... ...	
" M. Yusuf	... ...	Burma.
" R. E. V. Arbuthnot	... ...	
" G. D. Madgavkar	... ...	
" W. F. Grahame	... ...	
" A. E. English	... ...	
" W. F. Rice	... ...	
" R. Parry	... ...	

3. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to the Lower Provinces of Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Should any of them land in Bombay, they should enquire of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders are awaiting them from the Government of Bengal. The officer posted to Assam should report his arrival by telegraph from the port of arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province at Shillong, by whom he will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed. The officers posted to Burma should proceed to Rangoon and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province.

4. The officers posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Allahabad. The officers posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival at Bombay. The officers posted to the Central Provinces should report by telegraph from Bombay their arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of those Provinces at Nagpur, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed.

5. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to inform the Government of India of the date on which the gentlemen in question so report themselves. Should any officer attached to one of the Upper Provinces in India wish to exchange with an officer of his year attached to another of those Provinces, he is at liberty to do so; but he must report to the Government of India in the Home Department for previous sanction any arrangement of the kind he may be able to effect.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab for information and guidance, with the intimation that Mr. C. M. King, who has been posted to the Punjab, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to proceed to Calcutta instead of to Bombay, the usual post of debarkation of Civil Servants posted to the Northern Provinces; that a copy be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Chief Commissioners of Burma, the Central Provinces, and Assam for information and guidance; and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

[True Extract.]

P. G. MELITUS,

Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 15th, 1892.

The most important feature in the weather during the week under review has been the appearance of the north-east monsoon rainfall on the Madras Coast. On the 9th and 10th October fine weather with only light scattered showers prevailed throughout the Indian region, but on the 11th rain commenced on the Orissa and Circars Coasts. At first this rainfall was very light, but on the 12th it became heavier, and extended southward as far as Madras. From this date until the close of the week, while the weather improved on the Circars Coasts, the rainfall steadily extended over the south-east, south, and west of the Peninsula, and was heavy at several southern stations. During the greater part of the week, though the oscillations of pressure were considerable, the general distribution altered very little, readings being high over the central parts of the country and Eastern Rajputana and low over the Bay. From the 9th until the 14th there was but little sign of that rapid recovery of pressure which ordinarily takes place at this season in North-West India, and which transforms this region into the area of highest pressure throughout the Indian region. On the 15th, however, this rise took place. The barometer rose as much as 0·164 inch at Peshawar and over 0·100 inch at Rawal Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan. The change to cold weather conditions was thus carried out. The wind throughout the week has been generally light and on the whole from the northward, but just before the commencement of the rainfall on the Madras Coast on the 11th the force of the wind rose at Cocanada, &c., and at the close of the week a strong easterly wind prevailed at Diamond Island. The mean temperature was normal in most parts of India, but in Madras there occurred a brisk fall after the rain set in, and the general temperature of that Province was lower than usual.

The chart of the 9th showed that the barometer was rising, except over the Peninsula. Pressure was generally very uniform, but readings were relatively high over the North-West Provinces and the central parts of the country, and relatively low over the Bay on the one side and over the Western desert on the other. Calms were numerous, and the winds were generally very variable in direction. In Lower Burma moderate showers were fairly general, but in other parts of the Indian region only a few scattered showers were reported, and the sky was almost everywhere nearly clear. On the morning of the 10th the most important change shown was the continued brisk rise of the barometer in the north-west. In consequence the area of highest pressure was shown along the foot of the North-West Himalayas, and pressure differences were slightly greater than on the preceding day. In other respects there was very little change in the general distribution. Northerly winds prevailed over the Bay and north-easterly winds over the central parts of the country and the West Coast. Elsewhere calms and variable breezes continued. A few scattered showers gave the only rainfall reported throughout the whole area of the chart, and the sky generally was almost clear of cloud. On the 11th the barometer was rising or steady, except in Madras and the North Konkan, where there was a slight fall. Readings were highest over Eastern Rajputana, and were relatively low over the Bay, off the Bombay Coast, and over the Punjab and Sind. The differences were, however, still small. The winds were little changed, except that on the West Coast the directions had become more variable, and on the Madras Coast the force was increasing. Rain in small amounts had fallen over the north-west of the Bay, and a few scattered showers were reported from other parts of India. On the 12th the barometer was rising, except over the Gangetic plain and the south of the Peninsula, but the changes were generally small. The only change in the general distribution of pressure was the appearance of high readings over the hills. The wind was northerly (north-east, north, and north-west) over Bengal and the Bay area and north-easterly over the Central

Provinces, but varied a good deal in direction elsewhere. The force remained fresh at some Madras Coast stations. Rain was falling along the coast from False Point southward to Madras, and there were a few showers in other parts of the country. The heaviest falls were at Masulipatam, Rajahmundry and Cocanada. On the 13th there was still no practical change in the distribution of pressure or the direction of the winds, but there has been a considerable extension of the rainfall area over the Peninsula. Rain now prevailed from Cocanada southward to Negapatam, across the south of the Peninsula, and northward along the West Coast as far as Karwar. The amounts were considerable over the Carnatic. On the 14th the barometer was falling almost everywhere. A well defined low pressure area existed over the Andaman Sea, and readings were also probably low over off the Madras Coast and off the Malabar Coast, while elsewhere readings were uniform and relatively high. Northerly to easterly winds prevailed generally, and the force was moderate, except at Diamond Island, where under the influence of the depression the force was rising. Rain was general all over the south of the Peninsula, the amounts being considerable in the south. On the 15th the barometer was rising generally, the change being rapid in the north-west. The most important alterations were the production of a high pressure area in the north-west and the passage westward of the depression which on the preceding day lay over the Andaman Sea. The winds were little changed, and rain continued general over the greater part of the Peninsula. The amounts were heaviest in the extreme south.

Temperature.—As a general rule the variations of the mean temperature from the average of the season in all parts of India have been small. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	−0·4	+0·1	+0·7	+1·9	+0·5	−1·1	−1·0	+0·1
Bengal and Assam	−2·0	−1·0	+0·1	+0·4	+0·6	+0·1	+0·5	−0·2
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	+0·3	0	+0·2	+1·2	+1·1	+0·7	−0·2	+0·5
Punjab	+1·2	+2·0	+0·5	+1·2	+0·7	+0·2	−0·6	+0·7
Bombay	0	0	+1·2	+0·7	+0·6	+1·1	0	+0·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·2	+0·5	+0·2	−0·2	+1·4	+1·3	+0·7	+0·6
Central India and Guzerat	−0·5	−0·3	−0·1	−0·4	−0·2	+0·6	+1·0	0
Sind and Rajputana	+0·8	+0·5	+0·7	+1·4	+1·6	+1·6	+0·5	+1·0
Madras	−2·0	−1·4	−0·2	+0·1	−0·9	−2·0	−1·6	−1·1
Mean for whole India	−0·3	0	+0·4	+0·7	+0·6	+0·3	−0·1	+0·2

The mean variation of the whole of India for the week was only +0·2°, and on most days of the week the difference of the average from the normal was less that ½°. The provincial variations show that over Madras there has been a mean diurnal deficiency of 1·1° for the week and in Sind and Rajputana a mean diurnal excess of 1·0°; but, with these exceptions, the variations for the week have been less than 1°.

Rain.—With the returns of the present week the rainfall returns of the monsoon season of 1892 come to a close, and it may be interesting to refer briefly to the general progress of the monsoon. The period commenced on May 29th, but previously to that date there had occurred an incursion of monsoon winds and a burst of what was undoubtedly monsoon rainfall over a large part of the country. The premature incursion of the monsoon was followed by a marked

withdrawal, and during June the rainfall, except in Madras and the centre of the Peninsula, was lighter than usual. On July 2nd only twelve out of fifty divisions into which India is divided had an excess of rain, and in nearly all the other divisions there was a deficiency, which in the north-west was large. During July, however, a considerable improvement occurred, and at the close of that month the greater part of the country had received a normal or excessive fall. In Sind and the Punjab the excess was very large, and in part of the Peninsula it was considerable. During August the rainfall continued heavy, except over Bengal, where a steady decrease in the amount of rain received set in. After the middle of September the rains finally ceased. The cessation was carried out more suddenly than usual, and, instead of the gradual retreat of the rains from North-West India eastward, rain ceased almost as completely and suddenly in North-East India as in North-West India. In consequence the deficiency was already appearing over North-East India even as early as the end of August, has been much intensified during the past three weeks, and over Eastern, Deltaic, and Central Bengal, as well as in Assam and parts of Burma, is now more or less considerable.

During the past week nearly the whole of Northern and Central India, including Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Behar, the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab (except the North-Western districts), Sind, Kathiawar, Guzerat, Rajputana (West), and Central India, have had either practically or actually no rain. Lower Burma has had light showers, but the total rainfall for the week is considerably in defect. Central Burma and Arakan obtained about half their normal amounts, Lower Burma about 20 per cent. of its normal, and Tenasserim practically none (*i.e.*, an average of less than a tenth of an inch).

The retreating south-west monsoon humid current in the Bay has given general moderate rain during the week to the Orissa and Madras Coast districts, which have hence received somewhat larger amounts than the normal fall of the week. The excess was small, except in Madras (South), which obtained an average of 2·84 inches, or 1·6 inches in excess of the normal. The West Coast districts have had light to moderate showers during the week, but the rainfall in that area as well as in the Deccan was below the normal by amounts varying from 10 to 50 per cent.

The three concluding columns of the table give comparative rainfall data for the fifty-two meteorological districts for the whole south-west monsoon period. The data show that the rainfall of the period was unusually favourably distributed, all districts, with the exception of Arakan, East, Deltaic, and Central Bengal, Orissa, and South Behar, receiving normal or excess rainfall. The deficiency averaged 29 per cent. in East Bengal, 26 per cent. in Deltaic Bengal, 22 per cent. in Central Bengal, 14 per cent. in Orissa, and 13 per cent. in South Behar and Arakan.

The average total rainfall of the period was practically normal in the following areas, in which the variation was less than 10 per cent:—Burma, North Behar, the North-West Provinces and Oudh, Kathiawar, Guzerat, Central Provinces, Coorg, Mysore, and Malabar. It was more or less considerably in excess in Madras (more especially the central districts), Rajputana, Sind, Khandeish, Berar, Bombay, Deccan, and the Punjab, including all those districts which have suffered from drought during the previous two years. The most remarkable feature of the monsoon has been the excessive fall in the North-West and Central Punjab, Sind, and West Rajputana. Thus Sind received an average of 8·65 or 4·33 inches, or 100 per cent. above its normal amount, and the West Punjab 12·63 or 7·01 inches, or 125 per cent. in excess.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
East Coast (South)	Trichinopoly	Musiri	9·37 inches.
Madras (South)	Madura	Melur	11·38 "
East Coast (North)	Godavari	Sivakodu	8·70 "
	Vizagapatam	Waltair	6·78 "
Madras (South Central)	Nilgiris	Kodanad	7·54 "
East Coast (South)	Tanjore	Arantangi	6·65 "
Do. (Central)	Nellore	Iskapally	6·65 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 15th. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 29th to October 15th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to October 15th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·03	2·20	— 2·17	170·60	156·21	+ 9
	Lower Burma	0·37	1·68	— 1·31	76·06	82·58	— 8
	Central Burma	0·62	1·27	— 0·65	59·72	61·36	— 3
	Upper Burma	0·24	?	?	23·84	?	?
	Arakan	0·74	1·26	— 0·52	142·34	163·25	— 13
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·09	1·60	— 1·51	52·68	73·90	— 29
	Assam (Surma)	0·01	1·98	— 1·97	140·07	132·99	+ 5
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0	0·92	— 0·92	58·47	59·35	— 1
	Deltaic Bengal	0	1·20	— 1·20	35·06	47·16	— 26
	Central Bengal	0	1·15	— 1·15	37·28	47·92	— 22
	North Bengal	0·05	0·99	— 0·94	91·70	88·46	+ 4
	Orissa	0·54	1·70	— 1·16	39·97	46·60	— 14
	Chota Nagpur	0·08	0·97	— 0·89	41·20	45·90	— 10
	Behar (South)	0	1·00	— 1·00	33·99	38·79	— 13
	Do. (North)	0	1·29	— 1·29	45·92	45·57	+ 1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·01	0·76	— 0·75	37·79	35·61	+ 6
	Oudh (South)	0	0·48	— 0·48	36·54	33·45	+ 9
	Do. (North)	0	0·59	— 0·59	38·78	36·30	+ 7
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·01	0·29	— 0·28	33·39	31·21	+ 7
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·02	0·22	— 0·20	29·32	25·87	+ 13
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·60	— 0·60	39·55	39·19	+ 1
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	17·88	11·40	+ 57
	Do. (Central)	0	0·13	— 0·13	23·21	19·05	+ 22
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·13	— 0·13	34·52	23·07	+ 50
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·19	— 0·19	63·28	56·38	+ 12
	Do. (North-West)	0·17	0·14	+ 0·03	20·86	14·64	+ 42
	Do. (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	12·63	5·62	+ 125
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·20	3·08	— 0·88	103·02	101·47	+ 2
	Madras (South Central)	1·93	1·97	— 0·04	23·21	25·03	— 7
	Coorg	0·90	1·81	— 0·91	97·24	92·20	+ 5
	Mysore	0·99	1·67	— 0·68	24·57	25·95	— 5
	Konkan	0·50	1·43	— 0·93	128·26	116·02	+ 11
	Bombay Deccan	0·37	0·80	— 0·43	38·76	25·74	+ 51
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·09	0·64	— 0·55	30·12	23·59	+ 28
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·18	0·19	— 0·01	46·75	33·29	+ 40
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·39	— 0·39	43·47	39·56	+ 10
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·41	— 0·41	48·53	48·76	0
	Ditto (East)	0	0·54	— 0·54	55·71	45·33	+ 23
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·25	— 0·25	47·62	43·12	+ 10
	Kathiawar	0	0·10	— 0·10	18·28	19·83	— 8
	Sind	0	0	0	8·65	4·32	+ 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·18	— 0·18	39·12	35·04	+ 12
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·26	0·10	+ 0·16	55·46	25·43	+ 40
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	— 0·03	16·23	12·95	+ 25
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·12	1·86	+ 0·26	34·82	28·36	+ 23
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	1·15	1·08	+ 0·07	48·61	49·83	— 2
	Hyderabad (South)	0·39	0·86	— 0·47	35·45	21·99	+ 62
	Madras (Central)	0·54	1·45	— 0·91	24·08	19·00	+ 27
	East Coast (Central)	2·06	1·63	+ 0·43	27·97	18·61	+ 50
	Ditto (South)	1·82	1·53	+ 0·29	23·24	18·35	+ 27
	Madras (South)	2·84	1·24	+ 1·60	9·55	8·62	+ 11

SIMLA, *20th October, 1892.*

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 15th October.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast, Central, and all the East Coast districts, except Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Tinnevelly, where it is moderate, as in the Deccan districts. Agricultural operations proceeding actively throughout, and prospects much improved in the Southern districts after recent rain. Harvest of early crops progressing; outturn fully average. Pasture and water-supply ample. Prices easier generally.

Bombay.—*For week ending 19th October.*—Report not received.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th October.*—Rain during the week in Orissa and Chittagong, and also a few showers in South-West Bengal, Bankura, Singhbhum, and Manbhum; no rain elsewhere. Autumn crops being harvested with good outturn. Prospects of winter rice generally good, but in Midnapur, Hooghly, Burdwan, and parts of Behar more rain is wanted, both for this crop and for preparing land for the spring harvest. Prices stationary on the whole. Cattle in good condition. Fodder and water-supply abundant.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 19th October.*—The weather has been clear during the week. Rain is urgently needed for the rice crops, and generally for sowings which are going on. Harvesting of autumn crops in active progress. Prospects good. Prices are fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 19th October.*—Slight rain has fallen in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress. Cotton picking commenced in most districts. Sowings of spring crops going on. More rain wanted in Shahpur. Condition and prospects of standing crops are reported good. Young locusts appeared in parts of four districts, and steps were taken for their destruction; they have also laid eggs in Hissar, but were destroyed. Maize and *jowar* crops in parts of Lahore blighted, and other crops have been damaged by insects. Condition of stock is generally good. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices rising in one, falling in three districts, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 19th October.*—The weather has been cloudy during the latter part of the week. Rain required for rice crops in Raipur and Bilaspur and for winter sowings generally. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in places. Prospects favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 15th October.*—LOWER BURMA: Transplanting finished. Crop prospects good everywhere, except in Thayetmyo, where rain is required. UPPER BURMA: Transplanting nearly finished. Hill paddy being reaped in Katha and Ruby Mines. Early wet-weather paddy being reaped in two districts. Cotton picking and reaping of sesamum completed. Late sesamum and peas being sown in some districts. Standing crops are good in nine districts, but more rain is wanted in parts of three districts. Great damage has been caused by floods to crops on low-lands and islands in Bhamo, Sagaing, Upper Chindwin, Lower Chindwin, Myingyan, and Pakokku, and some damage in eastern sub-division, Southern Shan States. The rice crop has totally failed

in Shwebo and the Wundwin sub-division of Meiktila, and other crops in imminent danger. Rain is badly wanted nearly all over Upper Burma. The price of paddy has decreased largely in three districts, increased largely in one; elsewhere fluctuations unimportant.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for mustard continues. Pulses being sown. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle normal.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 19th October.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in the Mysore district; slight in other parts. Crops and prospects good. No change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall 4 inches 24 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of *Eleusine coracana* nearly completed. Picking of cardamom in progress. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 19th October.*—BERAR: Slight rain. Weather cold and cloudy. Cotton in flower and pods. *Jowari* in ear. Autumn crops improving. Weeding in progress. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient. Water deficient for cattle in parts of Dariapur taluka. Preparation of land for winter crops continues. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Moderate rain during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress. Irrigated crops in good condition. Land being prepared for sowing of spring crops. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 19th October.*—Some rain in West Malwa. Condition of crops, fodder, and agricultural stock continue to be generally good. The autumn harvest has been damaged in some places, but is generally fair. Prices steady. Weather warm, but favourable for agricultural operations.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 19th October.*—Rain in Ulwar and Abu. Reaping of autumn crops and ploughing and sowing for the spring harvest continue. Crops partially damaged in Kerowlee. Agricultural prospects generally good. Cattle generally in good condition. Pasturage plentiful throughout. Prices steady in eight States, falling in one, and fluctuating elsewhere. Relief works closed in Merwara. Gratuitous relief in Ajmere 44; Merwara *nil.*

Nepal.—*For week ending 13th October.*—Days warm; nights chilly. Harvesting of rice in progress.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 32-F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Forests),—dated Simla, the 7th October, 1892.

Read the following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State forwarding copies of the Regulations for 1893 of the Forest Service Branch in Cooper's Hill College :

No. 64 (Revenue), dated London, 4th August 1892.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I forward herewith, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, 10 copies of the Prospectus of the Indian Forest Service for 1893.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

FOREST SERVICE BRANCH

OF THE

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL.

[Post Town, Staines; Railway Station, Egham ; Telegraph Station, Englefield Green.]

STAFF OF THE COLLEGE.*

President, General Sir ALEXANDER TAYLOR, G.C.B., R.E.
Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. BOYES.
Bursar, J. P. PASCO, Esq., R.N., Retired.
Chaplain, Rev. C. CROSLEGH, D.D.

Engineering Branch.

Assistant Professor of Engineering, A. H. HEATH, Esq., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.
Professor of Surveying, Major-General E. H. COURTNEY, R.E.
Instructor in Geometrical Drawing, [Vacant].
Lecturer in Accounts, J. C. HURST, Esq.
Instructor in Freehand Drawing, RUSSELL DOWSON, Esq.

Mathematical Branch.

Professor of Applied Mathematics, G. M. MINCHIN, Esq., M.A.
Professor of Pure Mathematics, A. LODGE FEREDAY, Esq., M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon.

Natural Science Branch.

Professor of Chemistry, HERBERT MCLEOD, Esq., F.R.S.
Professor of Physics, W. N. STOCKER, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxon.
Lecturer in Geology and Mineralogy, Professor H. G. SEELEY, F.R.S.

Forestry Branch.

Principal Professor of Forestry, W. SCHLICH, Esq., Ph.D., C.I.E., late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.
Assistant Professor of Forestry, W. R. FISHER, Esq., B.A., late Conservator of Forests, Northern India.

* The staff of the College is only given in so far as it concerns the Forest Service Branch.

Professor of Botany, H. MARSHALL WARD, Esq., M.A., S.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Lecturer on Entomology, W. F. H. BLANDFORD, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Lecturer on Chemistry of Soils and Vegetation, A. H. CHURCH, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

Instructor in German, T. H. DITTEL, Esq.

Lecturer on Forest Law, B. H. BADEN POWELL, Esq., C.I.E., late of the Indian Civil Service.

Director of Practical Study in Forestry on the Continent, Sir DIETRICH BRANDIS, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., F.R.S., late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.*

[*The arrangements hereinafter described are subject to revision under the orders of the Secretary of State for India.*]

1. The Royal Indian Engineering College is primarily maintained, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the education of candidates for the service of Government in the India Public Works, Telegraph, and Forest Departments; but it is open, to the extent of the accommodation available, to all persons desirous of following the course of study pursued in it.

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENTS.

2. The examination usually takes place in June of each year.

3. The number of candidates to be selected annually varies according to the requirements of the Forest Service in India. The figures as regards each particular year will be advertised from time to time. *In 1893 there will be 9 appointments offered for competition.*

4. Candidates for the Indian Forest Department are selected under the following arrangements :

(*a*) An applicant must be a natural-born British subject, and must be above 17 and under 20 years of age on the 1st June of the year in which he competes for an appointment. He must be unmarried, and if he marries before reaching India he will forfeit his appointment.

(*b*) An applicant must send† to the Revenue Department of the India Office on or before the 1st day of May of the year in which he proposes to compete—

(1) His name and parentage, a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of his birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian that his name should be recorded as a candidate.

(2) A statement of the places of education at which he may have been, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct, during the last four years.

(*c*) Applicants will have to appear before a Medical Board‡ at the India Office, particular stress being laid upon good vision and hearing. A physical test will also be imposed so as to ensure the selection of persons of active habits and powers of endurance.

(*d*) The applicants who have successfully passed the medical examination and the physical test will be required to undergo an examination before the Civil

* Sir D. Brandis is not on the staff of the College.

† There is no form of application. The documents specified in clauses (1) and (2) should be enclosed in a covering letter addressed to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, London.

‡ With a view to prevent parents and guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates who may be physically unfit for the Forest Service, it is suggested that, before any such preparation is begun, candidates be submitted to examination by the medical adviser of the family, or any other qualified medical practitioner, with regard to the following points :—

(1) A weak constitution.
(2) Defective vision.
(3) Impaired hearing.
(4) The existence of any congenital defect.

It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested to lessen the chances of disappointment, and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the official examination.

On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian services, a pamphlet has been published, under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, by Messrs. Churchill and Sons, 11, New Burlington Street.

Service Commissioners* in the following subjects (Classes I to III), marks being assigned as follows:

CLASS I.—OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.†

	Marks.	
1. Mathematics (lower), *viz.*, Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and the use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; Plane Trigonometry up to and including the Solution of Triangles and Mensuration	2,500	In each of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of full marks in order to qualify.
2. English Composition	1,000	
3. German (400 for colloquial)	2,000	

CLASS II.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.†

4. Mathematics (higher), including Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Statics, and Dynamics ..	2,000	A candidate may take any two, but not more than two, of the optional subjects. Under "Optional Subjects" Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, the examination will be partly practical.
5. French (400 for colloquial)	2,000	
6. Latin	2,000	
7. Greek	2,000	
8. English History. There will be set one general paper; one paper limited to a fixed period, which will be from the year 1702 to the year 1760 for the examination of 1893	2,000	
9. Botany, *viz.*, the elementary parts of Vegetable Morphology, Histology, and Physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language. Questions will not be set on Vegetable Palæontology or on the geographical distribution of plants	2,000	
10. Chemistry, *viz.*, the Elements of Inorganic Chemistry ...	2,000	
11. Physics: Elementary properties of Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, Light, and Sound	2,000	
12. Physical Geography and Geology, chiefly Economic; including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses ...	2,000	

CLASS III.—ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

13. Freehand Drawing	500	Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects.
14. Geometrical Drawing	300	

(*e*) From the competitors who attain the above-mentioned minima of marks in obligatory subjects and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects, the Secretary of State will select candidates in order of merit as probationers to enter the College, where they will be further trained for the Forest Service of India.

(*f*) If the full number of competent probationers required in any year cannot be obtained from the persons so examined, the Secretary of State reserves a discretion to fill up the deficiency by selecting any other person or persons who may satisfy the authorities of the College that he or they are properly qualified to become probationers for the Forest Service.

5. The course of study for candidates for the India Forest Service extends over about three years, divided into nine terms. During eight terms the candidates will prosecute their studies at the College, and during the remaining term they will visit, under suitable supervision, such British or Continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Excursions will also be made for purposes of instruction, both during term time and during part of the vacations. The cost of all such tours or excursions is borne by the Secretary of State (see paragraph 9).

6. Each annual session begins in September, and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and eight weeks in the summer.

7. A charge of 61*l.* for each of the first eight terms and 60*l.* for the ninth term is made for each student. The amount must be paid terminally in advance to the Bank of England. Receivable orders, with full directions as to the mode of payment, will be forwarded from the India Office to the parents or guardians shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be allowed to come into residence until his fee has been paid.

8. A deposit of 5*l.* is required to be paid by each student on admission to the College as caution money to cover charges incurred by him for damage to books, instruments, &c., or any College bills outstanding on leaving the College. Any balance over and above

* A fee of 4*l.* is required, which can be paid by means of a stamp of that amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates the day before the examination.

† Attention is invited to the appended Syllabus giving further details regarding the extent and character of the examination.

such charges will be repaid. This deposit is to be paid with the fee for the first term, making the total payment on that occasion 66*l.*

9. The foregoing payments cover all charges for tuition, board according to the College tariff, lodging with washing, and ordinary medical attendance while in residence at the College. When students are on tour and during the course of practical instruction, whether in Great Britain or on the Continent, the Secretary of State will defray the expenses of (1) board, lodging, and washing (the maximum expenditure on such account being 10*s.* per diem); (2) travelling expenses; and (3) fees to local Forest officers, &c.

Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing instruments. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments are provided by the College.

10. The prescribed course of study at present comprises the following subjects:

I.—*Auxiliary Subjects.*

1. Geometrical Drawing.
2. Freehand Drawing.
3. Surveying.
4. Forest Engineering.
5. Accounts.
6. German.
7. Mechanics.
8. Physics.
9. Chemistry.
10. Geology and Mineralogy.
11. Entomology.
12. Botany.
13. Drill and Gymnastics.

II.—*Forestry, Theoretical and Practical, in all its branches.*

11. Every student is required to conform to the College rules, to exhibit due diligence in his studies throughout the course, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in such manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to be removed from the College, or to be sent back from the forest tour, which may entail the loss of his appointment.

12. During the course of study, the proficiency of the students will be tested by periodical examinations, and on the termination of their studies there will be a final examination. Each student may also, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, be required to appear before the Medical Board at the expiration of the first year of residence at the College, and, should the result be unsatisfactory, he cannot claim to be allowed to complete the course.

13. The subjects enumerated in paragraph 10 are grouped in certain main branches of study,* and a fixed minimum of qualification is required in each branch and in the subjects taught during the forest tours, as well as a certain minimum for all branches taken together. Students who obtain these minima will receive the College diploma in Forestry.

14. Candidates who have obtained this diploma and are found to be of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Forest Department (the final decision on which points will rest with the Secretary of State for India) will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department of India in the order of their standing at the end of the final examination. They will be allowed before leaving the College to choose the provinces in which they desire to be first employed according to the order in which they pass out of the College. But this choice can only be exercised according to the available vacancies in the different provinces, and on the understanding that officers are at all times liable to be transferred from one province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

15. Within a month of his nomination as Assistant Conservator, each nominee must sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and will be provided with a free passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

16. The pay of an Assistant Conservator of Forests will begin from the date of arrival in India. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during their course at Cooper's Hill College will begin on a salary of Rs. 350 a month. It will, however, rest with the President of the College, in consultation with the Principal Professor of Forestry, to decide whether any of the probationers, though they have obtained the College diploma in Forestry, have failed to deserve that rate of initial salary. Such probationers, if any, will begin on a salary of Rs. 250 a month; and this difference of salary will continue until the first departmental examination is passed in India.

17. Promotion, leave, and pension will be regulated by the rules of the Service for the time being. A copy of the Regulations relative to these matters can be seen on application either at the Library or the Record Department of the India Office. The

* For details, see Royal Indian Engineering College Calendar.

principal rules, however, are contained in the Abstract of the Civil Service Regulations, as given in the "India Office List" or the "India List," published respectively by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, and Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S. W., either of which can be procured through any bookseller.

18. Every candidate before proceeding to India will be required to furnish to the President of the College satisfactory evidence of his competency in riding.

General Rules.

19. Chemical, physical, and botanical laboratories, a forestry museum, a forest nursery, a library and gymnasium are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus.

20. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College and for the superintendence of the studies is vested in the President under the control of the Secretary of State for India.

21. The students are distributed in divisions under personal charge of one of the Professors or Instructors selected by the President; such tutor being responsible for exercising the proper degree of personal supervision over each student in his division, and for conducting necessary correspondence with the student's parents or guardians.

22. Each student residing in the College is provided with a separate room, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. Furniture and bedding are supplied by the College, but students are required to provide their own towels and bed linen. Meals are taken in hall. Wine and beer are not included in the ordinary fare, but can be obtained from the College cellar at fixed prices.

23. A chapel is attached to the College which the students residing in the College are expected to attend, unless specially exempted.

24. Every student will be required to go through a course of gymnastics and also of military exercises, including the use of the rifle.

25. Students are required to wear academical dress under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time.

Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service, but desirous of obtaining a Diploma in Forestry from Cooper's Hill College.

26. Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service may be received into the College as far as the available accommodation permits. Such students may pass through the course of instruction prescribed for the nominees of the Indian Forest Service as detailed above, or they may be permitted to participate in the instruction given in certain subjects only. On attaining the prescribed minima of marks in the several branches of study and in totals as laid down above, they will receive, as the case may require, either the College diploma in Forestry or special certificates showing in what subjects they have followed the instruction, and with what result.

27. Candidates who desire to be admitted under paragraph 26 may submit the necessary application at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. The application must be made on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

28. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to character and in other respects will be required to undergo an examination, to be held at the College, about the last week in June of the year for admission. The object of the examination will be to ascertain whether the candidate is qualified to follow the course of instruction with advantage (or certain parts of it, as the case may be). Candidates who do not come up to the required standard will not be admitted to the College.

The President may dispense with the whole or any portion of this examination in the case of a candidate who produces an University diploma or other similar certificate granted by a recognized examining body.

29. Candidates admitted to the College under paragraph 26, who propose to pass through the full prescribed course of study, will be required to pay the same fees in every respect as those paid by the nominees for the Indian Forest Service. Candidates who do not become resident, and are admitted only to certain subjects of study, will be required to pay the fees which may be fixed in each special case in consideration of the extent of their studies. The candidates of both classes will be required to abide by the general rules of the College.

India Office,

June 1892.

FOREST EXAMINATION.

Syllabus showing the extent and character of the Forest Examination.

In a letter addressed to the Civil Service Commissioners on the subject of the examinations for admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Military College Sandhurst, the Director-General of Military Education observes:—"The main object to be borne in mind with reference to the Entrance Examination is to secure a youth who has had a thoroughly well-grounded liberal education as an English gentleman. Any curriculum which renders those who are unsuccessful unfit for other professions is greatly to be deprecated." The Regulations for the Forest Examination, which follow the lines of the Sandhurst Examination, are intended to provide a test that the candidates have received such an education as is indicated in these words. By these Regulations certain of the subjects specified are prescribed as obligatory for all competitors, while in the choice of the subjects described as optional allowance is made for varieties of taste and inclination in each candidate. In view of the influence which the Regulations must necessarily exercise on the education of candidates for admission to the public service, the Civil Service Commissioners deem it expedient to specify with more fullness than in the Regulations themselves the character of the examination which the candidates will be called upon to undertake.

Class I.

(Obligatory Subjects).

Mathematics.—The extent of the examination will be as defined in the Regulations.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their examination paper.

German.—There will be translations of unseen passages from German into English and from English into German; the knowledge of pronunciation will be tested by dictation and the *vivâ voce* examination. The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors (Schiller, Lessing, Alexander v. Humboldt, Ranke, &c.), and a few simple questions may be asked on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest.

Class II.

(Optional Subjects.)

Higher Mathematics.—The extent of the examination will be as defined in the Regulations.

Latin.—Passages will be set for translation into English selected from the authors usually read in schools. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse, but candidates will be allowed in the place of verse composition to answer questions of a simple character which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

French.—The passages for translation will be taken from standard authors (Corneille, Madame de Sévigné, Guizot, Taine, &c.), and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in German.

English History.—The general paper in this subject will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts. The paper on the fixed period will, of course, require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the general paper.

Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography, and Geology.—The standard of examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a Laboratory, &c. A considerable portion of the marks will be allotted for the proficiency shown in the practical part of the examination.

GENERAL.

Handwriting.—In estimating the papers of candidates, a limited number of marks, namely 100 out of the maximum allotted to each subject, is held to be assignable for handwriting.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy be forwarded for information to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector-General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
Central Provinces.	Andamans.
Burma.	Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, and that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVI of 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 10th October 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 8th October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 10th October 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 8th October 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	9,03,891	553	1,634	7,12,351	436	2,58,17,812	2,47,12,649	...	11,05,163
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	67,170	81	831	77,221	93	31,26,432	27,75,128	...	3,51,304
Indian Midland	127	752	75,763	101	752	79,063	105	23,03,035	24,37,734	1,34,699	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,44,132	206	1,674	3,51,000	210	1,09,28,050	1,09,97,014	68,964	...
South Indian	150	901	1,31,777	146	1,106	1,46,511	132	38,92,604	39,81,052	88,448	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	70,078	67	1,044	74,799	72	24,53,449	22,04,480	...	2,48,969
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	721	62,715	87	755	75,930	101	26,22,094	26,60,649	38,555	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	6,041	38	199	8,642	43	2,62,764	3,28,127	65,363	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	16,61,567	215	7,995	15,25,517	191	5,14,06,240	5,00,96,833	...	13,09,407
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	5,81,597	243	2,511	4,77,357	190	1,68,07,619	1,24,72,161	...	43,35,458
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,14,643	166	692	1,26,303	183	44,43,991	42,81,490	...	1,62,501
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	3,24,474	418	777	2,47,760	319	61,84,297	57,19,864	...	4,64,433
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	22,657	181	125	17,380	139	3,98,337	3,96,836	...	1,501
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	91,651	150	715	1,04,998	147	26,35,982	32,55,691	6,19,709	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,640	66	25	1,796	72	35,434	38,623	3,189	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	346	43	8	314	39	8,760	7,572	...	1,188
TOTAL	251	4,631	11,37,008	246	4,853	9,75,908	201	3,05,14,420	2,61,72,237	...	43,42,183
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	372	1,485	5,39,115	363	1,490	5,13,106	344	2,25,24,661	1,91,01,293	...	34,23,368
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,14,852	466	461	2,17,000	471	72,14,925	74,73,515	2,58,590	...
Madras	216	840	1,71,732	204	840	1,85,256	221	50,65,572	47,65,302	...	3,00,270
TOTAL	468	2,786	9,25,699	332	2,791	9,15,362	328	3,48,05,158	3,13,40,110	...	34,65,048
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,129	37,24,274	246	15,639	34,16,787	218	11,67,25,818	10,76,09,180	...	91,16,638
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	20,338	126	162	20,182	125	5,54,661	5,39,600	...	15,061
Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,070	276	22	5,569	253	1,53,191	1,47,814	...	5,377
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	9,000	134	67	5,940	89	2,09,348	2,40,435	31,088	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	8,686	111	78	9,106	117	2,70,898	2,74,849	3,951	...
TOTAL	135	329	44,094	134	329	40,797	124	11,88,097	12,02,698	14,601	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	50,637	143	354	45,012	127	13,86,037	13,30,010	...	56,027
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	832	64	13	1,710	132	32,795	32,273	...	522
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	32,065	108	311	42,210	136	7,11,207	7,29,587	18,380	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	3,313	36	93	4,130	44	99,407	1,31,562	32,155	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,333	46	29	1,511	52	(*g*) 40,342	44,046	3,704	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,099	43	72	5,120	71	1,07,405	1,28,595	21,190	...
TOTAL	107	857	91,279	107	872	99,693	114	23,77,193	23,96,073	18,880	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	8,347	77	108	9,555	88	3,59,235	2,68,077	...	91,158
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	23,414	70	334	24,757	74	7,41,495	8,60,197	1,18,702	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	24,176	129	291	13,900	48	3,09,694	4,76,801	1,67,107	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,294	56	94	6,756	72	1,73,802	1,68,937	...	4,865
TOTAL	76	616	52,884	86	719	45,413	63	12,24,991	15,05,935	2,80,944	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,039	39,20,878	230	17,667	36,12,245	204	12,18,75,334	11,29,81,963	...	88,93,371

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmír and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti state railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 10th October 1891.

SIMLA, *the 20th October, 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C. E.*,
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 44.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 3	8 15	9 12	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	9 0	9 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Rangoon	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 8‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	16 8	16 8
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Pegu (inland)—																	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	211 2	211 2	19 4	19 4
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 1	6 6	7 5	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 13	14 3	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 6	...	...	7 2	7 6	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	161 10	161 10	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 1	9 1	9 14	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	11 3	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 10	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	28 3	28 3	...	...	392 0	392 0	14 8	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 2	10 14	...	...	9 11	10 2	10 7	11 0	17 13	21 5‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 5	18 7	10 3	8 4	8 14	70 0	70 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	†††	†††	...	...	6 12	6 5	7 11	7 11	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	†††	†††	7 2	2 2	218 0	218 0	7 3	9 10
Pakôkku	†††	†††	...	...	6 9	6 9	8 10	8 10	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	†††	†††	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	20 13	20 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 8	15 6	15 6	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 9	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 9	11 9	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 8	12 4	10 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	10 6	10 12
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 10	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 3
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	5 0	...	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	16 0	16 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																	7 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	...				
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Darrang	5 12	6 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 8	9 8
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	360 0	360 0	9 8	9 8

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 5½	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	3 8	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	50 0	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	7 8¶	8 0	10 0**	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 12	10 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	9 0
Tippera	10 0	7 8	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 0	8 12½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 0	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	10 13½	10 0
Dacca	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 2	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	18 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	11 0
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 7	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	106 0	106 0	10 10½	10 10½
Calcutta	11 2	11 0	14 8	14 12	8 2	8 0	10 10	10 10	15 2	15 3	11 0	10 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 3	15 0	15 3	85 0	85 0	11 4	11 6
Hooghly	12 0	12 5	14 0	14 9	8 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 5
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 2½	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 14	...	...	17 12½	17 12½	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Faridpur	10 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	220 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	12 15	12 15	...	...	9 0	9 12	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	18 0	16 4	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Birbhum	11 0	11 4	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	12 0
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	12 0	30 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	12 12	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 12	...	...	17 4	17 12	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	11 4	...	...	9 12	9 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 9
Rajshahi	12 0	12 0	19 8	18 12	9 0	9 12	11 4	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	16 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	14 ●	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 11	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 ●	...	...	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	9 10	9 10	15 10‖	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	10 8	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	8 8	9 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5†	14 7§	...	...	13 5	13 10	80 0	80 0	12 0	10 0
Cuttack	9 3	8 3	...	...	8 8	7 14	11 13	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1†	14 7†	...	...	14 7	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0* to 13 0†	12 0* to 13 0§	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	16 0	18 0	10 0	13 0	11 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0 to 17 0	14 0 to 15 4	...	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	...	...	10 8 to 11 0	11 4 to 12 0	22 0 to 32 0	20 0	11 8 to 15 0	11 0 to 14 0	140 0 to 160 0	140 0 to 160 0	9 0	9 0
Palámau	11 13	11 13	20 4	...	11 15	10 15	15 12	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	...	14 1	14 1	32 10	20 4	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 7
Hazáribágh	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 0

* Chhola. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. § Birí or Kalai. ‖ Bhadoi rice. ¶ Musuri. ** Mug. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 6	13 8	13 8	14 0	9 4	9 0	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	15 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	17 0	22 4	22 0	17 12	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 0	12 8	17 0	16 8	8 8	9 0	12 0	12 8	...	16 4	18 0	16 8	25 4	...	17 4	16 8	17 0	18 0	25 4	20 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	15 0 / 10	15 0 / 10	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	...	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	30 0	22 8	23 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	15 8	16 0																								
Bihár, north—	13 0	13 8	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Purnea	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	15 12	13 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	11 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	15 2	15 2	10 1	10 1	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 12	29 0	25 4	17 10	17 10	166 12	164 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	12 10	17 10	13 3	11 0	11 0	14 13	13 12	...	...	...	...	30 13	27 8	15 6	15 6	17 14	17 9	24 12	24 3	18 11	18 11	176 0	176 0	10 0	9 12
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	19 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Saran	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	11 10	11 10	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	21 8	15 0	13 8	19 8	19 0	23 13	20 8	20 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	12 8	13 0	16 0	17 4	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	24 8	19 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 8	17 10	17 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 6
Benares	13 0	13 0	17 9	17 9	9 5½	9 8	10 0	10 0	17 11½	17 11½	16 12½	16 12½	...	...	15 3	13 8	17 14	17 11½	...	...	20 8½	20 0	125 0	125 0	9 8	9 8
Ghazipur	14 3	13 8	17 6	17 6	7 1	6 7	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 12	16 1	25 12	20 10	12 14	10 5	19 5	19 0	19 5	...	21 4	20 10	180 4	180 4	10 5	9 10
Jaunpur	14 0	13 4	19 8	19 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 8	21 0	...	22 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Allahabad	12 2	12 0	17 0	17 4	9 0	8 0	9 8	9 4	19 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	21 2	21 4	90 0	90 0	10 8	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	160 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	7 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hamírpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	20 8	21 4	19 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 14	...	...	28 12	24 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	16 8	16 4	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	8 0‡ ¶	18 0¶	16 0	16 0	22 0‡	21 4‡	18 8	18 0	24 0‡	24 0‡	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 4	14 4	20 0	19 8	8 4	8 8	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 8	20 8	26 0	20 0	21 8	21 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 8	14 12	19 8	19 4	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	19 4	19 2	19 8	19 4	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 8	20 12	22 0	22 0	23 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	12 0
Farukhabad	13 12	13 10	19 1	19 0	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 0	19 1	18 8	16 5½	15 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	24 9½	...	24 9½	22 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Mainpuri	15 0	15 0	20 8	20 0	4 8	4 8	9 0	10 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 12	15 4	22 8	22 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 12	...	...	15 8	15 8	21 8	20 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 8	25 8	...	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 8	16 4	22 4	22 4	7 4	7 4	12 4	11 15½	21 6	20 4	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	22 4	21 11	...	...	28 8	26 9	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	22 8	21 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	21 0	18 8	19 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	110 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	14 8	14 0	23 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 8	24 8	20 0	...	28 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 0
Aligarh	14 0	14 4	21 0	21 0	5 4	5 4	9 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	12 0	12 8	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	125 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	14 12	15 0	23 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 4	21 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	...	23 4	22 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 4
Submontane—																										
Ballia	14 8	14 8	17 8	18 8	9 0	9 8	11 4	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	18 0	18 8	18 0	...	19 8	19 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	13 4	13 5	18 8	18 7	8 14	9 10	11 13	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 2	...	...	16 4	17 0	177 8	130 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	16 10	18 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	19 12	14 6	16 3	13 8	16 10	18 0	19 12	...	18 7	19 12	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	21 0‡	22 0‡	10 0	8 0	12 0	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	21 12	18 0	17 0	20 0	19 8	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	16 0	19 4	21 8	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 12
Bareilly	15 4	15 8	20 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	28 0	26 0	27 8	28 0	...	...	14 0	8 0	21 8	21 0	24 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0
Pilibhit	13 6	13 8	25 0	25 0	10 10	10 8	11 14	11 12	23 8	20 0	18 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	21 3	20 10	28 0	25 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 13
Bareilly	12 14	12 14	18 3	18 3½	6 8	6 8	10 9	10 14	18 12	18 12	15 4	15 4	...	...	8 2	8 2	18 8	18 12	18 12	21 1½	20 9	19 6	125 0	125 0	10 13	10 14
Moradabad	14 10	14 11½	20 0	19 0	9 5	9 0	10 8	10 8	21 0	21 0	15 0	13 3½	...	...	10 0	5 8	20 8	19 11½	20 7	15 14	21 1	22 8½	100 0	100 0	11 1	11 3½
Naini Tal	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	...	...	9 0	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 4	9 0	11 4	11 4	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	11 4‡	10 12‡	...	...	9 0‖	9 0‖	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 0
Bijnor	14 5	14 1	21 6	21 6	6 9	6 9	9 6	10 7	22 0	22 0	15 6	14 13	9 14	9 14	6 9	6 9	19 6	19 6	...	...	20 4	20 4	135 0	135 0	10 11	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	14 13	14 11	24 3	24 3	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	25 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 12	21 7	15 6	15 6	11 0	21 8	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	14 8	14 4	20 8	21 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	10 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	10 12	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 8	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Saháranpur	14 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	7 8	7 9	9 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	13 12	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	13 0	12 12	17 0	17 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 4	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 0	6 4	160 •	160 0	5 0	5 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	27 0	...	29 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	23 8	23 8	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	24 8	24 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	14 8	13 0	22 8	25 0	23 0	18 4	30 0	23 0	30 0	20 0	25 0‡	25 8‡	20 0	17 0	24 8‡	26 8‡	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 0
Unao	13 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 8	13 8	19 12	19 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 4	20 8	22 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	20 8	20 0	32 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	21 12	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	
Hardoi	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	14 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 4
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 2	13 0	18 8	18 8	11 0	10 12	13 12	13 8	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	20 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 0	12 12	20 0	20 0	10 0	13 12	12 0	23 0	22 8	18 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	27 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	125 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	
Gonda	15 4	15 0	21 0	20 8	10 6	10 4	12 4	12 0	20 8	18 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	21 8	21 0	22 4	21 4	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 8	15 0	22 8	21 8	10 0	9 8	12 8	11 8	23 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	30 8	29 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	23 0	23 12	23 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	15 0	23 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	13 0	27 0	...	21 0	...	...	...	26 0	...	26 0	25 0	34 0	...	23 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 5	13 2	18 12	18 12	8 7	8 2	8 11	10 0	18 12	18 2	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	19 6	18 12	17 2	18 12	12 8	...	...	...	15 3	15 6
Bánswara	15 10	15 10	18 12	18 12	8 2	13 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	30 10	31 6	25 0	20 0	21 4	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 9	9 12½	13 4½	12 11	7 6½	7 13	8 3½	8 3½	14 13½	13 10½	8 3½	7 6½	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 10½	13 4½	12 14½	12 14½	14 1	12 14½	9 6	9 6	160 0	160 0	8 15½	9 6
Sirohee	10 12	10 8	15 8	15 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Erinpura	10 15½	10 15½	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 1	8 1	15 1½	15 1½	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	15 15½	15 15½	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 3	12 4	18 8	18 8	5 0	5 0	9 10	9 10	19 5	16 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 6	17 8	16 6	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 9	10 2	13 10	13 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 4	13 0	13 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 4	12 4	18 0	16 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	15 4	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	18 4	17 8	16 12	15 8	†	†	*	*	13 0	12 12
Boondee	17 0	16 8	21 0	20 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	22 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0
Kotah	18 4	18 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 0	8 8	8 0	27 8	27 0	14 0	12 c	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	15 3	15 0	24 2½	24 2½	7 1	7 13½	10 3	10 3	22 4	22 6	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	24 5	22 11	18 14	19 7½	25 6	22 2	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 6
Tonk	15 0	15 6	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	8 4	23 4	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	85 0	10 0	10 10
Jeypore	14 4	14 8	19 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	20 0	19 8	17 12	17 8	†	†	12 0	12 0	19-8 to 21 0	19-4 to 21 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 6	16 9	23 2	22 8	10 10	10 0	11 4	10 10	23 2	22 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	15 0	12 8	23 2	22 8	...	...	32 8	32 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	16 0½	15 13½	24 6½	23 7½	8 4½	8 7	9 7½	9 6	20 9½	18 13½	20 12½	19 7½	...	...	11 4	11 4	24 12	23 13½	...	...	30 15	31 5	90 0	90 0	11 15	11 6¼
Bhurtpore	16 0	15 8	23 10½	22 0	6 2½	6 2½	6 15	6 15	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 2½	...	...	9 12	9 12	24 8	23 0	20 4	20 0	25 0	25 4	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	15 7	15 2	23 7	21 10	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 10	25 4	25 5	20 8	19 15	...	...	12 12	12 12	22 13	21 10	23 0	21 8	27 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	15 6	13 15½	17 14	16 9	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 2	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 14½	12 8	18 5	17 0	8 0	7 0	8 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 11	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 5½	15 0	15 0	10 8	10 8	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	§	§	11 8	11 0
Bálmer	8 2	8 15	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 0	12 0
Anádra	11 0	10 10	14 0	13 0	...	6 0	...	7 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	12 8	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4
Shahpoora	11 4	11 6	13 11½	13 10	7 6½	8 4	9 11½	9 8	13 14½	12 15	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 9½	14 2	13 9½	13 2	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 2
Western—																										
Jodhpore	10 2½ and 12 3	9 13 and 11 4	15 10	15 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 4 and 18 12	15 0	15 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 1½	17 8	17 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 6	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 10	8 4	8 6	12 4	12 0	10 14	11 0	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 8	10 8	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 10	11 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	18 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 13	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	12 8	12 3	17 0	17 5	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	21 0	17 12	14 6	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	22 0	18 4	22 0	22 0	140 0	160 0	12 4	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	12 0
Gwalior	16 3½	16 3½	23 10½	23 14½	7 7	7 7	9 4½	9 8	20 3	20 7½	18 9½	18 5½	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 2	18 9½	20 11½	22 13½	17 12½	17 12½	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Six pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Masur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 8
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	300 0	300 0	11 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	12 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	27 0	28 0	20 0	19 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	10 0	10 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	10 0	†	†	14 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	120 0	12 0	12 8
Jullundur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	11 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 12
Gurdáspur	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	11 8	13 0
Amritsar	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	13 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	11 0	9 12
Hills—																										
Simla	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sálkot	12 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	‡		‡		‡	†	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	†	120 0	120 0	13 0	14 0
Gujránwála	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	‡	†	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 4	11 0
Gujrát	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	*	*	19 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	11 0	12 *	16 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	17 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	*	‡	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	65 0	75 0	13 4	13 8
Hazára	10 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	15 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	13 ‡	13 ‡	100 0	100 0	36 0	38 0
Kohát	10 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	85 0	85 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	13 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	17 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Rawal	14 0	14 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	19 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	10 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	14 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	‡	140 0	115 0	34 0	36 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	22 8	22 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	9 8	14 8	14 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 8	14 0	14 8	13 0	6 8	6 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 12	10 0	13 4	13 4	8 0	7 8	10 8	9 12	14 0	16 12	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	11 8	11 12	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 4	11 8	15 8	14 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	11 8	16 0	12 14	16 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	11 14	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	10 12	13 ‡	13 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	21 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	10 12	10 12	15 8	15 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	‡	13 0	13 0	16 10	16 0	...	‡	70 0	70 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	*	*	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	*	*	9 0	9 0	*	*	9 12	9 8	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	*	*	*	*	9 5	5 5	10 9	10 9	13 0	9 3	14 11	15 14	*	*	11 3	12 10	*	*	8 3	8 14	105 0	104 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	9 5	5 5	10 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	103 0	103 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	8 13	8 12	14 10	14 14	*	*	7 1	7 1	10 8	13 9	13 12	13 11	15 3	15 6	9 9	9 6	13 1	13 1	17 7	17 7	7 6	7 6	58 4	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 12½	8 12½	*	*	*	*	8 3	8 2	10 0	*	12 14	12 14	18 11	*	*	*	11 7½	11 7½	*	*	8 12½	8 12½	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 5	9 5	*	*	*	*	8 11	8 11	9 8	9 8	20 13	19 15	15 15	15 15	22 6	20 11	*	*	10 11	10 11	*	*	13 2	13 2	75 0	91 0	10 7	10 5
Belgaum	9 8	9 8	17 0	16 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	19 0	17 8	18 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	*	11 4	11 8	*	11 0	8 8	8 8	86 0	89 0	13 4	13 0
Sátara	8 11	8 11	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	13 5	13 5	12 4	14 0	14 0	*	14 9	14 9	9 12	9 12	15 2	15 2	8 15	8 4	108 0	108 0	10 3	10 3
Sholapur	11 10	12 3	*	*	9 12	9 12	10 4	10 4	21 7	21 1	20 2	19 7	*	*	*	*	11 4	12 5	*	*	10 3	10 6	71 0	71 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	*	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	19 4	18 4	15 12	15 12	*	*	9 0	9 0	8 7	10 2	*	*	7 5	7 5	52 0	70 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	13 13	13 13	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	67 7	67 7	11 11	11 11
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 2	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	16 0	15 0	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	11 8	12 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 13	14 13	19 2	19 2	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	22 8	22 8	18 2	18 2	*	*	*	*	10 9	10 9	*	*	16 14	16 14	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	95 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	11 0	10 8	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	17 0	17 8	14 0	13 8	*	*	*	*	12 8	13 0	*	*	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	11 14	12 5	21 5	21 5	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 13	18 13	16 10	16 0	19 0	19 0	*	*	11 14	11 14	*	*	12 2	12 2	107 0	107 0	12 12	12 12
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9½	8 0	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 0	17 2	13 11½	15 7	14 14	17 2	17 2	*	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 9½	9 2	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 14	*	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	*	*	11 0	11 0	145 0	145 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	11 15	12 3	...	...	6 0	5 12	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 4	13 6	13 10	...	...	...	...	11 14	12 6	...	...	7 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 13	6 12	10 9	10 9	20 7	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 5	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0
Hoshangabad	12 15	12 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 6	10 6	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	9 8	10 9	...	...	7 4	8 0	8 14	10 0	11 14	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 9	...	...	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 9
Nágpur	11 8	11 9	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	10 10	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 5	10 5	95 0	95 0	10 8	10 8
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	13 5	11 5	110 0	110 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	19 3	19 3	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 9	11 12	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 0	17 2	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4
Jubbulpore	13 4	13 4	...	...	9 12	9 4	11 12	11 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 12	12 0	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 4
Saghalkhand (Sutna)	15 14	15 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	25 4	129 0	130 0	10 6	10 9
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	13 9	...	...	9 2	9 2	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	19 3	...	...	11 4	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 5	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	12 15	12 15	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 14	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	60 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 10	9 2
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 6	9 0
Básim	13 5	13 13	...	...	8 0	8 10	10 5	10 5	22 10	24 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 10	...	...	11 10	12 8	80 0	80 0	9 6	9 8
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	87 0	87 0	10 0	10 8
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	11 4	11 3	...	...	8 0	7 13	9 4	9 0	18 2	17 10	13 4	13 2	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	81 0	81 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	9 11	*	*	7 2	7 2	8 12	8 4	16 5	15 2	18 4	16 12	25 14	24 14	*	*	11 8	11 8	*	*	14 7	13 8	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0
Beláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	7 14	7 12	9 14	16 5	20 6	*	*	*	*	*	12 4	12 3	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	9 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 4	19 0	18 0	19 0	18 8	*	*	*	*	12 12	12 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or tur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 14	8 2	9 5	8 8	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	13 0	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	9 0	8 12	...	...	9 7	10 4	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 7	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 11	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	12 0	133 11	133 11	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 3	13 8	12 10	12 10	15 13	16 10	17 5	17 5	9 0	8 12	...	...	9 7	15 0	274 3	274 3	9 3	9 3
Salem	7 11	10 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	17 5	17 5	18 8	18 8	18 13	20 8	18 8	18 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 4	12 0	196 13	196 13	12 14	12 14
Central—																										
Bellary	8 10	9 10	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 5	9 3	20 10	22 11	16 14	15 0	23 5	23 5	14 10	13 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	14 0	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 13	9 11	18 0	17 0	12 3	12 3	18 6	18 6	18 3	17 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 8	12 0	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	7 0	7 11	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 3	10 13	17 13	17 13	20 8	21 13	21 13	21 13	16 3	17 13	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	14 0	140 5	140 5	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 0	9 5	18 8	18 8	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	14 0	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 2	15 2	24 13	24 10	14 13	19 6	14 0	14 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	104 0	119 2	10 11	10 11
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	15 6	15 6	17 13	14 2	18 3	18 3	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	7 3	7 3	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 0	12 8	17 5	17 5	19 3	18 8	16 6	18 3	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	102 0	102 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 14	6 14	...	...	11 8	10 6	12 2	11 0	17 6	16 13	13 3	12 6	17 6	19 6	14 0	14 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 8	9 0	11 2	10 10	16 0	16 0	12 3	12 3	18 3	18 3	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 6	8 8	9 8	9 3	13 8	13 8	17 3	14 3	18 3	17 2	13 3	13 3	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 11	8 11	16 0	16 0	12 3	12 6	16 6	16 6	13 3	13 3	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	124 6	124 6	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 11	10 11	18 3	18 3	12 6	12 6	18 6	20 8	16 3	16 3	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	160 13	160 13	11 11	11 11
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 6	11 6	10 14	22 5	21 10	19 10	21 8	19 2	21 8	16 3	16 3	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 6	20 5	17 13	19 10	21 8	19 10	21 8	17 8	17 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 6	9 6	9 13	17 2	17 2	10 6	10 6	17 6	17 6	13 3	13 3	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 11	8 6	9 10	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 8	9 11	9 11	9 14	14 10	14 10	14 0	14 0	15 8	15 8	13 0	13 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 8	6 12	6 8	6 12	7 0	7 8	8 4	8 8	25 0	29 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Bangalore	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 3	7 0	7 12	8 4	15 2	14 8	...	...	20 9	23 5	17 6	18 6	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 8	6 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	21 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	9 8	10 0
Tumkur	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	28 0	33 0	26 0	28 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	340 0	340 0	9 8	9 8
Hassan	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	21 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	21 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	7 0	7 1	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	11 0	30 7	24 2	...	...	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	456 0	456 0	8 15	9 6
Chitaldroog	7 6	6 8	7 14	7 0	9 6	8 8	11 9	10 8	33 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	35 0	...	...	8 8	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	110 0	110 0	8 8	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch).

* Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 22nd, 1892.

With the report of the present week a new rainfall period commences. The period runs from October 16th to December 31st, and the principal rainfall of the period occurs over the Bay area, including Lower Burma, Lower Bengal, and the east and south of the Peninsula. The rainfall of this region during the period quoted is ordinarily attributable to two causes: the first is the recurving of the south-west monsoon current over the Bay by which most of the rainfall is directed to the Carnatic Coast; the second is the appearance and advance of cyclonic storms over the Bay. The rainfall attributable to the latter cause is more widely spread, and more irregular than that attributable to the former, as it depends on the course and intensity of the various storms.

During the week under review two storms have crossed the Bay and the Peninsula. The first appeared over the Andaman Sea at the close of the previous week, and struck the Madras Coast on the 17th; the second appeared over the Andaman Sea on the 18th, and struck the Madras Coast on the 20th. The former was slight, but gave heavy rain to Madras: the latter was more severe, and gave both heavy rain and strong winds to the east of the Peninsula. Both appear in a modified form to have crossed the Peninsula, and the rainfall due to them was widely distributed throughout Southern and Central India. In Northern India the weather has been steadily fine.

The chart of the 16th showed a brisk to moderate fall of the barometer over the Peninsula and a rise elsewhere. Pressure was highest over Northern India and lowest over the west of the Bay, where a shallow depression existed. The winds in Madras formed part of a cyclonic circulation around this depression, but elsewhere they were variable and light. Rain was falling on the Circars Coast, and in the south-west, south, and centre of the Peninsula, but the weather was fine elsewhere. On the 17th the shallow depression which on the previous day lay over the west of the Bay crossed the Madras Coast, and the barometer fell briskly over the Peninsula. The winds over the Peninsula and the Bay showed an irregular cyclonic circulation, but all over Northern India, where pressure was high and rising, the wind was north-easterly or calms prevailed. A fresh and brisk barometric fall had occurred at Tavoy pointing to the advance of the second depression. Rain was reported from the east and south of the Peninsula, the amounts on the Circars Coast being very and on the Malabar Coast moderately heavy. The depression which occasioned the brisk barometric fall at Tavoy on the 17th had reached the Andaman Sea on the 18th, where it was developing, while a well marked low pressure area was shown off the West Coast of the Peninsula. Two well defined cyclonic circulations existed—one covering the south and west of the Peninsula and the neighbouring portions of the Arabian Sea; the latter the Bay area; while in Northern India calms continued to predominate. More or less heavy rain was falling all over the Peninsula, and showers were extending to the Central Provinces. On the 19th the depression on the West Coast was moving away north-westward, while that over the Bay was advancing westward. Consequently, while the barometer was falling in Madras, it was rising more or less briskly elsewhere. In Northern India calms and variable breezes prevailed, while elsewhere cyclonic circulations existed under the influence of the two storms. Rain had ceased a good deal over the east of the Peninsula, but continued general in the west as well as over the Central Provinces, Guzerat, &c. The chart of the 20th showed that the depression which had been crossing the Bay had struck the Madras Coast near Masulipatam. The storm was small, but of considerable

intensity, and a strong cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed around it. The storm had occasioned a general fall of the barometer, except over the Eastern Peninsula, where a recovery was in progress. Heavy rain had fallen at Masulipatam and moderate rain to the north of the storm, but in other parts of Southern and Central India only scattered showers were reported, and in Northern India there was no rain. On the 21st the depression was crossing the Peninsula and the barometer was falling, except on the Madras Coast. The winds over a large part of the Indian region were more or less connected with the storm, and circulated cyclonically around it. Rain was falling all over the Peninsula, Burma, and Lower Bengal, and showers were reported from some central stations. Elsewhere the weather was fine. On the 22nd the storm had largely disappeared, though there still existed a slight residual depression over the Deccan. The barometer was, however, still falling generally, and pressure was very low for the season. The winds were variable. There was no rain over North-Western and Central India, but elsewhere rain was more or less general, and on parts of the West Coast and in Arakan was heavy.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:

Province.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	—0·8	—0·1	+1·1	+0·2	+0·4	—1·0	—2·0	—0·3
Bengal and Assam	+0·8	+0·7	+0·8	+0·7	+0·5	—0·4	0	+0·4
North-West Provinces and Oudh	—1·4	—1·5	—1·9	—0·9	—0·5	—1·3	—1·8	—1·3
Punjab	—1·9	—2·8	—3·3	—3·6	—2·7	—2·0	—2·5	—2·7
Bombay	+0·3	+0·2	—0·5	—0·5	+0·4	—0·2	—0·6	—0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·3	+0·1	+1·5	+1·9	+2·3	+2·0	+2·4	+1·4
Central India and Guzerat	—0·4	—1·8	+0·7	—0·3	—2·5	+0·7	+0·7	—0·4
Sind and Rajputana	—1·2	—1·8	—2·4	—1·4	—0·4	—2·3	—1·5	—1·6
Madras	—0·5	—1·7	—1·9	—0·2	0	—0·9	+0·2	—0·7
Mean for whole India	—0·6	—1·0	—0·7	—0·5	—0·3	—0·6	—0·6	—0·6

In most provinces the variations were small and regular. In Bengal, Assam, the Central Provinces, and Berar the variations showed a slight excess of temperature for the week, but all the other provinces showed a deficiency, which was greatest in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that there has been no rain over Chota Nagpur, Behar, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana (West), and practically none in the east of the Central Provinces. In all the other divisions there has been more or less rain, the average rainfall of the divisions ranging from 8·19 inches in Malabar to 0·14 inch in Rajputana (East) and Central India (West). Under normal conditions rain is expected in all divisions during the week under review, the normal average rainfall ranging from 2·82 inches in Malabar to 0·02 inch in the Punjab (West). The relative actual distribution of rainfall hence agreed fairly well with the normal, but the contrast was greater than usual; the rainfall in Malabar being considerably greater than the normal, while that in North-

Western and Central India was less than the normal. The third column of the table shows that in thirty-three of the rainfall divisions the rainfall was lighter than usual, and in seventeen it was heavier than usual. The greatest excess was 5·37 inches in Malabar, followed by 3·32 inches in the East Coast (North), by 3·15 inches in Hyderabad (South), by 2·97 inches in Arakan, and by 2·42 inches in the Bombay Deccan. The greatest deficiency was 1·23 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 1·16 inch in the East Coast (South).

As the week under review is the first week of a new rainfall period, the information contained in the three concluding columns of the table merely gives in another form the information contained in the three first columns.

They show that compared with the normal there has been a very large excess of rain in Guzerat, Kathiawar, the greater part of the Peninsula, and around the north of the Bay, and a deficiency elsewhere. The variations are everywhere large—a result due to the very abnormal conditions of weather which have prevailed over the country during the week.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Arakan	Akyab	Sudder	11·24 inches.
Assam	Cachar	Silchar	5·80 „
Bengal (Deltaic)	Howrah	Sudder	4·52 „
Orissa	Balasore	Ditto	3·39 „
Malabar	Travancore	Quilon	20·20 „
Konkan	North Kanara	Ankola	10·59 „
Deccan	Dharwar	Navalgund	9·07 „
Guzerat	Surat	Jalalpur	3·20 „
Kathiawar	Cutch	Sudder	2·14 „
East Coast	Godavari	Prattipedu	17·11 „
	Kistna	Sudder	10·05 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 22nd.			Rainfall data from October 16th to October 22nd, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since October 16th to October 22nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·97	2·20	— 1·23	0·97	2·20	— 56
	Lower Burma	0·93	1·84	— 0·91	0·93	1·84	— 49
	Central Burma	0·76	1·27	— 0·51	0·76	1·27	— 40
	Upper Burma	1·38	?	?	1·38	?	?
	Arakan	4·13	1·16	+ 2·97	4·13	1·16	+ 256
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·17	1·20	— 0·03	1·17	1·20	— 3
	Assam (Surma)	3·11	1·25	+ 1·86	3·11	1·25	+ 149
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·30	0·85	— 0·55	0·30	0·85	— 65
	Deltaic Bengal	1·02	1·14	— 0·12	1·02	1·14	— 11
	Central Bengal	0·49	1·11	— 0·62	0·49	1·11	— 56
	North Bengal	0·36	1·04	— 0·68	0·36	1·04	— 65
	Orissa	1·89	1·17	+ 0·72	1·89	1·17	+ 62
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·48	— 0·48	0	0·48	— 100
	Behar (South)	0·01	0·43	— 0·42	0·01	0·43	— 99
	Do. (North)	0	0·42	— 0·42	0	0·42	— 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·23	— 0·23	0	0·23	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·13	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·16	— 0·16	0	0·16	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·13	— 100
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·13	— 100
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·11	— 0·11	0	0·11	— 100
	Do. (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	8·19	2·82	+ 5·37	8·19	2·82	+ 191
	Madras (South Central)	1·42	1·93	— 0·51	1·42	1·93	— 26
	Coorg	4·19	1·81	+ 2·38	4·19	1·81	+ 131
	Mysore	1·30	1·24	+ 0·06	1·30	1·24	+ 5
	Konkan	2·29	1·11	+ 1·18	2·29	1·11	+ 106
	Bombay Deccan	3·47	1·05	+ 2·42	3·47	1·05	+ 230
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·90	0·91	— 0·01	0·90	0·91	— 1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·22	0·97	— 0·75	0·22	0·97	— 77
	Central Provinces (West)	0·30	0·40	— 0·10	0·30	0·40	— 25
	Ditto (Central)	0·19	0·28	— 0·09	0·19	0·28	— 32
	Ditto (East)	0·05	0·23	— 0·18	0·05	0·23	— 78
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·58	0·14	+ 0·44	0·58	0·14	+ 314
	Kathiawar	1·73	0·03	+ 1·70	1·73	0·03	+ 5667
	Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·39	0·24	+ 0·15	0·39	0·24	+ 63
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·14	0·12	+ 0·02	0·14	0·12	+ 17
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·04	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	5·16	1·84	+ 3·32	5·16	1·84	+ 180
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	2·80	1·38	+ 1·42	2·80	1·38	+ 103
	Hyderabad (South)	3·58	0·43	+ 3·15	3·58	0·43	+ 733
	Madras (Central)	2·19	1·48	+ 0·71	2·19	1·48	+ 48
	East Coast (Central)	3·96	2·48	+ 1·48	3·90	2·48	+ 59
	Ditto (South)	0·92	2·08	— 1·16	0·92	2·08	— 56
	Madras (South)	1·06	1·76	— 0·70	1·06	1·76	— 40

SIMLA, *27th October, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 22nd October.*—Rainfall heavy in the Circars, parts of the Deccan, in Nellore, and on the West Coast; moderate elsewhere. Cultivation and sowings progressing. Up to September dry sowings 20 and wet 17 per cent. above average for period. Crops generally thriving, though slightly damaged in parts by excessive rain. Harvest of early crops continues favourable. Pasture and water-supply ample. Cattle in good condition. Prices of principal food-grains cheaper in the Central districts; slightly easier in the Circars, Karnatic, and on the West Coast; stationary elsewhere. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 26th October.*—Rain general throughout the Presidency Proper, except in Panch Mahals; heavy in parts of Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops damaged by excessive rain in parts of five districts and by locusts in parts of Sind; otherwise good. Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops progressing generally, but retarded owing to excessive rain in parts of three districts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 22nd October.*—Fairly general rain has fallen in Orissa, East Bengal, and the Sonthal Parganas in South-West Bengal. The 24-Parganas and Hooghly received moderate rain; the other districts comparatively little. There was also slight rain in North Bengal. Where received, this rain has benefited the winter rice and facilitated the preparation of land for the spring and cold weather crops. Want of rain is causing anxiety in Behar, except Purneah, and in the greater part of the Burdwan division, and the winter rice in those tracts will suffer severely and spring sowings be retarded unless an early fall is received. Rain deficient also in Chota Nagpur. Prices generally stationary with a slight tendency to rise in four districts. Condition of cattle good and supply of fodder and water sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 26th October.*—Weather clear. Rain much needed for late-rice crops. Sowings for spring crops in progress, but retarded owing to failure of the rains. Irrigation in progress. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Prospects generally good. Prices steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 26th October.*—Rainfall *nil.* Harvesting of autumn crops going on; it has been completed in one district. Sowings of spring crops in progress. More rain is wanted at Shahpur. Condition of standing crops is generally good; only an average outturn is expected in Lahore and Shahpur. Locusts appeared in parts of Hissar. Most of the young locusts in parts of Ferozepore have been destroyed. In parts of Lahore the sugarcane crop has been damaged by insects and maize and *jowar* by blight. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient in all districts. Prices stationary.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 26th October.*—Rainfall over 2 inches in two districts; slight elsewhere. The rain has been very beneficial for *jowar* and cotton and for winter sowings. Rain much wanted for rice crops in Bilaspur. Prospects continue favourable. Prices falling in one district.

Burma.—*For week ending 22nd October.*—LOWER BURMA: Crop prospects good everywhere, except in Thayetmyo, where rain is required. UPPER BURMA: This week's reports are more favourable. Standing crops as a rule are in good condition, and the damage from floods not so great as was anticipated. In Shwebo, however, crops may be said to have practically failed, as also in Wundwin and some circles of Meiktila and Pindale. Prospects in a small area in Myingyan are bad. More rain is required for paddy in four districts. The price of paddy has declined in four districts and risen in three others.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Weather seasonable. General prospects of crops good. Ploughing for mustard continues. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 26th October.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects favourable, except in parts of two districts, where more rain is wanted. Prices slightly fallen in one district.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Rice and coffee crops in good condition. *Eleusine coracana* reaped and stacked. Cardamom picking continues. Prices of food-grains stationary. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 26th October.*—BERAR: Average rainfall moderate. Weather cool and cloudy. Autumn crop improving. Weeding in progress. Cotton in pod, *jowar* in ear, and sesamum in flower. In Akola picking of cotton commenced. Sowing of spring crops continues. Water and fodder abundant. Cattle healthy. Prices generally steady.

HYDERABAD: Rain during the week 3 inches. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Owing to the excessive rainfall the crops have suffered much in some places. Irrigated crops are in good condition. Sowing of spring crops commenced. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 26th October.*—Weather cloudy. Some rain in Bhopal and Bhopawar. Sowing for spring crops in progress. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly completed in Bhopawar. Outturn of the autumn harvest in Gwalior expected to be below average, but condition of crops, fodder, and agricultural stock continues generally good. Prices high in Bhopal and Western Malwa; steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 26th October.*—Rain over 1 inch in Harowti; slight in Abu. Reaping of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops in progress. Harvest prospects generally good. Locusts have appeared in some villages of Bikanir, but have not done much injury. Agricultural stock in good condition and pasturage plentiful. Prices steady in nine States, falling in two others, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 20th October.*—Weather getting appreciably colder daily. Rice harvest is still being gathered.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1892.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	6	9	15	30·35 women per every 100 men.	14	19	33	57·26 women per every 100 men.	20	28	48
From 2 to 10 years	28	21	49		41	27	68		69	48	117
„ 10 „ 20 „	54	7	61		35	30	65		89	37	126
„ 20 „ 30 „	289	93	382		270	148	418		559	241	800
„ 30 „ 40 „	26	12	38		46	22	68		72	34	106
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...		...	1	1		...	1	1
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	403	142	545		406	247	653		809	389	1,198

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Orissa	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Western Bengal	2	3	5	9	6	15	11	9	20
Central ditto	2	2	4	3	1	4	5	3	8
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	71	32	103	106	59	165	177	91	268
North-Western Provinces	214	72	286	210	154	364	424	226	650
Oudh	101	31	132	66	25	91	167	56	223
Central India	1	1	2	7	1	8	8	2	10
Punjab	4	...	4	1	...	1	5	...	5
Nepal and Native States	7	1	8	3	1	4	10	2	12
Mixed Bombay and Madras	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grand Total	403	142	545	406	247	653	809	389	1,198

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	16	8	24	61	18	79	77	26	103
Agriculturists	209	66	275	155	105	260	364	171	535
Artisans	31	6	37	28	14	42	59	20	79
Low castes	78	33	111	121	80	201	199	113	312
Musalmans	68	29	97	41	30	71	109	59	168
Christians	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grand Total	403	142	545	406	247	653	809	389	1,198

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	699	330	1,029
2. Musalmans	109	59	168
3. Christians	1	...	1
Total	809	389	1,198

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	874	5,081	3,241	...	...	...	874	5,081	3,241
Bombay ...	...	...	...	50,034	66,106	37,303	...	...	...	50,034	66,106	37,303
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,968*	31,537	2,302	4,968	31,537	2,302
Bengal ...	4,541	2,757	5,445	...	...	10	...	...	...	4,541	2,757	5,455
N.-W. P. & O.	7,742	5,979	28,534	...	616	5,983	...	...	...	7,742	6,595	34,517
Punjab ...	...	1,984	...	...	...	...	...	27*	20	27	2,004	70
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	154	240	77	...	...	70	154	240	77
Berar ...	...	...	...	1,049	2,205	122	...	...	...	1,049	2,205	122
Assam ...	...	45	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	175
Raj. & C. I.	538	320	...	5,279	20,324	10,088	...	...	...	5,817	20,650	10,088
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	8,745	11,730	1,887	...	...	...	8,745	11,730	1,887
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	12,821	11,091	34,154	66,135	1,06,302	58,211	4,995	31,557	2,372	83,951	1,48,950	94,737
WHEAT—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	57,342	1,84,526	1,65,271	...	...	...	57,342	1,84,526	1,65,271
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,95,481*	11,70,437	65,977	6,95,481	11,70,437	65,977
Bengal ...	3,58,886	3,74,034	1,85,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,58,886	3,74,034	1,85,801
N.-W. P. & O.	41,337	1,82,146	2,39,042	25,240	1,74,443	1,63,512	...	...	...	66,577	3,56,589	4,02,554
Punjab ...	7,005	18,056	1,992	50,923	2,21,037	35,083	7,20,211*	17,21,801	1,82,733	7,78,139	19,60,894	2,19,808
Cent. Provs.	903	2,166	693	2,26,124	2,39,730	3,22,713	...	...	...	2,27,027	2,41,896	3,23,406
Berar ...	...	...	...	2,846	19,555	45,475	...	...	...	2,846	19,555	45,475
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	1	3,783	1,416	30,671	20,336	82,525	...	...	...	30,672	24,119	83,941
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,08,132	5,80,185	4,28,944	3,93,146	8,59,626	8,14,579	14,15,692	28,92,238	2,48,710	22,16,970	43,32,049	14,92,233
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	13	...	359	...	...	...	13	...	359
Bombay ...	...	...	...	10,181	34,125	27,597	...	...	...	10,181	34,125	27,597
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	5,04,625	8,04,243	3,07,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,04,625	8,04,243	3,07,714
N.-W. P. & O.	1,47,049	2,84,680	1,43,022	276	29,200	11,947	...	...	...	1,47,325	3,13,880	1,54,969
Punjab ...	...	397	629	...	34	...	210*	481	...	210	812	629
Cent. Provs.	2,859	5,387	2,869	34,215	89,444	36,988	...	...	...	37,074	94,871	39,857
Berar ...	...	...	...	19,708	24,561	17,481	...	...	...	19,708	24,561	17,481
Assam ...	10,792	15,966	1,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,792	15,966	1,048
Raj. & C. I.	11,581	6,502	4,988	10,425	37,417	17,774	...	...	...	22,006	34,919	22,762
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	8,248	15,728	8,505	...	...	...	8,248	15,728	8,505
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	6,76,906	11,17,084	4,6 ,170	83,066	2,25,549	1,20,651	210	481	...	7,60,182	13,43,114	5,81,821
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	78	190	...	...	...	...	78	190
Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	21	47	...	...	...	...	21	47
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	103	...	431	103	60
Bengal ...	82	52	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	52	8
N.-W. P. & O.	52	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	150	75
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	75	...	...	200	7
Cent. Provs.	...	...	7	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	134	52	69		299	237		591	178	134	942	484

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 27th October, 1892.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of August 1892 and from 1st January 1892 to 31st August 1892, periods of the years 1890 and 1891.

Articles, and whence exported.	Total from January 1st, including total of month.												
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
	...	...	...	11,507	20,049	9,225	...	...	...	11,507	20,049	9,225	COTTON, RAW—
	7	6	...	36,34,859	33,80,424	37,22,444	...	...	...	36,34,866	33,80,430	37,22,444	Madras.
	...	...	...	...	...	10	2,74,669*	3,02,141†	2,04,128	2,74,669	3,02,141	2,04,128	Bombay.
	72,084	39,211	78,513	...	18	...	...	...	...	74,084	39,229	78,523	Sind.
	4,50,553	2,21,721	2,24,572	3,34,633	4,00,177	1,67,897	126	1	...	7,85,312	6,21,899	3,92,469	Bengal.
	72,205	16,242	237	92,311	62,183	1,837	1,04,347*	46,695†	12,283	2,68,863	1,25,420	14,357	N.-W. P. & O.
	1	4,658	13,643	70,183	1,05,686	74,050	...	...	...	70,184	1,10,344	87,693	Punjab.
	...	10,451	10,134	16,43,518	16,47,702	14,49,869	...	...	...	16,43,518	16,58,153	14,60,003	Cent. Provs.
	20,706	3,750	14,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,706	3,750	14,753	Berar.
	1,01,345	31,666	9,051	8,35,960	10,51,267	7,23,687	...	...	...	9,37,305	10,82,933	7,32,738	Assam.
	...	...	...	41,720	28,849	19,775	...	...	...	41,720	28,849	19,775	Raj. & C. I.
	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	Nizam's Terry.
													Mysore.
TOTAL	7,16,901	3,27,705	3,50,903	66,64,714	66,96,655	61,68,794	3,79,142	3,48,837	2,16,411	77,60,757	73,73,197	67,36,108	TOTAL.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WHEAT—
	...	5	...	8,01,356	21,73,001	11,21,265	...	...	...	8,01,356	21,73,006	11,21,265	Madras.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,67,033*	36,17,516†	11,77,079	22,67,033	36,17,516	11,77,079	Bombay.
	6,36,238	20,88,900	11,95,498	...	24	1	...	2,812	1,353	16,36,250	20,88,924	11,95,499	Sind.
	9,31,307	33,67,375	43,25,068	1,49,222	19,59,360	26,31,745	...	...	...	10,80,529	53,24,497	69,58,166	Bengal.
	48,785	8,18,663	81,786	2,74,371	14,81,881	9,54,199	33,39,491*	59,04,142†	41,67,089	36,62,847	75,98,686	52,09,074	N.-W. P. & O.
	51,279	66,290	16,607	37,91,600	69,18,984	47,05,633	...	...	...	38,40,879	69,85,274	47,22,240	Punjab.
	...	735		1,87,610	4,77,355	4,07,642	...	...	...	1,87,610	4,78,090	4,07,642	Cent. Provs.
	...	367	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	453	Berar.
	...	5,102	13,625	6,69,646	9,55,364	11,29,082	...	...	...	6,69,647	9,60,466	11,42,707	Assam.
	1	...	...	...	3,035	2	...	...	...	...	3,035	2	Raj. & C. I.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Terry.
													Mysore.
TOTAL	26,67,610	57,36,387	56,39,037	58,78,026	1,39,69,004	1,09,49,569	56,06,524	95,24,470	53,46,121	1,41,52,160	2,92,29,861	2,19,34,727	TOTAL.
	...	...	...	5,504	1,518	2,400	...	...	...	5,504	1,518	2,400	LINSEED—
	...	...	488	4,93,012	9,85,062	9,29,113	...	...	...	4,93,012	9,85,062	9,29,601	Madras.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Bombay.
	...	...	...	...	1,161	18	...	...	...	33,92,411	40,31,010	21,65,146	Sind.
	33,92,411	40,29,849	21,65,128	45,036	2,90,498	1,13,069	191	...	...	10,26,059	27,23,012	25,59,623	Bengal.
	9,80,832	24,32,514	24,46,554	...	34	1,841	612*	828†	60	612	1,159	7,510	N.-W. P. & O.
	...	297	5,709	8,86,359	17,77,339	10,84,806	...	...	...	9,46,425	18,81,234	13,72,146	Punjab.
	60,066	1,03,893	2,87,340	3,70,612	10,30,536	10,31,758	...	...	...	3,70,612	10,30,536	10,32,291	Cent. Provs.
	...	...	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,892	69,838	33,434	Berar.
	99,892	69,838	33,434	4,68,452	9,68,939	9,40,402	...	...	...	5,85,130	11,28,551	11,24,468	Assam.
	1,16,584	1,39,612	1,84,066	3,14,544	5,69,791	4,51,800	...	...	...	*3,14,544	5,69,791	4,51,800	Raj. & C. I.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Terry.
													Mysore.
TOTAL	[illegible]	67,96,003	51,23,152	25,83,519	56,24,878	45,55,207	803	828	67	72,34,207	1,24,21,709	96,78,426	TOTAL.
	...	...	...		387	475	...	...	...	...	387	475	INDIGO—
	...	...	...		228	462	...	...	...	...	228	462	Madras.
	...	...	...		...	...	...	2,770†	4,376	2,770	4,376	4,376	Bombay.
	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	7,255	2,077	7,836	Sind.
	7,255	2,077	7,8 6		...	39	...	...	...	1,294	1,775	3,951	Bengal.
	1,294	1,775	3,912		65	5	1,129†	2,607	...	...	2,245	2,021	N.-W. P. & O.
	...	1,051	9		219	3	...	...	...	...	219	13	Punjab.
	...	...	10		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cent. Provs.
	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
	...	...	...		211	690	...	...	...	...	211	690	Raj. & C. I.
	...	...	...		35	1	...	...	...	...	35	1	Nizam's Terry.
	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL	8,549	4,903	11,787	...	1,145	1,675	...	3,899	6,983	8,549	9,947	20,445	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

† Includes river traffic for August 1891 only, the statistics of river traffic for the seven months January to July 1891 not being available.

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 18 and 21 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports from April 1891, the figures from January to March 1891 not being available.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

C

No. 4392-S.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
STATISTICS.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 27th October, 1892.

Read the following communications submitting the reports of Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the official year 1891-92 :

From the Government of Madras, No 1067, dated the 8th June 1892.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 5908, dated the 20th July 1892.

From the Government of Bengal, No 2202-P., dated the 23rd June, and No. 3001-P., dated the 2nd September 1892.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 537—VII—117-B., dated the 20th June 1892, and No. 666—VII—117-B., dated the 20th July 1892.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 34, dated the 7th May 1892.

From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4126, dated the 21st June 1892.

From the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No 134—1-T-13, dated the 7th May 1892.

From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 4222-G., dated the 18th May 1892.

From the Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 169, dated the 23rd June 1892.

From the Resident in Mysore, Nos. 2149—53-5 and 3025—53-5, dated respectively the 27th June and the 13th September 1892.

RESOLUTION.—At the close of 1890-91 there were 928 joint stock companies in existence registered under the Indian Companies Act. They possessed a total nominal capital of Rx 35,058,776, the actual (paid-up) capital being Rx. 24,458,445. The capital of 42 of these companies was increased in 1891-92 nominally by about Rx. 510,539, the actual figures, however, not being reported in most cases ; while 85, with a paid-up capital of about Rx. 107,160, so far as reported, ceased to work.

During 1891-92 the number of companies registered was 107, their nominal capital being Rx. 1,689,764 ; the paid-up capital cannot be completely stated, the amount not having been as yet reported in several cases.

At the close of 1891-92 there existed 950 companies whose nominal capital was Rx. 36,023,838, the actual capital, so far as reported, being Rx. 26,585,026. This gives an increase in the year in the paid-up capital of Rx. 2,126,581, or a little under 9 per cent. The table in the next paragraph shews that the greatest part of this increase, namely, Rx. 1,579,709, occurred in Bengal. A considerable proportion of this sum (Rx. 611,000) represents infructuous speculation in mining for gold, and another considerable sum (Rx. 562,500) represents an increase in the capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The increase in capital of industrial companies in Bengal either newly started or already established is comparatively small, amounting to Rx. 406,209, of which about Rx. 245,000 was invested in tea.

2. The following table shews the number of companies and the amount of paid-up capital in each of the provinces in the last two years :

Province.	Number of Companies.		Paid-up capital.		Increase or Decrease per cent. in capital in 1891-92.	Provincial proportion of paid up capital to all paid-up capital in 1891-92.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.		
			Rx.	Rx.		
Bengal	308	322	10,150,052	11,720,761	+16	44·1
Bombay	216	229	10,560,715	10,788,771	+ 2	40·6
Madras	215	203	1,724,157	1,907,387	+11	7·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	53	55	941,587	976,288	+ 4	3·7
Punjab	19	20	404,362	425,577	+ 5	1·6
Burma	15	17	155,162	155,162	...	·6
Central Provinces ...	7	9	160,633	205,003	+28	·8
Assam	1	1	*	*	...	...
Mysore	87	85	306,050	327,903	+ 7	1·2
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	3	3	2,68	2,572	+ 4	...
Ajmere-Merwara ...	4	6	53,259	66,602	+25	·2
TOTAL ...	928	950	24,458,445	26,585,026	+8·7	...

* Not reported.

3. Of the whole invested capital Bengal has 44 per cent. and Bombay about 40½ per cent. In Madras the number of companies is not much less than in Bombay, but the capital invested is not more than about one-sixth of the capital invested in either Bengal or Bombay. More than two-thirds of these Madras companies are money-lending concerns with an average capital of less than fifty thousand rupees each.

4. The following table shews the distribution of the aggregate capital in the principal classes of joint-stock enterprise :

Companies.		Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
			Rx.	Rx.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance	Banking and loan	259	5,816,762	* 3,733,293
	Insurance	14	1,119,500	205,874
	Total ...	273	6,936,262	3,939,167
Trading	Merchants and traders	119	2,668,405	1,839,937
	Navigation	8	1,051,500	891,165
	Railways and tramways	11	1,157,000	958,958
	Co-operative associations ...	24	74,140	38,550
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing	6	78,160	63,910
	Total ...	168	5,029,205	3,792,520
Mills and Presses ...	Cotton mills	57	5,710,225	4,854,843
	Jute mills	11	1,618,000	1,178,525
	Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc.	63	5,329,200	4,248,176
	Cotton and jute screws and presses...	83	1,520,258	1,334,697
	Other mills and presses	31	624,180	441,596
	Total ...	245	15,801,863	12,057,837
Tea and other Planting Companies.	Tea	144	4,390,908	3,643,834
	Coffee and chinchona	5	42,500	38,129
	Others	9	98,500	63,100
	Total ...	158	4,531,908	3,750,263
Mining and quarrying		57	2,776,250	1,615,895
Ice manufacture		12	254,750	197,183
Sugar manufacture		2	212,500	100,636
Breweries		3	170,000	164,540
Others		32	1,111,100	901,985
GRAND TOTAL ...		950	36,023,838	26,585,026

About 45 per cent. of the paid-up capital is invested in mills and presses chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The greater number of these are registered in Bombay, that Presidency representing under this head a paid-up capital of Rx. 8,270,309, or over two-thirds of the whole, most of it invested in cotton mills and presses. Rx. 2,228,849 represent the paid-up capital invested in mills and presses registered in Bengal, a large number of them being jute mills and presses.

The paid-up capital invested in banking or loan companies amounts to Rx. 3,939,167, of which Rx. 2,409,499 are in companies registered in Bengal and Rx. 790,248 in Madras.

Trading companies have a paid-up capital of Rx. 3,792,520, of which Rx 891,165 are invested in coasting and river steamer companies and about Rx. 959,000 in railways and tramways. The bulk of the railway and tramway capital is invested in the Bombay tramways (Rx. 309,645), the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway (Rx. 175,000), the Tarkessar Railway (Rx. 175,000), the Nilgiri Railway (Rx. 182,500), the Rangoon Steam Tramway (Rx. 60,000), and the Deoghur Railway (Rx. 27,500).

In tea, coffee, and other plantations Rx. 3,750,263 of paid-up capital are invested, of which Rx. 3,577,512 are held in Bengal, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta

Of the Rx. 1,615,895 invested in mining and quarrying companies, Rx. 1,393,647 are in companies registered in Bengal, Rx. 591,380 being invested in coal-mining companies and about Rx. 720,000 in gold-mining companies.

5. The figures below compare the paid-up capital of each of the last two years under each of the principal groups:

	Paid up in— 1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.
Banking and loan	3,095,893	3,733,293
Merchants and traders	1,840,508	1,839,937
Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, and hemp...	9,828,272	10,281,544
Cotton and jute presses	1,320,258	1,334,697
Tea	3,456,251	3,646,834
Mining and quarrying	915,706	1,615,895
Navigation	919,662	891,165
Railways and tramways	874,641	958,958

The capital invested in mills (mainly cotton mills) increased by 4·6 per cent. and in railways and tramways by 9·6 per cent. In mining and quarrying the increase was as much as 76·5 per cent., due to the addition of paid-up capital reported during the year by 12 out of the 46 gold-mining companies registered in Bengal in 1890-91. The increase of about 21 per cent. in banking and loan companies is mainly due to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Calcutta) having increased its paid-up capital by about Rx. 562,000 during the year. In tea there was an increase of about 5·6 per cent. Under other heads there was no material increase of capital, and in some there was a decrease.

6. The following table shows the number of companies under each category during the last five years:

Companies.		1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance.	Banking and loan ...	362	314	291	275	259
	Insurance	17	17	16	13	14
	Total ...	379	331	307	288	273
Trading	Merchants and traders ...	98	105	108	107	119
	Navigation	7	7	9	7	8
	Railways and tramways ...	11	12	12	11	11
	Co-operative associations	18	20	18	18	24
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing.	6	5	5	6	6
	Total ...	140	149	152	149	168
Mills and Presses ...	Cotton mills	51	58	56	56	57
	Jute mills	10	10	10	11	11
	Mills for working cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc.	50	58	61	63	63
	Cotton and jute screws and presses.	60	63	68	76	83
	Other mills and presses ...	27	30	30	27	31
	Total ...	198	219	225	233	245
Tea and other Planting Companies.	Tea	127	129	133	140	144
	Coffee	7	7	7	6	5
	Chinchona					
	Others	7	9	4	8	9
	Total ...	141	145	144	154	158
Mining and quarrying		23	20	21	63	57
Ice manufacture		12	13	13	12	12
Sugar manufacture		1	1	1	2	2
Breweries		3	3	3	3	3
Others		13	14	20	24	32
	Grand Total ...	910	895	886	940	956

The classification in the foregoing table of "cotton mills," "jute mills," and "mills for working cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc.," is taken from the Articles of Association; but of the mills in the last of these three groups, the largest number are cotton mills.

7. The following table shews, so far as reported, the total number of joint stock companies at work in India with their nominal and paid-up capital at the end of each of the last ten years:

Years.	Companies at work.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Increase or Decrease of paid-up capital.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1882-83	547	22,170,180	17,015,904	+1,557,900 = 10 %
1883-84	649	26,673,438	18,750,611	+1,734,707 = 10 ,,
1884-85	696	27,887,691	20,635,844	+1,885,233 = 10 ,,
1885-86	805	28,543,437	21,002,568	+ 366,724 = 2 ,,
1886-87	888	29,136,165	21,380,442	+ 377,874 = 2 ,,
1887-88	910	30,254,284	22,326,192	+ 945,750 = 4 ,,
1888-89	895	31,339,845	22,997,508	+ 671,316 = 3 ,,
1889-90	886	32,321,731	23,684,202	+ 686,694 = 3 ,,
1890-91	928	35,058,776	24,458,445	+ 774,243 = 3 ,,
1891-92	950	36,023,838	26,585,026	+2,126,581 = 9 ,,

8. The statistics of companies limited by guarantee, so far as they go, shew that there were 48 such companies at the close of 1890-91, eighteen out of the total number being in the Madras Presidency, mostly small benefit societies of speculative character and ephemeral existence. A great number of these companies was started in 1885-86 in Madras, collapsing after a year or two, and only 11 out of the 18 were in existence at the end of 1891-92. Of the whole number in India, 10 ceased to work in 1891-92, and 6 new companies being added, there were 44 such companies at the close of the year.

9. The fees realized and the expenditure in each Province last year were—

Province.	Fees.	Expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	12,418 14 0	660 0 0
Bombay	8,461 12 0	1,034 3 5
Madras	4,747 6 0	1,344 0 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,504 12 0	...
Punjab	1,241 6 0	...
Central Provinces	211 0 0	...
Burma	690 0 0	...
Assam		...
Mysore State	930 12 0	...
Bangalore	270 0 0	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	...
Total ...	30,475 14 0	3,038 3 5

* Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Ajmere.
" " Coorg.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations* and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident in Mysore.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

TABLE I.

Joint Stock Companies at work at the end of 1891-92.

Provinces.	Capital.	Banking or Loan.		Trading.		Mills and Presses.		Tea and other Planting Companies.		Mining and Quarrying.		Ice.		Sugar.		Breweries.		Others.		Total.	
		No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.
Madras Presidency ...	Nominal...	18	2,342,793	24	443,500	25	760,000	6	85,500	3	324,200	...	...	1	52,500	...	...	1	500	203	4,008,493
	Paid-up ...		790,248		304,027		614,664		75,102		123,310		...		636		...		...		1,907,387
Bombay Presidency ...	Nominal...	12	477,500	46	1,936,860	151	10,060,463	3	11,000	2	93,200	5	142,750	...	...	...	...	9	747,500	229	13,469,073
	Paid-up ...		121,423		1,464,430		8,270,309		6,979		85,938		105,391		...		...		730,301		10,788,771
Bengal	Nominal...	29	3,132,500	49	2,160,140	36	2,969,500	144	4,342,358	46	2,346,850	4	81,000	1	160,000	...	...	13	313,500	322	15,505,848
	Paid-up ...		2,409,499		1,728,076		2,228,849		3,577,512		1,393,647		74,592		160,000		...		157,586		11,729,761
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Nominal ...	9	307,000	21	189,750	13	544,100	3	66,300	...	...	1	20,000	...	...	2	50,000	6	41,100	55	1,218,250
	Paid-up ...		257,400		91,214		496,382		64,674		...		10,930		...		50,000		11,598		976,238
Punjab	Nominal...	4	210,000	5	59,500	6	163,300	1	23,750	1	12,000	1	10,000	...	...	1	120,000	1	2,000	20	600,350
	Paid-up ...		119,627		41,452		101,938		23,750		12,000		6,270		...		119,540		1,000		425,577
Central Provinces ...	Nominal...	...	...	2	20,000	7	319,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	339,000
	Paid-up ...		...		960		204,043		...		...		...		...		...		...		205,003
Burma	Nominal...	1	20,000	14	202,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6,500	17	229,155
	Paid-up ...		5,000		148,662		...		...		...		...		...		...		1,500		155,162
Assam	Nominal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,000
	Paid-up ...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Mysore State... ...	Nominal...	65	297,969	3	10,000	2	85,000	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	395,969
	Paid-up ...		143,588		8,477		84,300		2,246		...		...		...		...		...		238,611
Bangalore	Nominal...	14	148,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	148,500
	Paid-up ...		89,292		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		89,292
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Nominal...	...	...	3	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,000
	Paid-up ...		...		2,572		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		2,572
Ajmere-Merwara ...	Nominal...	...	...	1	3,000	5	100,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	103,700
	Paid-up ...		...		2,650		63,952		...		...		...		...		...		...		66,602
Totals ...	Nominal...	273	6,936,762	168	3,909,305	245	15,001,863	158	4,511,008	52	2,776,250	12	254,750	2	212,500	3	170,000	32	1,111,100	950	36,023,838
	Paid-up ...		3,889,167		3,792,820		12,087,837		3,750,263		1,615,895		197,183		160,636		169,540		901,085		26,585,026

TABLE II.

Companies divided into shares.

Provinces.	Working at close of 1890-91.			Registered during 1891-92.			Capital increased during 1891-92.			Capital decreased during 1891-92.			Ceased to work during 1891-92.			Working at close of 1891-92.		
	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.
Madras Presidency	215	3,847,830	1,724,157	22	306,495	40,277	9	63,089	...*	...	...	...	34	208,421	...*	203	4,008,993	1,907,387
Bombay Presidency	216	13,145,493	10,560,715	24	484,000	...*	5	96,000	...*	2	420	...	11	256,000	63,876	229	13,469,073	10,788,771
Bengal	308	15,022,048	10,150,052	34	724,300	...*	12	317,450	...*	...	...	...	20	357,850	...*	322	15,505,848	11,729,761
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	53	1,378,000	941,587	7	41,000	...*	1	3,000	...*	2	6,750	...	5	97,000	31,319	55	1,218,250	976,288
Punjab	19	617,850	404,362	2	32,500	...*	...	...	...*	...	...	...	1	50,000	...*	20	600,350	425,577
Central Provinces	7	326,000	160,633	2	13,000	830	5	...	43,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	339,000	205,003
Burma	15	178,155	155,162	2	36,000	...*	1	15,000	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	229,155	155,162
Assam	1	1,000	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,000	...*
Mysore State	75	407,800	212,881	9	25,969	1,418	5	16,009	...*	...	...	...	13	53,800	7,448	71	395,969	238,611
Bangalore	12	143,500	93,169	3	10,000	...	...	...	...*	...	...	...	1	5,000	4,877	14	148,500	89,292
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3	4,000	2,468	...	...	...	1	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,000	2,572
Ajmere-Merwara	4	87,100	53,259	2	16,600	6,393	3	...	6,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	103,700	66,602
Total ...	928	35,058,776	24,458,445	107	1,689,764	52,955	41	510,539	50,589	3	7,170	...	85	1,228,071	107,160	950	36,023,838	26,585,026

* Not reported.

TABLE III.

Companies Limited by Guarantee, i.e., *possessing no capital paid-up.*

PROVINCES.	Number Working at close of 1890-91.	Number registered during 1891-92.	Number ceased to work during 1891-92.	Number working at close of 1891-92.
Madras Presidency	18	2	9	11
Bombay Presidency	3	1	...	4
Bengal	1	...	...	1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2	1	...	3
Punjab	4	2	1	5
Central Provinces	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Burma	2	...	...	2
Assam	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Mysore State	17	...	...	17
Bangalore	1	...	...	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
TOTAL ...	48	6	10	44

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 17th October 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 17th October 1891. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 17th October 1891. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 15th October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 15th October 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 15th October 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 17th October 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 15th October 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	6,96,113	426	1,637	9,11,555	557	2,65,13,925	2,56,24,122	...	8,89,803
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	63,863	77	831	80,549	97	31,90,295	28,55,677	...	3,34,618
Indian Midland	127	732	81,210	108	752	76,407	102	23,84,245	25,13,397	1,29,152	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,56,306	213	1,674	3,74,000	223	1,12,84,356	1,13,60,942	76,586	...
South Indian	150	901	1,18,259	131	1,106	1,42,651	129	40,10,863	41,27,541	1,16,678	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	70,490	68	1,044	91,807	88	25,23,939	22,96,807	...	2,27,132
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	721	67,573	94	755	78,280	104	26,89,667	27,32,840	43,173	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	6,320	40	199	10,795	54	2,69,084	3,38,865	69,781	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	14,60,134	189	7,998	17,66,044	221	5,28,66,374	5,18,50,191	...	10,16,183
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	6,19,871	259	2,511	4,58,371	183	1,74,27,490	1,29,44,778	...	44,82,712
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,25,250	181	692	1,41,653	205	45,69,241	44,74,650	...	1,44,591
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	284	777	2,22,433	286	777	3,03,990	391	64,06,730	60,23,854	...	3,82,876
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	12,926	103	125	14,870	119	4,11,263	4,11,706	443	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	89,954	148	715	1,30,448	182	27,25,936	33,86,139	6,60,203	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,380	55	25	1,506	60	36,814	40,140	3,326	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	327	41	8	365	46	9,087	7,937	...	1,150
TOTAL	251	4,631	10,72,141	232	4,853	10,51,203	217	3,15,86,561	2,72,39,204	...	43,47,357
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
[illegible]	572	1,492	5,71,412	383	1,490	6,06,304	407	2,30,96,073	1,97,69,298	...	33,26,775
[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,40,601	522	[illegible]	2,[illegible],280	449	74,55,426	76,83,324	2,27,898	...
Madras	338	140	1,53,338	183	140	1,37,589	224	52,18,910	49,52,847	...	2,66,063
TOTAL	468	2,793	9,65,351	346	2,791	10,01,323	395	3,57,70,409	3,24,05,469	...	33,64,940
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,136	34,97,526	231	13,642	38,18,570	244	12,01,23,344	11,14,94,864	...	87,28,480
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	22,039	136	162	21,494	133	5,76,700	5,62,442	...	14,258
Tirhoot	258	22	5,240	238	22	6,093	277	1,58,431	1,53,947	...	4,484
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	10,005	149	67	10,795	161	2,19,352	2,53,265	33,913	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,137	117	78	9,002	115	2,80,035	2,83,851	3,816	...
TOTAL	135	329	46,421	141	329	47,384	144	12,34,518	12,53,505	18,987	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	43,585	123	354	55,888	158	14,29,622	13,85,898	...	43,724
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,383	106	13	910	70	34,178	33,202	...	976
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	31,546	107	311	37,274	120	7,42,753	7,60,715	17,962	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	3,734	40	93	4,220	45	1,03,141	1,35,856	32,715	...
Kolhápur	35	29	1,275	44	29	1,884	65	(*g*) 41,617	46,578	4,961	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,919	54	72	3,420	47	1,11,324	1,31,935	20,611	...
TOTAL	107	857	85,442	100	872	1,03,596	119	24,62,635	24,94,184	31,549	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhatinda	118	198	8,347	77	108	6,997	65	3,67,582	2,68,051	...	99,531
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	20,631	62	334	25,600	77	7,62,126	8,85,677	1,23,551	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	72	188	21,025	112	291	15,900	55	3,30,719	4,93,881	1,63,162	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	4,962	53	94	6,791	72	1,78,764	1,75,296	...	3,468
TOTAL	76	616	46,618	76	719	48,291	67	12,71,609	15,54,854	2,83,245	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,046	36,84,354	216	17,670	40,24,838	228	12,55,59,688	11,70,65,458	...	84,94,230

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti state railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 17th October 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C. E.*,
Under-Secretary.

Simla, *the 29th October, 1892.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 45.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 29th, 1892.

The weather during the week under review has been similar in its more important characteristics to that which prevailed during the previous week. Areas of depression have crossed the Bay and the Peninsula, and have given very unsettled rainy weather to North-East India, the Peninsula, and the central parts of the country. These depressions considered barometrically have been much slighter than those of the preceding week, but they have nevertheless given heavy rain over Southern India, but more particularly to the Madras Coast between Gopalpore and Madras. In North-West India the weather has been throughout fine, and on the West Coast, though the winds have been abnormal and conditions at times threatening, the weather, though very rainy, has not been disturbed by any considerable storm.

On the 23rd the chart showed relatively high pressures over Northern India and in the extreme south, while a broad band of relatively low readings lay over the head and centre of the Peninsula and part of the Bay. The lowest pressures within this band were shown over the region represented by the stations of Sholapur, Ratnagiri, and Goa, where the residual depression of the disturbance of the previous week was shown. The winds were variable, but were generally westerly in the south, easterly in the north, and irregularly cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the residual depression noticed above. The force was fresh at a few stations in the east and west of the Peninsula. Rain had fallen at all stations in Burma, at most stations in the Peninsula (except the South Karnatic), and at a few stations in the Central Provinces and in Bengal. The amounts were large at the mid-West Coast stations; moderate or small elsewhere. On the 24th the barometer was rising, except in parts of North-East India. The slight depression noticed on the previous day had advanced north-westward and lay off the Bombay Coast. In other respects the distribution of pressure was little changed. Calms prevailed over North-West India and an easterly to north-easterly current of air over the Gangetic plain and the central parts of the

country, but elsewhere the directions were very variable. Rain had extended somewhat in the Central Provinces, but otherwise the rainfall distribution was similar to that reported on the 23rd, though the amounts were less heavy on the West Coast. The heaviest falls were—Poona, 5·87 inches; Cuttack, 3·54 inches. On the 25th pressure was falling generally, and was much below the normal average. Shallow areas of depression were shown over the northern parts of the Bombay Presidency, over the west of the Punjab, and over the Karnatic, while readings were highest in Tenasserim. The pressure differences were generally small. The winds were very variable. Rain had fallen over the west of the Peninsula, and showers, often of considerable amount, had fallen in parts of Madras and of the north-east of India. On the 26th the distribution of pressure had reverted to that which prevailed at the commencement of the week, *viz.*, high pressures over Northern and Southern India with an intervening broad band of low pressure. A depression was apparently developing over the Andaman Sea, and the wind was fresh from north-east at Diamond Island. The winds generally were little changed. Rain had ceased on the Konkan Coast, but there had been a considerable extension of rainfall over other parts of the Peninsula as well as in the central parts of the country and North-East India. The chart of the 27th showed relatively high pressures over Burma and the whole of Northern India, and relatively low pressures over the Peninsula and the Bay. A depression was crossing the Bay, and the wind at Diamond Island was fresh from east-south-east. The wind was northerly on the west side of the Bay and easterly at the central stations. Showers of rain were reported from Bengal and the east and west of the Peninsula. On the morning of the 28th the barometer was falling over Madras and rising elsewhere. The depression which was crossing the Bay was approaching the Madras Coast, and there was a difference of 0·276 inch of pressure between Eastern Rajputana and the Central Madras Coast. The wind was cyclonic around the Bay and more or less easterly elsewhere. Heavy rain had fallen along the Madras Coast and showers over the central parts of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, and North-East India. The chart of the 29th showed that the centre of the depression had struck the Madras Coast close to Nellore. The barometer was falling, except on the extreme north-west, and gradients remained steep. The winds were variable in the north-west, but were more or less cyclonic elsewhere. The force was still strong on the Madras Coast. Rain was falling all over the Peninsula, heavily in North Madras, and a few local showers were reported from other parts of India.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India.

Province.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−2·4	−0·8	−0·5	−0·5	−0·2	+0·2	+0·5	−0·5
Bengal and Assam	+0·7	+1·3	+1·7	−0·3	−0·5	+1·0	+2·1	+0·9
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	−1·4	−1·0	−1·1	−1·2	−1·3	−1·3	+0·7	−0·9
Punjab	−1·8	−1·4	−1·7	−1·0	−0·8	−0·4	−0·3	−1·1
Bombay	−0·9	−1·2	−1·6	−1·0	−1·5	−0·8	+0·4	−0·9
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·8	+3·2	−1·5	−1·9	−2·5	0	+3·8	+0·6
Central India and Guzerat	−0·6	−1·5	−4·1	−3·9	−3·4	−0·3	+2·3	−1·6
Sind and Rajputana	−1·9	−2·3	−2·6	−1·8	−2·7	−1·0	−0·2	−1·8
Madras	+0·7	+1·3	+0·8	+1·2	+0·2	+0·2	−0·4	+0·6
Mean for whole India	−0·5	−0·3	−1·2	−1·2	−1·4	−0·3	+1·0	−0·5

In most parts of the country the temperature of the week has been low, and for the whole of India for the whole week there has been a deficiency of ½°. In the Central Provinces and Bengal, however, where the sky has been cloudy, the minima have been unusually high, and in South Madras the maxima have been high; and these districts have had a slight excess of temperature, but in all the other Provinces there has been a deficiency.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week there was practically no rain received over the Gangetic plain, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Sind, Kathiawar, and Guzerat, but that more or less fell in all other parts of the Indian region. Thus, while nineteen divisions received either no rain or average amounts of less than one-tenth of an inch, thirty-two divisions received effective rainfall. According to the normal rain should be received during the week in all divisions, except the Punjab, South and Central, so that on the whole the rainfall has been somewhat less widely distributed than usual during the week. The heaviest average actual rainfall was 6·65 inches in the East Coast (North), followed by 5·04 inches in Berar, by 4·99 inches in the East Coast (Central), and by 4·05 inches in Malabar. The heaviest average normal rainfall of the week is 1·73 inches in Coorg, followed by 1·87 inches in the East Coast (South), by 1·75 inches in the East Coast (North), and by 1·73 inches in Malabar. Hence, though the rainfall was less widely distributed than usual, it is evident that over those regions where rain was received the amount was greatly in excess of the normal.

The third column of the table shows that the rainfall of the week was in excess in Lower Burma and Arakan, in Assam (Surma), in Eastern, Deltaic, and Central Bengal, in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, in Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, (East), Hyderabad (South), and the East Coast, except the south. The greatest excess was over the east of the Peninsula, but in the central parts of the country, in Malabar, and in East Bengal the excess was also very large.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the rainfall for the past two weeks. In Arakan, Assam (Surma), East and Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, the greater part of the Peninsula (except the extreme south and south-east) the rainfall of the period has been largely in excess, while over most of the region, where the rainfall has been deficient, the amount expected is ordinarily so small that its absence is not important.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Arakan	Akyab	Sudder	4·04 inches.
East Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	7·88 „
Central Bengal	Bankura	Raipur	6·05 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Udipi	8·49 „
Madras	Nilgiris	Kaity	4·10 „
Konkan	North Kanara	Honavar	9·08 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	10·03 „
Khandeish	Ahmednagar	Shevgaon	8·89 „
Berar	Basim	Pusad	9·31 „
Central Provinces	Seoni	Sudder	5·70 „
East Coast	Godavari	Narsapur	15·50 „
	Nellore	Udayagiri	10·10 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 29th.			Rainfall data from October 16th to October 29th, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since October 16th to October 29th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·19	1·08	— 0·89	1·16	3·28	— 65
	Lower Burma	2·14	1·20	+ 0·94	2·71	2·88	— 6
	Central Burma	1·04	1·10	— 0·06	1·73	2·30	— 25
	Upper Burma	3·19	?	?	4·57	?	?
	Arakan	2·30	1·65	+ 0·65	6·43	2·80	+ 130
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·49	1·16	+ 2·33	4·66	2·35	+ 98
	Assam (Surma)	3·15	1·32	+ 1·83	6·26	2·56	+ 145
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·16	0·73	— 0·57	0·46	1·58	— 71
	Deltaic Bengal	1·80	0·86	+ 0·94	2·83	2·00	+ 42
	Central Bengal	0·70	0·58	+ 0·12	1·14	1·73	— 34
	North Bengal	0·31	0·95	— 0·64	0·67	1·99	— 66
	Orissa	2·21	1·63	+ 0·58	4·10	2·80	+ 46
	Chota Nagpur	1·66	0·60	+ 1·06	1·66	1·95	— 15
	Behar (South)	0·20	0·49	— 0·29	0·20	0·83	— 76
	Do. (North)	0·05	0·42	— 0·37	0·05	0·84	— 94
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·03	0·49	— 0·46	0·03	0·72	— 96
	Oudh (South)	0	0·25	— 0·25	0	0·37	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·25	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·11	— 0·11	0	0·17	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·06	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·11	— 0·11	0	0·24	— 100
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·08	— 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·19	— 100
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·16	— 100
	Do. (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·03	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·05	1·73	+ 2·32	12·24	4·55	+ 169
	Madras (South Central)	0·91	1·33	— 0·42	2·34	3·25	— 28
	Coorg	1·72	1·93	— 0·21	5·91	3·74	+ 58
	Mysore	0·28	1·13	— 0·85	1·61	2·37	— 32
	Konkan	2·69	1·12	+ 1·57	4·98	2·22	+ 124
	Bombay Deccan	2·58	1·10	+ 1·48	6·05	2·15	+ 181
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	2·05	0·52	+ 1·53	2·96	1·43	+ 107
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	5·04	0·48	+ 4·56	5·26	1·45	+ 263
	Central Provinces (West)	2·59	0·48	+ 2·11	2·89	0·85	+ 240
	Ditto (Central)	1·72	0·45	+ 1·27	1·91	0·73	+ 162
	Ditto (East)	1·30	0·48	+ 0·82	1·35	0·71	+ 90
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·05	0·27	— 0·22	0·54	0·39	+ 38
	Kathiawar	0	0·20	— 0·20	1·73	0·23	+ 652
	Sind	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·04	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·08	0·01	+ 0·07	0·48	0·25	+ 92
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·16	0·25	— 36
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·05	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	6·65	1·75	+ 4·90	11·81	3·59	+ 229
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	6·10	0·86	+ 5·24	8·90	2·24	+ 297
	Hyderabad (South)	2·39	0·22	+ 2·17	5·97	0·65	+ 818
	Madras (Central)	3·11	0·96	+ 2·15	5·30	2·44	+ 117
	East Coast (Central)	4·99	1·68	+ 3·31	8·94	4·16	+ 115
	Ditto (South)	1·21	1·87	— 0·66	2·13	3·95	— 46
	Madras (South)	0·53	1·46	— 0·93	1·59	3·22	— 51

SIMLA, *3rd November, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 29th October.*—Rainfall very heavy in the Deccan, southern parts of the Circars, and on the West Coast, moderate in the Karnatic districts, and light in the Central and Southern districts. Sowings still continue. Crops generally thriving, but damaged somewhat by excessive rain in Godavari, Kistna, and parts of the Deccan. Harvest of early crops continues; outturn about average. Water-supply ample. Pasture abundant and condition of cattle good. Prices generally easier, but still largely above normal rates for October. General prospects very favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—Rainfall slight in parts of Guzerat and Sind; heavy in parts of Konkan and throughout the Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops damaged by rain in parts of eleven districts and by locusts or other insects in parts of Sind. Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops retarded by rain in parts of eight districts; progressing elsewhere. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 29th October.*—Rainfall during the week has been general and well distributed, except in parts of Behar; elsewhere prospects of winter rice much improved and spring sowings now in full progress. Prices are almost stationary. Cattle generally in good condition and supply of fodder and water abundant. In Mymensingh some temporary distress has been caused by the high price of rice in parts, which may last till the winter rice is cut. Gratuitous relief is being given to aged and infirm persons from funds provided by the District Board.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—Weather generally clear; cloudy in a few places. Rain is urgently needed for rice in the Eastern and Central districts. Prospects fairly good. Prices generally steady, but have fallen in a few districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—Rainfall *nil.* Harvesting of autumn crops and sowings of spring crops over in some, though still in progress in other, districts. More rain is wanted in Shahpur. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good. Outturn is said to be average in Lahore and under average in Shahpur. Young locusts are being destroyed in Hissar; they are entering Ferozepore from the Bikanir State, but vigorous measures are being taken for their destruction. Some of the crops in Lahore have been damaged by blight and insects. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices unsettled in one district, falling in another, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—Heavy rain in three districts; elsewhere moderate to slight showers. Recent rain has injured cotton in Seoni, *juar* and cotton in Nagpur, and rice in Chanda and Raipur, while in other districts it has benefited standing crops, and has tended to expand winter sowings.

Burma.—*For week ending 29th October.*—LOWER BURMA: Crop prospects good in all districts, except Thayetmyo, where more rain is required. Crops have failed over a small area in Tavoy from want of timely rain. UPPER BURMA: Heavy rain has fallen during the week in eight districts, and some

damage has been caused by floods in four districts. Prospects in Shwebo and Meiktila are much the same as reported last week, and rain is urgently needed over the whole of the latter district. In other districts prospects generally fair, but in Yamethin, although the *juar* crop is good, the paddy crop will fail over a considerable area. In Myingyan prospects are bad. The price of paddy has risen in one district and decreased largely in two others; elsewhere fluctuations unimportant.

Assam.—*For week ending 1st November.*—Weather wet. Mustard sowing begun. Prospects of crops generally good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—MYSORE: Rainfall slight. Crops and prospects good, but more rain is still required in parts of two districts. Prices fallen in one and risen slightly in another district.

COORG: Rainfall slight. Standing crops in good condition. Coffee ripening in some parts. Cardamom picking in progress. Prices stationary. Water and forage for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—BERAR: Average rainfall over 4 inches. Weather cold and cloudy. Standing autumn crops benefited in parts by recent rain, but cotton, where ready for picking, has suffered. Spring sowings retarded, and in places wheat and linseed will have to be resown. Cattle in good condition. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Irrigated crops in good condition. Sowing of spring crops in progress. Prices generally steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—Rain in parts of two Agencies. Land being prepared for spring sowings. Autumn crops being harvested. A fair outturn expected in all parts, except in Gwalior. Condition of agricultural stock good, except in parts of Bhopal. Fodder sufficient. Prices continue steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—No rain during the week. Reaping of autumn crops and sowing for the spring harvest still continue. Harvest prospects generally good. Agricultural stock in good condition. Pasturage plentiful. Prices steady in ten States, fallen in one, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 27th October.*—Weather fair. Rice harvest approaching completion.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVIII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 24th October 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 22nd October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 24th October 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 22nd October 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	8,38,053	513	1,639	8,78,087	536	2,73,51,978	2,65,20,038	...	8,31,940
Bengal-Nagpur	150	831	81,116	98	831	70,058	84	32,71,411	29,32,762	...	3,38,649
Indian Midland	127	752	89,895	120	752	75,417	100	24,74,140	25,94,937	1,20,797	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,75,909	225	1,674	3,65,000	218	1,16,69,265	1,16,43,792	...	16,473
South Indian	150	901	1,16,094	129	1,106	1,20,580	109	41,26,957	42,49,477	1,22,520	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	75,766	73	1,044	71,564	69	25,99,705	23,68,370	...	2,31,335
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	721	74,355	214	755	73,180	97	27,64,022	28,00,488	36,466	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	8,620	43	199	8,694	44	2,77,704	3,48,155	70,451	...
TOTAL	250	7,754	16,59,808	214	8,000	16,62,580	208	5,45,26,182	5,34,58,019	...	10,68,163
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	6,81,473	285	2,511	4,03,115	161	1,81,03,963	1,33,63,828	...	47,45,135
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,32,678	192	692	1,25,403	181	47,01,919	45,12,684	...	1,89,235
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,30,986	297	777	3,05,460	393	66,37,716	63,17,434	...	3,20,282
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	13,395	107	125	14,270	114	4,24,658	4,24,813	155	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	95,191	156	715	1,25,399	175	28,21,127	35,12,125	6,90,998	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,449	58	25	1,755	70	38,263	41,877	3,614	...
Cherra-Companygan)	44	8	386	48	8	357	45	9,473	8,292	...	1,181
TOTAL	251	4,631	11,55,558	250	4,853	9,75,759	201	3,27,42,119	2,81,81,053	...	45,61,066
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	372	1,492	6,79,106	449	1,490	4,94,606	332	2,37,66,179	2,02,64,049	...	35,02,130
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	390	401	2,33,151	549	461	2,03,000	440	77,08,577	78,78,639	1,70,062	...
Madras	216	840	1,60,585	191	840	1,63,279	194	53,79,495	51,27,312	...	2,52,183
TOTAL	468	2,793	10,83,842	388	2,791	8,60,885	308	3,68,54,251	3,32,70,000	...	35,84,251
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,178	38,99,208	257	15,644	34,99,224	224	12,41,22,552	11,49,09,072	...	92,13,480
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	24,830	153	162	20,417	126	6,01,530	5,82,915	...	18,615
Tárakeshwar	258	22	5,073	231	22	5,082	231	1,63,504	1,59,054	...	4,450
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	10,872	162	67	12,506	187	2,30,224	2,66,640	36,416	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	8,643	111	78	8,739	112	2,88,678	2,92,590	3,912	...
TOTAL	135	329	49,418	150	329	46,744	142	12,83,936	13,01,199	17,263	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	57,944	164	354	43,940	124	14,87,566	14,32,873	...	54,693
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	941	72	13	710	55	35,119	34,014	...	1,105
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	28,733	97	311	28,858	93	7,71,486	7,89,573	18,087	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	4,126	44	93	4,020	43	1,07,267	1,39,875	32,608	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,490	51	29	2,256	78	(*g*) 43,107	48,834	5,727	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,488	48	72	2,420	34	1,14,812	1,34,666	19,854	...
TOTAL	107	857	96,722	113	872	82,204	94	25,59,357	25,79,835	20,478	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	8,347	77	108	6,997	65	3,75,929	2,75,048	...	1,00,881
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	25,812	77	334	19,485	58	7,87,938	9,06,742	1,18,804	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	223	16,375	73	291	15,600	54	3,47,094	5,09,729	1,62,635	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,123	54	94	4,201	45	1,83,887	1,79,835	...	4,052
TOTAL	76	651	47,310	73	719	39,286	55	13,18,919	15,96,306	2,77,387	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,123	41,01,005	240	17,672	36,74,455	208	12,96,60,693	12,06,61,460	...	89,99,233

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti state railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 24th October 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C. E.*,
Under Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 46.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING THE 31st MARCH, 1892.

No. 483 R. Stat., dated Simla, the 1st November, 1892.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 733 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890.

Public Works Department Order No. 33 R. Stat., dated the 15th September 1891.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 427 Stat., dated the 21st October 1892, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the three months ending the 31st March 1892.

The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains, rolling stock,

Summary of accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc.

permanent-way, etc., for the three months ending the 31st March 1892, distributed under the classification adopted in Abstract No. 4 of the returns :

Serial No.	Classes of Accidents.	Average number of accidents during the corresponding periods of 1890 and 1891.	THREE MONTHS ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1892. Number. Accidents reported to local governments under section 83 of the Indian railways act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total	Number of Passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Number of Servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	4	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	13	6	15	21	...	6	5	4	5	10
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	22	5	13	18	...	...	...	3	..	3
4	Collisions between light engines	3	2	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	14	9	13	22	1	2	..	...	1	2
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	74	5	95	100	...	...	1	2	1	2
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	11	2	23	25	...	...	1	2	1	2
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	296	...	392	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line	38	1	30	31	(a)1	...	..	1	1	1
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings	17	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	36	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	100	...	126	126	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The failure of tyres	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	„ „ of wheels	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	„ „ of axles	19	2	19	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	„ „ of brake apparatus	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	„ „ of couplings	59	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	„ „ of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Broken rails	10	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	7	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fire in trains	54	1	72	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	17	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Other accidents	48	2	70	72	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total for the three months ending the 31st March 1892	...	37	1,029	1,066	(b)5	8	7	13	12	21
	Total—Average of the corresponding periods of 1890 and 1891	...	...	...	846	3	10	5	10	8	20

(a) Not a passenger.
(b) Of these, one was not a passenger.

2. As compared with the average of the two corresponding quarters of 1890 and 1891, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the first quarter of 1892, shews an increase of 220 or 26·00 per cent., with an increase of 1,113 miles, or 6·84 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 1,617,754 miles, or 11·02 per cent. in the train-mileage run.

Principal variations as compared with the average of the corresponding quarters of 1890 and 1891.

3. The chief increases occurred under "Collisions between light engines" 18 against 3; "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," 100 against 74; "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," 25 against 11; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 392 against 296; "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 126 against 100; "Fire in trains," 73 against 54; and "Other accidents," 72 against 48.

4. The increase under "Collisions between light engines" was chiefly due to the numbers recorded on the East Indian and North Western railways having risen from 1 to 9 and *nil* to 3 respectively.

5. "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails" shewed an increase of 26 accidents. The chief variations were increases of 27 on the South Indian railway and 6 on the North Western railway, and a decrease of 7 on the Bengal and North Western railway including the Tirhoot section.

6. Of the increase of 14 accidents under "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," 7 occurred on the East Indian railway and 5 on the Bengal-Nágpur railway.

7. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 122; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 61; then the Eastern Bengal state railway with 36, the Madras railway with 26, the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 22, and the East Indian and Rajputana-Malwa railways with 19 each.

As compared with the average of the corresponding quarters of the two previous years, the chief increases occurred on the Southern Mahratta and South Indian railways, *viz.*, 61 and 32 accidents respectively.

In relation to train-mileage run, however, the number was highest on the Dibru-Sudiya railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 2,877 train-miles, the Southern Mahratta railway coming next with an average of 1 in 4,093; then the Jorhát, the Nizam's Guaranteed State, the South Indian and the Eastern Bengal state railway with averages of 1 in 6,806, 1 in 11,350, 1 in 12,293, and 1 in 22,350, respectively. The lowest number recorded relatively to train-mileage run was on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, *viz.*, 1 in 654,769, the Indian Midland railway coming next with an average of 1 in 242,374; then the North Western railway with 1 in 150,871, the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 1 in 138,770, the East Indian railway with 1 in 131,767, and the Bengal and North Western railway, including the Tirhoot section, with 1 in 125,003.

8. Under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," the principal variations were increases of 16 accidents on the North Western railway, of 11 each on the East Indian and Bengal-Nágpur railways, and a decrease of 17 on the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway.

9. The cases of "Fire in trains" were more by 19, of which 35 against 19 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula railway.

10. "Other accidents" shewed an increase of 24, of which 23 occurred on the East Indian railway.

11. The accidents under "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails" numbered 22 against 14, of which 7 against *nil* were recorded on the East Indian railway alone.

12. The casualties to passengers and servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, from accidents not coming under the classification adopted in paragraph 1, were, in the case of passengers, 15 killed and 32 injured, against 16 killed and 32 injured, and, in the case of servants, 43 killed and 147 injured, against 32 killed and 117 injured (for details, *vide* abstract No. 2).

Casualties to passengers and servants, not included in para. 1, as compared with the average of the corresponding quarters of 1890 and 1891.

13. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, cases of suicide, etc., were 132 killed and 219 injured, against 131 killed and 189 injured, the average of the corresponding quarters of the two preceding years for details, *vide* abstract No. 2).

Total casualties from all causes.

14. In addition to the above, 28 persons were reported to have been killed and 42 injured in yards, workshops, etc., and 346 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Casualties in yards, workshops, etc.

15. The following table gives, for *the first quarter of 1892*, the number of accidents as classified in paragraph 1, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shews the railways on which they occurred :

Casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., for the 1st quarter of 1892.

Railway.	Number of accidents during the 1st quarter of 1892.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Bengal-Nágpur . . .	2	...	1	1	1	1	2
Bengal and North-Western .	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rajputana-Malwa . . .	2	3	2	5	2	8	4
Southern Mahratta . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
South Indian	1	...	3	...	...	...	3
North Western . . .	4	1	2	1	2	2	4
Great Indian Peninsula . .	6	1	...	...	5	1	5
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total .	...	5	8	7	13	12	21
Average of the two corresponding quarters of 1890 and 1891 .	...	3	10	5	10	8	20

16. *Bengal-Nágpur railway.*—On the 10th January 1892, a collision took place at Chakardharpore between a down goods and an up mail train. The accident was principally due to the assistant station master having allowed shunting to take place after line-clear had been given for the in-coming mail train. A passenger was injured.

On the 9th March 1892, a shunting engine with a horse-box and two wagons collided with the brake-van of an up goods train at Chakardharpore through the carelessness of the pointsmen. A pointsman—the man at fault—was killed and another seriously injured.

17. *Bengal and North-Western railway.*—A trollyman, while bringing a trolly on the main line at Bunwárchak, was hurt by the trolly having run against a truck which was standing on the line.

18. *Rajputana-Malwa railway.*—On the 21st January 1892, a collision took place between an up mail and a down goods train at mileage 272-4 between Ajmere and Madár stations owing to the carelessness of the sub-assistant station master. Two passengers were slightly injured and five railway servants killed and two seriously injured. There was also considerable damage to rolling stock. The sub-assistant station master who was at fault was prosecuted

and sentenced to pay a fine of ₹50. A *detailed report of this accident will be found in the appendix to the abstract return of accidents.*

On the 26th March 1892, a down special passenger collided with another down special at Ratika Nagla owing to one train having been admitted to the station while the other was standing foul of the points. Three passengers were killed. The station master who was at fault was prosecuted and sentenced to one year's rigourous imprisonment.

19. *Southern Mahratta railway.*—On the 22nd March 1892, a shunting engine, while going to shed at Gadag, ran on to the platform line and collided with a down mixed train standing there. The accident was due to the points not having been properly set. A pointsman was slightly injured.

20. *South Indian railway.*—On the 26th February 1892, while the engine and front portion of an up mixed train were shunting at the Nillikuppam station, an up material special collided with the rear portion of the train owing to the driver of the material special having run past the danger signal. Three passengers were injured.

21. *North Western railway.*—On the 3rd March 1892, a collision took place between an up goods and a down goods train at Wán Rádharám through the carelessness of the points jemadar. A fireman was slightly hurt. The jemadar has been dismissed.

On the 10th March 1892, a down special empty train entered Gujránwála station against signals and collided with a down goods train. A fireman was slightly injured, and the rolling stock considerably damaged. The driver of the special empty, through whose carelessness the accident occurred, was prosecuted, but was acquitted by the District Magistrate, Lahore.

On the 18th March 1892, the bunder local train while coming to Sehwan was put on two lines, and a brake-van was derailed and a third class carriage overturned. The accident was owing to the points jemadar not having held the points lever. One passenger was killed and two slightly injured. Permanent-way and rolling stock were also damaged.

On the 31st March 1892, a material trolly was derailed at mileage 468 between Tandúrí and Babar Kach stations, and a contractor's cooly who was on the trolly received serious injuries which ended fatally.

22. *Great Indian Peninsula railway.*—On the 5th February 1892, an up mixed came in against signals and collided with a ballast engine at Wardha. Two wagons were smashed and two damaged. A railway servant was also slightly injured.

On the 23rd February 1892, a cart was run over by a special goods train at a level-crossing near Shegaon. The accident was caused by the carelessness of the gateman, who had fallen asleep, leaving the gates open. One bullock was killed, and the cartman received severe injuries which resulted in death.

On the 24th February 1892, a brake-van whilst being hand-shunted into the up yard at Kására collided with an engine, and the pointsman, who was in the brake-van, was injured.

On the 12th March 1892, certain wagons of a ballast train were derailed while shunting at Tápti, owing to the points having been reversed. A ballast cooly woman, in jumping from one of the derailed wagons, was slightly injured.

On the 15th March 1892, while an up special goods was being placed in a siding at Diva to allow a mail train to pass, the rear brake of the former train capsized and two wagons derailed. The accident was due to the carelessness of the muccadum. The guard of the brake, in jumping out, was slightly injured, and the rolling stock and permanent-way considerably damaged.

On the 31st March 1892, a brake-van collided with two machine-brakes on the ghât line yard at Kására through the carelessness of the pointsman. A brakesman was slightly injured.

23. *The Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway.*—On the 11th March 1892, a salt wagon whilst being hand-shunted at Miyágám ran over a closed point through the

neglect of the shunting staff. A contractor's cooly, who was standing on the wagon, was injured.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow, and Assam.

ORDER—Ordered, that the above note with the abstract returns, be communicated for information to the local governments and administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that the note, with the abstract returns, be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the three months ending the 31st March 1892.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st March 1892, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS:—		
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	4	8
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	15	32
SERVANTS:—		
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	7	13
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	43	147
OTHER PERSONS:—		
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	6	3
Trespassers	39	10
Suicides	15	2
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	3	4
TOTAL	132	219

ABSTRACT

No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the THREE MONTHS ending 31st March 1892, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by the RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

| Serial No. | RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SERVANTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | OTHERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL, ALL CLASSES. | | Serial No. |
|---|---|---

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending 31st March 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	I East Indian (a).										III Bengal-Nágpur.										IV Indian Midland (b).									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line		2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains		2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines		2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails		5	2	7	..	..	..	...	..	...		2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails		1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points		...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	4	6	...	...	1	1	1	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line		...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line		...	5	5	..	...	..	...	..	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings		...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines		...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines		...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines		...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents		1	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES		13	99	112	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	72	77	...	1	1	1	1	2		2	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...

	X— Bengal and North Western—Tirhoot and Company's Sections.										XII Rajputana-Malwa (c).									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	1	3	...	..	..	3	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line		1	1	2	...	2	5	2	5	4		1	1	2	...	2	5	2	5	4
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines		...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.		..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents		1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES		1	15	16	...	...	1	...	1	...		2	74	76	3	2	5	2	8	4

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, Dhánkuni-ey, and Delhi-Umballa-Kálka railways. (b) Includes the Phulera-Jaipur railway. (c) Includes the Gaekwar's Mahsána railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending 31st March 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XIII Southern Maratta (a).										XV South Indian.										XIX North Western (b).									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	3	5	..	...	2	...	2	...	
4. Collisions between light engines		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	2	3	1	2	...	1	2	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails		...	2	2	...	...	..	...	...		...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	15	16	..	...	1	...	1	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line		...	122	122	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines		...	7	7	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines		...	14	14	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	2	2	...	.	..	..	..	..		...	30	30	..	...	..	...	..	...	
14. The failure of tyres		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings		...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains		...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts		...	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES		...	166	165	...	..	...	1	...	1	3	112	115	...	3	...	...	...	3		5	110	115	1	2	1	2	2	4	

	XXI Oudh and Rohilkhand.										XXII Eastern Bengal (c).									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed		...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...		...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES		...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...		...	91	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Includes the Mysore and the Kolhápur railways.
(b) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot, Jammu and Kashmir, and the Rájpura-Bhátinda railways.
(c) Includes the narrow-gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending 31st March 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XXIV Calcutta Port Commissioners'							XXX Burma (a).							XXXII Nalhati.							XXXIII Chenab-Compenyganj.							XXXIV Jogbat.						
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains																																			
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line									5	5																									
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains																																			
4. Collisions between light engines																																			
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails																																			
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails									7	7																									
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points																															4	4				
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed																																			
9. Trains running over cattle on the line									6	6																					1	1			
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line									2	2																									
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	Information not furnished								1	1						Information not furnished																			
12. The bursting of boilers of engines																																			
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines																																			
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines									8	8																									
14. The failure of tyres																																			
15. Ditto of wheels																																			
16. Ditto of axles																															1	1			
17. Ditto of brake apparatus																															4	4			
18. Ditto of couplings									5	5																									
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.																																			
20. Broken rails																																			
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way																																			
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments																																			
23. Fire in trains																																			
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts																																			
25. Other accidents																																			
TOTAL ALL CLASSES									24	24																					9	9			

(a) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and the Sittang Valley Railways.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending 31st March 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XXXV Great Indian Peninsula Railway(a).								XXXVI Bombay, Baroda and Central India(b).								XXXVII Madras.								XL Deoghur.								XLI Rohilkhand-Kumaun (c).							
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains																																								
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	2	3				2		2																															
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains		2	2				1		1									1	1																					
4. Collisions between light engines																		1	1																					
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails										1	1							4	4																					
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails		4	4				2		2		1	1						4	4																	3	3				
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points		2	2								1	1						1	1																	1	1				
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed																																								
9. Trains running over cattle on the line		22	22								1	1						26	26																	3	3				
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line		6	6	(d)1			1																																	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings		3	3																																					
12. The bursting of boilers of engines																																								
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines																																								
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines																																			1	1				
14. The failure of tyres		1	1																																					
15. Ditto of wheels																																								
16. Ditto of axles		3	3							1	1																													
17. Ditto of brake apparatus																																								
18. Ditto of couplings										3	3																													
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.																																								
20. Broken rails		1	1																																					
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way																																								
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments																																								
23. Fire in trains		35	35							1	1						1	14	15																					
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts		2	2																																					
25. Other accidents		1	1							3	3																													
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	84	85	(d)1			5	1	5		12	12					1	51	52																	8	8				

(a) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon and Amráoti railways.
(b) Includes the Gaekwar's Petlád railway.
(c) Includes the Lucknow-Bareilly section.
(d) Not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending 31st March 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XLII Dhond-Sholapur									XLV Darjeeling-Himalayan										XLVI Thagon-Dhunsair									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...									...									...									
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...									...									...									
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1							...									...									
4. Collisions between light engines	...									...									...									
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	2	2							...									...									
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...									...									...	1	1							
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...									...									...	3	3							
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...									...									...									
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	14	14							...									...									
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1							...									...	14	14							
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...									...									...	1	1							
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...									...									...									
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...									...									...									
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...									...									...									
14. The failure of tyres	...	3	3							...	2	2							...	2	2							
15. Ditto of wheels	...									...									...									
16. Ditto of axles	...									...									...									
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...									...									...									
18. Ditto of couplings	...	4	4							...									...									
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...									...									...									
20. Broken rails	...									...									...									
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...									...									...	1	1							
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...									...									...									
23. Fire in trains	...									...									...									
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...									...									...									
25. Other accidents	...									...									...									
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	25	25	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	22	..	...	...	...	...	...	

	L The Nizam's Guaranteed (a)									LIV The Gaekwar's Dabhoi									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...									...								
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...									...								
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...									...								
4. Collisions between light engines	...									...								
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...									...								
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	..	1							...								
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	..	3							...								
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...									...								
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...									...								
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	14	14							...								
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1							...	1	1					1	1
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...									...								
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...									...								
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...									...								
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2							...								
15. Ditto of wheels	...									...								
16. Ditto of axles	...									...								
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...									...								
18. Ditto of couplings	...									...								
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...									...								
20. Broken rails	...									...								
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1							...								
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...									...								
23. Fire in trains	...									...								
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...									...								
25. Other accidents	...									...								
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	18	22	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..

(a) Including the Beyrida extension.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending 31st March 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*concld.*

	LIX Jodhpur-Bikaner.									LX Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar.									LXI Morvi.								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, reported during the THREE MONTHS ending 31st March 1892, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

		TOTAL.								
		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1.	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...
2.	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	6	15	21	...	6	5	4	5	10
3.	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	5	13	18	...	...	...	3	...	3
4.	Collisions between light engines	2	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	9	13	22	1	2	...	...	1	2
6.	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	5	95	100	...	...	1	2	1	2
7.	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	23	25	...	...	1	2	1	2
8.	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Trains running over cattle on the line	...	392	392	...	..	...	...	...	...
10.	Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	30	31	(a) 1	...	...	1	1	1
11.	Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	126	126	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	The failure of tyres	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
16.	Ditto of axles	2	19	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Ditto of brake apparatus	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Ditto of couplings	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
20.	Broken rails	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Fire in trains	1	72	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Other accidents	2	70	72	...	...	...	1	...	1
	TOTAL ALL CLASSES	37	1,029	1,066	(b) 5	8	7	13	12	21

Mean mileage worked	17,389
Number of servants employed	175,535
Train-mileage of all descriptions	16,295,802
Number of passengers carried	29,951,344
Passenger-mileage	1,709,434,007
Per mile open—	
Train-mileage of all descriptions	937
Number of passengers carried	1,722
Passenger-mileage	98,305
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	0·134
Injured per ditto ditto	0·267
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0·002
Injured per ditto ditto	0·005

(a) Not a passenger.

(b) Of these, one was not a passenger.

APPENDIX.

REPORT by LIEUT.-COL. T. B. B. SAVI, R.E., GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR for RAILWAYS, JHANSI, dated the 16th February 1892, on the collision which occurred on the 21st January 1892 between the No. 1 up mail and No. 58 down goods trains between AJMERE and MADAR STATIONS on the RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

In this case the No. 58 down goods (consisting of engine, three loaded wagons and one brake-van) left Ajmere at 2-59 and about 7 or 8 minutes afterwards came into collision with the No. 1 up mail (consisting of engine and 16 vehicles as shown in the evidence of guard Cline) which had run through Madár station about 2 minutes before the accident occurred.

2. The casualties were confined to the railway staff, only two passengers being slightly injured. Of the mail train the driver and native fireman were severely injured, the khallasi died very soon after the collision and the 2nd guard on the 25th January. The driver and native fireman of the goods train were killed and the khallasi died soon after the accident.

3. Both the engines were almost entirely wrecked, the front brake-van, two luggage vans next the engine and a composite 1st and 2nd class carriage were completely destroyed, and some of the other vehicles were more or less damaged.

Description of locality.

4. The distance between Ajmere and Madár stations is 4¼ miles; the facing points at Madàr, where the driver and guard of the No. 1 up mail picked up the line clear tickets, are at mile 270-16, that is, about one mile and a half from the place where the accident occurred, which was at mile 272-4, that is, at the 4th telegraph post, or about 350 yards beyond the 272nd milestone.

5. At the latter place the line is level for about 350 yards, with gradients of 1 in 150 rising towards Madár on one side and falling in the opposite direction.

6. About 600 yards from the place where the accident occurred the line in the direction of Madár for about 240 yards is in a cutting through some high ground which entirely obstructs the view in that direction. Owing to this high ground and the trees along the line there is a clear view of less than a quarter of a mile towards Madár from the site of the accident, but towards Ajmere the view extends to about ¾ of a mile. As the two trains were approaching towards one another at the rate of probably 50 miles an hour, they must have collided almost immediateley after the lights on one engine would have been visible to the men on the other engine.

7. At the joint enquiry the following evidence was taken down:

EVIDENCE.

Solomon Jah, assistant station master, Ajmere.—I have been here in that position since June 1887. I was on duty last night. No. 2 down mail was running 1 hour 19 minutes late; on her departure at 2-26 I told Sheo Narayen, sub-assistant station master, to ask Madár for line clear for No. 58 down goods on the arrival of down mail at Madár. I told him verbally; I wrote nothing in the book. He has been in the habit of asking line clear without my orders. I then went out to enquire if No. 58 down goods was ready, and the train clerk said it was not ready, so I came back to the office and found Sheo Narayen was not there, so I called out to the signaller on duty, Sobaram. I asked him if he had signalled enquiry to Madár, and he said yes. I then asked if he had received the line clear, he said no. I then told him that the up mail was due at Madár, that if Madár gave line clear for 58 down there was nothing to be said, but if he cancelled the enquiry and asked for line clear for the up mail to send word to me immediately, and I went to the yard to see if No. 58 was ready or not, and I found that she was—but the engine was not attached. I then went back to the office; I asked the same signaller if he had obtained line clear, and he said yes, and I went to wake up the guard of No. 58, who was asleep in the train clerk's office. I sent the second guard to fetch the engine and took the head guard with me to the office, and I sent for the line clear and it was brought. I entered the time 2-50 A.M., and and I gave it to the guard in the office; he read it, signed for it and went out. About 2 or 3 minutes afterwards I followed him and went to No. 58 down. I found the shunting engine shunting in front, and the engine of No. 58 down was not yet on. I stopped the shunting and brought the engine. I then looked at my watch and saw it was 2-59 and I altered the "time of departure" on the line clear in pencil and initialled the correction. I told the driver not to lose time, but to go sharp as the up mail was due and must not be detained. The train then started. I immediately returned to the office to give departure to Madár. I took about two minutes to walk to the office. When I got to the office, Abdulla khallasi told me that the up mail had left Madár, and going to the telegraph office, from which all messages are sent, I asked Sheo Narayen if it was a fact that he had given line clear and that the train had left; he said "yes;" and when I asked him, why, he said I thought you had detained No. 58 down, because it was not ready. I did not look in the book to see if the

departure of the up mail had been signalled, but I told the signaller Sobaram to enquire from Madár if she had actually left, and if not, to ask Madár to stop her—he signalled something. I do not understand signalling, and Madár replied "just passed" so the signaller told me. No record was kept. There is an order directing that copies of all messages connected with train working should be kept. I ran out of the office to warn the staff to keep a line clear in the yard in case of the return of any engine or train. I then waited for a few minutes, and when I saw no sign of any engine or train coming, I sent one of my pointsmen towards Madár, at 4-10. A memo. was sent to me by the head guard of the goods train to the effect that one up mail had collided with No. 58 down.

All this time I had not looked at the train message register. Directly I got the memo., I woke up Mr. Priestley, and gave a memo. to the head constable to arrest Sheo Narayen.

I do not know how long Sheo Narayen was away from the office as mentioned above.

I gave Sheo Narayen no instructions about the up mail. The only orders I gave Sheo Narayen were about No. 58 down goods. After returning the last time to the office after I had warned the staff to keep a road clear, I questioned Sobaram, signaller, why he signalled line clear for the up mail when he knew that I had got line clear for 58 down, and he said that he did not signal it, but that Sheo Narayen had signalled it. Then I asked why he had not stopped Sheo Narayen, and he said that he had spoken to him, but that Sheo Narayen would not take any notice.

Sheo Narayen had no authority to give "line clear" without my directions. I do not know of any case in which a sub-assistant station master has given line clear without my orders. I am positive that there is an order directing a sub-assistant station master not to give "line clear" without the orders of the station master on duty, and that is the practice. At present these orders are not hung up either in my office or the signaller's office. If the sub-assistant station master wishes to give a line clear and I am in the office, I give my orders verbally to him; if I am not in the office, then he sends either a memo. or the train message book, and if I initial the book or the memo. he gives line clear accordingly. Sometimes I give the sub-assistant station master orders in advance about certain trains, and in that case he can and does act on them. I gave the sub-assistant station master no orders about the detention of No. 58 down goods or the cancellation of its line clear. I am generally on duty 12 hours, sometimes 13 hours, and all the time I give authority for all "line clears;" for a goods train the sub-assistant station master signs the line clear, and sometimes starts the train. I signed the line clear for No. 58 down goods.

Mahomed Hussain Khan.—Five years' service. Last night I was head guard of No. 58 down goods. My load consisted of 3 loaded and one brake. We left Ajmere at 2-59 A.M., 39 minutes late. Mr. Jah gave me the line clear and said we were to cross No. 1 up mail at Madár. I gave the line clear to the driver and the driver Joseph started. I heard no danger whistle, except that just before the accident I heard some whistle. I think it was given by my driver. I looked out to see what had happened, and at that moment the collision occurred. My train was going fast, about 18 or 20 miles.

Hugh Robert Cline.—I am head guard, 13 years' service. On the morning of 21st I was head guard of No. 1 up mail, riding in the rear brake-van. My train was composed as under:

1 Engine No. 393; driver Stone.
2 Luggage vans.
1 Brake-van.
1 Composite, 1st and 2nd.
1 Postal and intermediate.
1 Intermediate.
1 Second class.
1 First class.
1 Luggage van.
4 Third class carriages.
2 Bogie thirds.
1 Rear brake-van.

Sixteen vehicles equal to 18, a full load being 20. We ran through Madár station. I looked at the time, it was 3-6. It was a moonlight night, but cloudy, but it was not very dark. After passing Madár, about ¾ mile, I heard the whistle sounded 3 times sharply as a danger signal. I immediately put on the brake, and whilst I was doing it the collision happened. I was thrown against the brake partition. On recovering I looked at my watch and it was exactly 3-8. I had set my watch right that day by Bándikui time. Just before hearing the danger signals my train was I think going about 20 to 24 miles an hour. The collision happened at mileage $\frac{272}{4}$.

Sobaram, son of Ganesh Ram.—I am a signaller at Ajmere station; I have been five years in the service. I have been relieving assistant station master. I am now signaller. I came on duty at 22 hours on the night of the 20th. Sheo Narayen sent me the train message book from his office by a khallasi with line clear enquiry No. 5 for No. 58 down goods. This message is signed by Sheo Narayen; I signalled it then, and there is my signature. I signalled it at 2-33; at 2-40 I received message No. 4 from Madár to the effect that 2 down mail had arrived and that the line was clear for No. 58 down goods, and that it was to be sent sharp. I then wrote out both sides down line clear No. 224, dated 21st January 1892, at 2 hours 40 minutes, and having done this I sent both the train message book and the line clear book to the station master's office. After a few minutes Mr. Jah came into my office and asked me where the up mail was, and I said that there was no news of her yet, and he then went out; about 10 minutes after I received message No. 5 from Madár (2-54 A.M.) asking Ajmere to cancel his No. 3 and Ajmere No. 5 (above) and to give line clear for No. 1 up mail which had left Ládpura at 2-51 and to detain No. 58 down goods if not ready, concluding by saying that 2 down mail had arrived there

(This message clearly wrong as it refers to Madár's No. 3 instead of No. 4 as it should.)

I then passed the book by the hands of a khallasi to Sheo Narayen, who was sitting in the same room about two yards off.

The time entered as "time seen by station master" is not in my handwriting. The khallasi brought the book back to me and it had the message No. 6 acknowledging Madár's No. 5, and saying that No. 58 down had been detained and that line was clear for No. 1 up mail. The time of receipt (evidently altered) 22-58 and the signature of the signaller are in Sheo Narayen's handwriting. When I got the book I called Madár on the instrument, and whilst I was doing so I mentioned to Sheo Narayen that line clear had already been given for No. 58 down goods; he gave no reply and I then signalled the message at 3 o'clock. Sheo Narayen then went out and then came back at once and asked me if I had signalled the line clear for the mail, and on my saying I had, he said all right. After a few minutes I received message No. 16 from Madár at 3-6, saying that the mail had left Madár at 3-4; I then told the khallasi to ring the bell. Almost immediately Mr. Jah came into the room and said "I have started No. 58 down," "there will be trouble;" when Mr. Jah came, Sheo Narayen was in the room. After this Mr. Jah went out and then came back and told me to inform Madár that the goods had left from here and to send a man out from the other side, and both I and Sheo Narayen told Madár on the instrument. I sent no message about stopping the mail. The name of the khallasi by whose hand I passed the train message to Sheo Narayen was Buldeo.

At the time I sent the line clear ticket and the train message book about No. 58 down, Sheo Narayen was not in my office; a short time after this Sheo Narayen and Mr. Jah came into the office together, and Mr. Jah asked me if line clear had been asked for the mail, and I said it had not yet been asked; Mr. Jah then left my office and Sheo Narayen stopped there. Mr. Jah gave no orders before leaving the office. He was seated at the table quite close to me and was awake.

The train message book remained in the station master's office from the time when I sent it with the line clear for No. 58 down, till Madár began to roll for enquiring about the line clear for No. 1 up mail, when I sent for it in order to enter the message. I did not get back the line clear book till Mr. Jah brought it back when he came into the office after I had sent the khallasi to ring the warning bell for the departure of the up mail from Madár.

Sheo Narayen.—I am sub-assistant station master at Ajmere: I have 10 years' service; I have been ever 18 months at Ajmere, all the time as sub-assistant station master. I am under the orders of the station master and assistant station master. There is a copy of traffic manual, Part I, in the office. I can see it whenever I want to. It is my duty to know it and I do know it. The rules for line clear working are in it, and I know them. I was on duty on the night of 20th, morning of 21st; I came on duty at 20 o'clock on 20th; I had gone off duty at 8 o'clock on 20th. There is another sub-assistant station master at Ajmere. He and I take night duty on alternate weeks.

On the morning of 21st, I at 2-30 authorised the sending of message No. 5 to Madár asking if line was clear for No. 58 down goods. I sent this message by Mr. Jah's orders. It is the practice always to take the orders of the assistant station master on duty before sending messages, either asking or giving line clear, but not as regards departure messages. I do not know what Madár replied. At 2-56 (those figures are in my handwriting). I saw message No. 5 from Madár asking Ajmere to cancel Madár's No. 3 and Ajmere's No. 5, and asking if line was clear for No. 1 up mail, left Ládpura at 2-51, and asking that No. 58 down goods might be detained if she was not ready, and adding that No. 2 down mail had arrived.

I did not look to see what Madár's No. 3,* *because I knew it was* (I now see that Madár's No. 3 is giving) line clear for No. 2 down mail. There is nothing in it about No. 58 down goods. I did not know that a line clear had been issued for No. 58 down goods.

* The words within parentheses were corrected to those in italics by Sheo Narayen on 29th February 1892, when this statement was signed by him in presence of Government Inspector for Railways, Jhánsi.

I did not think what Madár wanted to cancel; I simply took it as cancelling my enquiry No. 5.

I then at 2-58 wrote out message No. 6 to Madár to the effect that No. 58 was detained at Ajmere and that line was clear for No. 1 up mail. I gave the book back to the khallasi who had given it to me, and I saw the khallasi give it to signaller Sobaram. Sobaram said nothing to me, and I do not know if he sent the message.

Before I signed message No. 6, I had taken Mr. Jah's orders. Before the receipt of message No. 5, Mr. Jah had come into the office some time after signalling the enquiry for No. 58 down, and after enquiring for No. 1 up mail, he said, "In case Madár asks line clear for No. 1 up mail† *give it and 58 will be detained here* (detain 58 here because we have not got 58 ready)." This was in the hearing of Sobaram and the signaller in charge, Rada Kishen.

† The words within parentheses were corrected to those in italics by Sheo Narayen on 29th February 1892, when this statement was signed by him in presence of Government Inspector for Railways, Jhánsi.

I issued No. 6 solely on these verbal orders and I neither sent Mr. Jah the book, nor did I send him any memo.

Before issuing telegram No. 6 I did not search the book to see whether an answer had been received to message No. 5 or whether Madár had in fact given line clear for No. 58 down.

Samuel Timothy, station master at Ajmere.—Thirteen years' service. I have been station master at Ajmere a little over 5 years. The practice at Ajmere is for the sub-assistant station master to consult the assistant station master on duty before he either enquires for line clear or gives a line clear. If they are together, he takes verbal orders; if the assistant station master is in the yard, the sub-assistant station master in case of out-going trains goes himself or sends a khallasi with a

verbal message to ask if the train is ready; and in cases in which he has to give line clear, he either goes personally or sends the train message book to enquire if line clear may be given, or in some cases he sends a memo. on a slip of paper, but never a verbal message. If the assistant station master were going into the yard and expecting a train from another station, he might say to the sub-assistant station master that if such a station asks a line clear for such a train, you can give it, and in that case the sub-assistant station master would be justified in giving the line clear without further reference. I have always found Sheo Narayen careless and he cannot keep up at night. I have had no occasion to report him.

Conclusion.

8. From the foregoing evidence it appears that on the departure of the No. 2 down mail which was running late, the sub-assistant station master at Ajmere was verbally instructed by the assistant station master on duty to obtain line clear from the station master at Madár for the No. 58 down goods train on the arrival of the above down mail at Madár. This was done and the message No. 4, sent in reply to the enquiry and giving line clear for No 58 down goods, was received from Madár at 2-40 by the signaller on duty at Ajmere who prepared and sent the line clear ticket for the No. 58 down goods train to the office of the assistant station master. The latter obtained this line clear ticket at 2-50 and started off the No. 58 down goods about 2-59. While the assistant station master was thus engaged, the signaller on duty received at 2-54 a message No. 5 from the station master at Madár, asking for his line clear message No. 4 (not No. 3) to be cancelled and No. 58 down goods to be detained at Ajmere, and for line clear to be given for the No. 1 up mail, which he stated in this message had left Akhri at 2-31 (not Ládpura at 2-51).

9. This message No. 5 was taken to the sub-assistant station master, who at 2-58, without reference to the assistant station master on duty, wrote out a reply to the effect that No. 58 down goods train would be detained at Ajmere and that line was clear for the No. 1 up mail. The station master at Madár consequently allowed the No. 1 up mail to run through Madár when the No. 58 down goods was on its way to that station, and thus the two trains came into collision about 2 or 3 minutes after the No. 1 up mail had passed through Madár and about a mile and a half from that station.

10. The collision is therefore primarily due to the neglect of duty on the part of the sub-assistant station master on duty, in not making sure that the No. 58 down goods train had been detained, and for giving line clear for the No. 1 up mail without first obtaining the orders of the assistant station master on duty, and before he had cancelled the line clear ticket given for the No. 58 down goods train.

11. The sub-assistant station master, however, states that he knew nothing about message No. 4; and this may be true, and also his statement, which is supported by that of the signaller on duty, that No. 3 and not No. 4 was the number of the message referred to by the station master at Madár in his message No. 5 asking for line clear for the No. 1 up mail, and for No. 58 down goods train to be detained at Ajmere. But the station master at Madár in this message No. 5, according to his own statement and the train message register kept by him, informed the station master at Ajmere that the No. 1 up mail had left Akhri (which is the second station from Madár and 7¾ miles from it) at 2-31, and he did not telegraph anything about Ládpura (which is the next station to and 4¼ miles from Madár), as stated by both the signaller on duty and the sub-assistant station master. The evidence of these two last cannot therefore be depended upon with regard to the wording of No. 5 message.

12. The train staff of both the mail and goods trains are free from all blame, and the collision must have taken place almost immediately after the lights on the one engine could possibly have been visible to the men on the other engine.

13. The responsibility for allowing the No. 1 up mail to run through Madár station appears to rest between the assistant and sub-assistant station masters on duty at Ajmere; but it seems to me that the station master at Madár can hardly be absolved from all blame because he accepted a line clear message which was not strictly in accordance with the prescribed form.

14. In Part I of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Traffic Manual, as corrected by memo. No. 12 of 1890, there is the following rule on the subject of quotation of the number of previous messages:

"*Para. 132.*—In all replies to train messages of whatever description, or references to former train messages, the number of message that is replied to or referred to must be given."

This rule was not, it seems to me, carried out in this case; and although it is impossible to say whether the accident would not have occurred if it had been strictly observed, still I think it is worthy of consideration whether it would not be advisable to issue some further instructions (1) strictly prohibiting the sending and accepting of train messages of fewer words than prescribed in the traffic manual, and (2) requiring the correction of any error in the quotation of the numbers of the train messages that are referred to in the reply before the latter is accepted. The first suggestion is no doubt supposed to be understood by all station masters, but I can find no definite rule about it in the traffic manual; and the second suggestion appears to me especially required in all cases, such as this one, when a line clear message is given and afterwards cancelled for any reason.

Finding.

15. The finding of the joint enquiry, which was commenced on the same day as the accident occurred and completed on the following day, was as follows:

"We are of opinion that the accident was caused by disregard of orders for line clear working, and that Sheo Narayen should be prosecuted for endangering the safety of life and property by giving line clear to Madár for the No. 1 up mail of January 21st, contrary to rules."

Sheo Narayen has since been sentenced to pay a fine of 50 rupees.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE RESULTS OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES DURING THE YEAR 1891.

No. 17 Public. / 2183-2193

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—dated Simla, the 10th November, 1892.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No 25/1056-67, dated the 15th October 1891, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India during the year 1890.

Read also the following letters from Local Governments and Administrations submitting returns for the year 1891:—

From the Government of Madras, No. 470-A., dated 10th May 1892, and enclosures; also endorsements Nos. 2395-A. and 2607-A., dated 16th and 27th May 1892 respectively.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 2589, dated 27th July 1892, and enclosures.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 414-J.D., dated 10th September 1892, and enclosure.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1326, dated 15th June 1892, and enclosures.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 459, dated 19th April 1892, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3111, dated 11th May 1892, and enclosures, and letter No. 4033, dated 16th June 1892.

From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 473—1W-4, dated 23rd April 1892, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 2797-G., dated 8th April 1892, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 494/455-85-E-2., dated 25th March 1892, and enclosures.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 79, dated 8th April 1892, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, No. 430, dated 29th April 1892, and enclosure.

From the Resident in Mysore, No. 334/23-6, dated 3rd February 1892, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.

The Reports on the measures adopted for the extermination of wild beasts and venomous snakes are now submitted annually in accordance with the orders issued in paragraph 9 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 40--2374-2386, dated the 4th December 1890. The statistics for the preceding decade were examined in detail in that Resolution. In the present Resolution the Government of India will briefly review the results reported for the year 1891.

2. The mortality caused by wild animals in the different Provinces is compared with that reported during the previous year in the following figures:—

Province—	Number of persons killed during: 1890.	1891.
Madras	196	279
Bombay	47	80
Bengal	1,301	1,584
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	228	236
Punjab	31	65
Central Provinces	368	310
Burma	36	121
Assam	201	200
Coorg	0	3
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	26	29
Ajmere and Merwara	6	4
TOTAL ...	2,440	2,911

In the previous year the record of the number of persons killed by wild beasts showed a decrease from 2,724 in 1889 to 2,440. The Government of India regret to observe that there has been a considerable increase during the

year under review. This result is due partly to the fact that the deaths from this cause reported from Upper Burma have been included in the returns for the first time during the year under review, but chiefly to the great increase in the mortality reported from the Lower Provinces of Bengal. A considerably larger number of deaths were returned from the Madras Presidency also. The Provinces in which the loss of life was highest in proportion to population were, as in the previous year, Assam (1 to 27,120), the Central Provinces (1 to 34,757), and Bengal (1 to 44,765). The mortality was again lowest in proportion to population in the Punjab (1 to 320,108) and in Bombay (1 to 235,335). The average result for all the Provinces taken together is a mortality of one person to every 74,697 of the population calculated according to the census of 1891 as compared with one person to every 88,392 in the previous year.

3. There was a marked increase in the number of persons destroyed by tigers and leopards during the year; 979 deaths were caused by tigers and 314 by leopards in 1891 as compared with 798 and 179 in 1890. In Bengal the number of persons killed by tigers rose from 350 to 492. In the Lohardaga and Hazáribágh districts alone there were 205 deaths. The Local Government explains this as follows:—"This mortality is reported to be due to a family of man-eating tigers which haunt the neighbourhood of Tandwa in Hazáribágh. Every effort has been made to secure the destruction of the animals, but the Commissioner reports that the repeated attempts of local shikaris, encouraged by the offer of a reward of Rs. 200 for each tiger, and expeditions undertaken by European sportsmen, have been alike unsuccessful. A reward of Rs. 100 has now been offered for every tiger killed in the immediate neighbourhood of Tandwa and a reward of Rs. 200 for every tiger destroyed over a human kill." The number of persons killed by leopards in Bengal rose from 71 in the previous year to 179, the increase being due to the ravages of a man-eating leopard in the Rajshahi district which is said to have caused 96 deaths. A reward of Rs. 100 was offered, and this animal has been destroyed since the close of the year. The increased mortality in the Madras Presidency appears to have been mainly due to man-eating tigers in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts. Special rewards of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 have been offered under the orders of Government for two notorious man-eaters. The substantial decrease in the mortality reported from the Central Provinces is stated to be due to the death or destruction of several man-eating tigers and to the extermination of the pack of wolves referred to in last year's Report. The Government of India are glad to observe that the Chief Commissioner has found that the system of offering special rewards to effect the destruction of animals known to be specially dangerous has worked with success.

4. The number of cattle returned as destroyed by wild animals was 70,816 compared with 68,483 in the previous year. Of these deaths, 53,615, or 76 per cent., are attributed to tigers and leopards. These figures, however, are of doubtful accuracy, and further comment is needless with regard to them.

5. There was a noticeable increase in the number of wild animals destroyed, which rose from 14,755 in 1890 to 16,518. This was accompanied by a rise from Rs. 96,470 to Rs. 1,06,478 in the total amount paid as rewards for their destruction. In Bengal, however, the number of animals destroyed fell from 5,311 to 4,882, while the amount of rewards remained almost stationary; only 1,077 tigers and leopards were killed in this Province compared with 1,167 in the year before. A large increase is reported in the number of wolves destroyed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (1,688 to 1,928). In reviewing the last year's Reports, the Government of India insisted (among other measures) on the importance of providing for the timely offer of special rewards in the case of wild animals which have begun to take human life or to destroy cattle, and it was suggested for consideration whether Revenue and Police officers in the outlying parts of a district might not be authorized under certain restrictions to grant rewards. It is satisfactory that these instructions have been generally kept in view by Local Governments and Administrations, especially in those Provinces where the loss of life caused by wild beasts is largest proportionately to population. In the Central Provinces and Assam the amount of rewards, special and general, paid for the destruction of wild animals increased considerably. In Bengal additional facilities have been afforded to the people for obtaining rewards, and all sub-divisional officers have been authorized to grant

rewards on application made to them. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Local Government has empowered selected Tahsildars to disburse rewards. In Burma similar power has been conferred upon township officers. In Assam all Tahsildars and Mauzadars selected by the Deputy Commissioners have been authorized to grant certificates on which rewards are to be paid. In the Central Provinces the Chief Commissioner had in the previous year authorized Deputy Commissioners to empower Tahsildars and Station-house officers to grant rewards. From the reports submitted next year it will be possible to pronounce an opinion as to the extent to which these measures have been attended with success.

6. The number of gun-licenses returned as held under the Indian Arms Act free of cost for the destruction of wild animals has largely increased—from 59,051 in 1890 to 69,133. The increases occurred chiefly in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is not clear, however, that the last three columns in the statement appended to this Resolution are correctly filled in in all Provinces. They should show only the number of guns for which licenses are issued free of charge in Form XI of the forms prescribed in the Arms Act Rules for the express purpose of destroying wild animals or protecting crops. The ordinary sporting licenses in Form VIII, which are issued in large numbers on the payment of a trifling fee, should not be included in the statement.

7. The total number of persons killed by snakes during the year was 21,389 as compared with 21,361 in 1890. As usual, the greater part of the mortality occurred in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 47 per cent. of the total number of deaths being reported from the former and 25 per cent. from the latter Province. The large increase in the mortality returned from Burma is due to the inclusion for the first time of the figures for Upper Burma, where 132 deaths occurred.

The details of the mortality under this head in each Province during the last two years are compared below:—

Province—	Number of persons killed by snakes during: 1890.	1891.
Madras	1,424	1,433
Bombay	1,075	1,187
Bengal	10,483	10,031
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,798	6,013
Punjab	834	799
Central Provinces	1,041	1,099
Burma	223	418
Assam	214	209
Coorg	0	4
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	191	145
Ajmere and Merwara	78	51
TOTAL ...	21,361	21,389

The Provinces which showed the greatest loss of life from snake-bite in proportion to population were Bengal (1 to 7,069), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (1 to 7,084), and the Central Provinces (1 to 9,804). The lowest mortality (excluding Coorg) is reported from the Punjab (1 to 26,041), Assam (1 to 25,953), and Madras (1 to 24,837). The net result is that one person to every 10,166 of the population died from snake-bite during the year as compared with one person to every 10,155 in 1890.

8. The total number of cattle reported to have been killed by snakes was 3,658 as compared with 3,948 in 1890. But these figures are obviously unreliable. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for instance, where the human mortality from the same cause is so great, only 409 and 210 head of cattle are returned as having been killed by snakes in 1891.

9. The total number of snakes returned as destroyed during the year fell from 512,099 to 85,159, and the amount of the rewards paid for their destruction from Rs 18,914 to Rs. 9,163. This falling-off is almost entirely due to the figures returned from the Bombay Presidency, where only 2,803 snakes are

shown to have been killed against 406,092 in the previous year, and only Rs. 44-12-6 were paid as rewards as compared with Rs. 7,136-2-2 in 1890. The Bombay Government have directed special inquiry into these extraordinary results, and the Government of India will await the explanation. At the same time there can be little doubt that the returns for previous years were open to much suspicion; in 1890, for instance, four-fifths of the total number of snakes returned as killed in British India were reported to have been killed in the Bombay Presidency, and probably a very large number of harmless snakes were included in the returns. The Government of India will also be glad to learn the reasons which have led to the reduction of the rate of reward for *phursas* in the Satara district from six pies (which seems a sufficiently low limit) to one pie. A reward of one pie cannot have any effect, and might as well be discontinued.

10. The question of the measures which should be adopted for reducing the loss of life caused by venomous snakes is one of considerable difficulty. The Government of India are aware that an organized system of rewards everywhere has been advocated by a high authority on the subject, but they are constrained to adhere to the view expressed in their Resolution of the 4th December 1890 that experience has shown that no system of granting rewards for the destruction of snakes is likely to have any appreciable effect on the mortality from snake-bite. At the same time the Governor General in Council does not desire to direct the discontinuance of rewards for snakes destroyed, but will leave it entirely to Local Governments and Administrations to decide whether they should be granted either generally or in particular localities. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh appear to be the only Province in which rewards for snakes have been completely discontinued. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor suggests that as rewards are not now paid, and it is therefore impossible to report the number of snakes destroyed, these statistics should in future be excluded from the returns. The Government of India are, however, unwilling to sanction this proposal. As rewards are paid in other Provinces, it is desirable that some record should be kept of the number of snakes for the destruction of which payments were made; and even in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, although the system of rewards has been generally discontinued, it may be thought desirable at any time to revive it in particular municipalities or other areas in which it is considered that the payment of rewards is likely to prove efficacious. While on this subject, the Government of India desire again to invite the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the suggestion at the end of paragraph 8 of the Resolution of the 4th December 1890 that pictures of poisonous snakes should be circulated in the districts where these reptiles are common, so that there may be no difficulty in identifying those snakes which are poisonous.

11. In the Resolutions of 4th December 1890 and of 15th October 1891 the Government of India suggested that steps should be taken to remove the jungle and under-growth in and around villages both for sanitary reasons, and also with the object of destroying the cover for snakes in inhabited sites, where they are most dangerous to human life. It is too early to expect any definite results from the trial of the measure, but the Government of India desire to express their satisfaction that the matter is receiving attention at the hands of Local Governments and Administrations.

12. The usual statement showing the results reported during the year under review is appended to this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

Also that a copy be communicated to the Foreign Department.

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Snakes during the years 1890 and 1891.

1	REWARD PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.								5			6
									LICENSES ISSUED UNDER THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878, IN FORM XI (FREE OF COST) FOR THE PURPOSES OF DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS OR PROTECTION OF CROPS.			
Provi	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Total.	Total amount of reward.	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total amount of reward, including snakes.		Number of licenses granted during the year.	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force.	Total number of licenses in force during the year 1890.	Remarks.
	P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Madras ...	0	...	...	1,134	25,834 12 0	...	...	25,834 12 0	2,056	4,153	6,209	
		10	...	1,170	24,673 8 0	...	...	24,673 8 0	4,787	4,462	9,249	
Bombay ...	0	2	3 0 0	836	5,519 11 0	4,06,092	7,136 2 2	12,655 13 2	2,155	1,365	3,520	
	0	2	...	820	5,092 1 0	2,803	44 12 6	5,136 13 6	2,794	6,546	9,340	
Bengal* ...	0	3,038	879 1 0	5,311	12,821 5 0	42,555	3,652 10 0	16,473 15 0	5,003	2,161	7,164	
	0	2,692	774 13 4	4,882	12,857 13 4	43,805	4,150 12 0	17,008 9 4	824	2,453	3,277	
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	0	11	46 0 0	2,935	10,170 8 0	24,083	2,901 13 0	13,072 5 0	1,919	9,793	11,712	
	0	3	8 0 0	3,456	11,725 6 6	2,963	251 8 3	11,976 14 9	6,556	9,303	(c)15,858	
Punjab ...		21	...	1,075	4,167 4 0	29,941	4,312 9 0	8,479 13 0	1,801	11,098	(b)12,779	
		347	82 12 0	1,665	4,621 12 0	24,949	3,926 4 0	8,548 0 0	1,679	10,727	12,406	
Central Provinces.	0	...	...	1,000	15,359 0 0	1,554	565 2 0	15,924 2 0	4,898	8,528	13,426	
	0	...	...	1,193	18,056 0 0	1,402	581 4 0	18,637 4 0	4,456	9,447	13,903	
Burma ...		575	2,381 12 0	863	8,063 4 0	6,319	...	8,063 4 0	408	...	408	
		676	3,000 8 0	1,171	12,579 8 0	7,674	...	12,579 8 0	441	430	871	
Assam ...		256	3 0 0	1,185	10,301 8 0	478	14 0 0	10,315 8 0	50	102	152	
		724	...	1,670	12,259 0 0	828	20 0 0	12,279 0 0	21	157	178	
Coorg ...		...	...	34	815 0 0	26	6 8 0	821 8 0	8	...	8	
		9	...	54	970 0 0	1	1 0 0	971 0 0	80	...	80	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	0	...	...	355	3,407 0 0	113	28 12 0	3,435 12 0	2,106	1,567	3,673	
	0	...	...	387	3,616 0 0	84	17 10 0	3,633 10 0	2,435	1,537	(d)3,971	
Ajmere and Merwara	0	10	...	19	11 0 0	192	20 4 0	31 4 0	...	...	...	
	0	32	...	50	27 0 0	237	20 0 0	47 0 0	...	...	...	
Bangalore...		...	...	...	...	746	276 13 0	276 13 0	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	413	150 6 0	150 6 0	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	0	3,913	3,312 13 0	14,755	96,470 4 0	5,12,099	18,914 4 2	1,15,384 13 2	20,404	38,767	59,051	
	0	4,495	3,866 1 4	16,518	1,06,478 0 10	85,159	9,163 8 9	1,15,641 9 7	25,873	45,062	69,133	

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in British India with the view of exterminating Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes during the years 1890 and 1891.

| 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1891.

No. $\frac{12 \text{ Jails}}{635-646}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Jails),—under date Simla, the 11th November, 1892.

Read again—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails in the several Provinces of British India for the year 1890, the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon, and Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{5 \text{ Jails}}{606-617}$, dated the 16th October 1891, and accompaniments.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 35 $\frac{\text{Judicial}}{\text{Jails}}$, dated the 28th October 1891.

Read also—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails of the several Provinces of British India for the year 1891, with the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon.

RESOLUTION.

The Provincial Reports on the Administration of Jails for the calendar year 1891 were received by the Government of India, with the Resolutions recorded on them by Local Governments and Administrations, on the dates noted in the marginal statement. They were on the whole submitted with creditable punctuality, the prescribed date being the 1st June. The Report of one Province only was delayed beyond the month in which it was due.

Province.	Date of receipt by the Government of India of the reports for—	
	1890.	1891.
Madras	29th July 1891 ...	7th June 1892.
Bombay	2nd July 1891 ..	24th June 1892.
Bengal	4th June 1891 ...	6th June 1892.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	21st July 1891 ...	1st August 1892.
Punjab	4th June 1891 ...	28th May 1892.
Central Provinces ...	6th July 1891 ...	27th May 1892.
Burma	6th June 1891 ...	3rd June 1892.
Assam	28th April 1891 ...	2nd May 1892.
Coorg	11th May 1891	13th June 1892.
Hyderabad ...	23rd June 1891 ..	31st May 1892.

2. The Report of the Commissioners, Drs. Walker and Lethbridge, who were deputed in 1888-89 to inquire into the working of the jails in the larger Provinces of India, has now been fully considered by the Government of India in communication with Local Governments and Administrations. Before passing orders it was thought desirable to convene a Conference of jail experts from the several Provinces to consider (among other matters) the best means of devising a uniform code of jail offences and punishments to be adopted in all Provinces, and a uniform system of marks counting towards remission of sentence. The Conference met in Calcutta and submitted its recommendations towards the close of the last cold weather. The Government of India have decided generally to accept its suggestions, and have recently addressed Local Governments and Administrations, placing before them their matured views and orders on every branch of jail administration. The exhaustive Report of the Commissioners and the orders thereon, which review in detail the conclusions and recommendations of Drs. Walker and Lethbridge, will form a standard manual of reference in all matters relating to jail discipline and management.

3. Statement No. 1 attached to this Resolution contains a general summary of the distribution of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails of British India during the years 1890 and 1891. The number of central (36) and district jails (199) remained the same during the year under review as in 1890. The number of subordinate jails and lock-ups decreased from 510 to 508. The year opened with a total jail population of 89,802 as compared with 87,923.

at the beginning of 1890. There was an increase in the number of prisoners received during the year in the jails of the following Provinces: Madras (67,381 to 75,562); Bombay (52,538 to 53,540); Bengal (80,959 to 87,925); the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (102,926 to 110,743); the Punjab (48,935 to 53,080); the Central Provinces (14,001 to 14,386); Assam (8,149 to 9,437); and Hyderabad (2,337 to 3,225). The number of prisoners received into the jails in Burma decreased from 27,111 to 25,346, and in Coorg from 1,035 to 960. The total number of prisoners in all the Provinces during the year was 524,006, consisting of 499,092 males and 24,914 females, as compared with 493,295 (469,910 males and 23,385 females) in the preceding year. The number of prisoners discharged from all causes during the year under review was 428,362 as compared with 403,521 discharged in 1890; and the number left in jail on the 31st December 1891 was 95,644, as compared with 89,774 remaining on the 31st December 1890. The daily average number of prisoners was 92,969·15 in 1891 against 87,991·45 in 1890.

4. The statistics relating to convicts are shown in statement No. 2. There were 83,264 convicts in jail at the commencement of the year as compared with 81,626 at the commencement of 1890. The numbers of male and female convicts admitted during the year were 168,805 and 10,763 respectively as compared with 157,925 and 9,899 admitted in 1890. The aggregate number of convicts in confinement was thus 262,832 (249,301 males and 13,531 females) in 1891 against 249,450 (236,878 males and 12,572 females) in 1890. The releases from jail during the year amounted to 170,761 as compared with 162,547 in the preceding year. Of the former number, 12,019 (11,677 males and 342 females) were set free on appeal; 146,773 (136,859 males and 9,914 females) worked out their sentences; 11,313 (11,062 males and 251 females) earned their release under the remission rules; and 656 (638 males and 18 females) were granted their liberty by order of Government. It is noticeable that out of the 202 convicts released on the ground of sickness, 105 were set free in Bengal alone. It appears that the large number of releases in this case is attributable to the revised rules 487 and 488 of the Bengal Jail Code, which were framed in consequence of the views expressed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in the Resolution on the Provincial Jail Administration Report of 1890 on the subject of the release of moribund prisoners. These rules apply to two classes of prisoners, namely—(1) those who are almost certain to die, and who are released from motives of humanity, not in the hope that they may recover, but in order that they may have the comfort of dying at home; (2) those who are likely to die if detained in jail, but have a chance of recovery if released. The orders regarding the second class of prisoners are in accordance with the rule laid down in paragraph 28 of Home Department Resolution No. 326 (Jails), dated the 5th September 1888, to the effect that "a convict should be released on the ground of sickness only when it is believed that he will have a chance of recovering outside while he will have none in the jail." It was pointed out that ordinarily, if the jail hospitals were properly maintained and supervised, the chance of recovery within a jail should be greater than it was outside it; but that there might be cases in which the surroundings of jail life might affect a sick prisoner injuriously. The Government of India have, however, no objection to the rules framed by the Bengal Government in respect of both the classes of prisoners described above, provided that all releases in prospect of death (not of recovery) are entered as "deaths" in the mortality statistics of the jails concerned. Other Local Governments and Administrations have been informed accordingly. Of the 454 convicts released by order of Government on grounds other than sickness, 408, as compared with 1,534 in the preceding year, were liberated by the Chief Commissioner of Burma. This number (408) represents the balance of the prisoners sentenced for offences of a political nature, to whom it was decided to extend the clemency of Government in 1890, but who were not released in that year pending a report on their conduct in jail, or because they were unable to find the security required.

It was noticed in the Resolution reviewing the Jail Reports for 1890 that the number of convicts transported to Port Blair, or from Burma to Indian jails, had fallen from 2,140 in 1889 to 1,279. The decrease was chiefly due to the smaller number of Burmese convicts deported as the result of the gradual pacification of that Province, but partly also to the provisional orders of the Government of India, which have since been confirmed

in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{10\ P.R.}{850\text{-}64\text{-}A.}$, dated the 15th August 1891, restricting (except in the case of Burma) the deportation of convicts to the Andamans to convicts under sentence of transportation for life. No male term-convicts are now sent from India to the Andamans. In the year under review the number deported to the Andamans, or from Burma to jails in India, fell to 922 (868 males and 54 females). The decrease was most marked in the case of Burma, from which Province only 75 convicts were deported to Port Blair and 40 to Indian jails as compared with 357 deported in the previous year to Port Blair and 160 to jails in India. The large increase in the number of convicts deported from Madras in 1891 (155 as compared with 76 in 1890) was due to a change of system under recent orders directing the deportation of convicts from Bombay and the Berars *viâ* Madras instead of *viâ* Calcutta as heretofore.

The extent to which the jail population of the year was reduced by transfers to Lunatic Asylums, escapes, executions, and deaths is compared below with the corresponding figures for 1890:—

	1890.	1891.
Number transferred to Lunatic Asylums	39	61
„ escaped	69	120
Number who died	2,526	2,623
Number executed	357	386

The number of convicts who effected their escape during the year was considerably greater than in 1890. Including the cases of convicts who escaped, but were re-captured during the year, the largest number of escapes occurred in the Madras Presidency (45), and the next largest in Assam (31) and Bombay (28). In Madras the number of escapes in 1891 exceeded the record of the past ten years. The Government of India observe that the best means of preventing escapes is engaging the attention of the Inspector-General of Jails, and will form the subject of a separate report to the Local Government. In the Resolution issued last year the Government of India expressed their opinion that the proper remedy against escapes was to insist on strict vigilance on the part of the warders. The question of rendering more efficient the system of guarding prisoners, whether within the jail or extra-murally employed, and of improving the personnel of the warder and guard establishment, has been discussed in detail in the Jail Committee's Report. The orders of the Government of India on these points have now been communicated to Local Governments and Administrations.

The number of convicts remaining in jail at the close of the year was 88,361 (85,480 males and 2,881 females) compared with 83,251 (80,483 males and 2,768 females) in 1890. Of these, as in 1890, the largest number was in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (26,886). Bengal comes next with 15,429, and then the Punjab with 11,650. The daily average number of convicts was 85,536·50 in 1891 as compared with 81,189·32 in 1890.

5. Statement No. 3 contains statistics regarding the religion or nationality, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into jail during the year. The number of Europeans and Eurasians (641) was less than in 1890 (962). The number of Native Christians increased slightly from 1,091 to 1,119. There was an increase of 2,251 convicts among Muhammadans, of 8,687 among Hindus and Sikhs, of 994 among Buddhists and Jains, and of 118 among all other classes. The proportion borne by the convicts of the several religions to the total convict population and to the total population of their own class in India in the years 1890 and 1891 is shown below:

Religion.	Ratio per mille of each class of convicts admitted to—				Remarks.
	Total convict population.		Total free population of each class.		
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	
Christians	12·2	9·8	1·7	0·7	
Muhammadans	266·1	261·2	0·9	0·8	
Hindus and Sikhs	633·0	639·9	0·7	0·5	
Buddhists and Jains	69·6	70·6	3·0	1·4	
All other classes	19·1	18·5	0·5	0·3	

The figures for the two years given above are not, however, strictly comparable, as the ratio to total free population in 1890 is calculated on the results of the census of 1881, and that for 1891 on those of the census of that year.

The following table shows the distribution of the convicts admitted to jail in 1890 and 1891 among the four main age-periods :—

	Number of convicts admitted.	
	1890.	1891.
Under 16 years of age	2,057	2,091
From 16 to 40 years	135,683	145,264
From 40 to 60 years	27,284	29,038
Over 60 years	2,807	3,195

There was a large increase in the number of convicts between the ages of 16 and 40. The number of juvenile offenders has increased slightly—from 2,057 in 1890 to 2,091 in 1891; but these figures do not include the boys sent to Reformatory Schools.

The following is a brief summary of the working of these schools during the year. Thirty-five boys were admitted into the Chingleput Reformatory School in the Madras Presidency, and the number on the rolls at the close of the year was 151 as compared with 136 at the close of 1890. Reports regarding 26 boys discharged from the school were received by the Superintendent, which showed that 20 were well conducted, three had emigrated, one had been sent back to the Reformatory, and two were earning their living, but their conduct was not satisfactory. Of the 20 pupils who were well reported on and the two who were earning their living, seven were pursuing the trade learnt in school and three were following occupations rendered easy by their school training. There were 64 boys in the Yeraoda Reformatory School in the Bombay Presidency at the beginning of the year, and 41 (the same number as in 1890) were admitted in the course of the year. Twenty boys were released during the year, two were transferred to jail to undergo their sentence, and three died, leaving 80 boys in the institution at the end of the year. Reports regarding 45 boys discharged from the school showed that 13 were following the trades taught in the Reformatory, two were attending school, 18 were otherwise employed, two were returned as doubtful, one was out of employ, two had been sent to jail, and seven were not traceable. There were 135 boys in the Alipore Reformatory School in Bengal at the commencement of the year and 150 on the rolls on the 31st December 1891. Reports on 65 released boys stated that 50 bore good characters, 11 had been re-convicted and sent to jail, two bore bad characters, and two had died. Since the opening of this institution 242 boys have been discharged, of whom 164 are favourably reported on, 37 have been subsequently convicted and sent to jail, and 41 are viewed with suspicion. In the Hazaribagh Reformatory School there were 301 boys on the 31st December. Reports from Magistrates of Districts on the conduct of released youths show that 59 were well conducted, 19 were not traceable, five were in jail, and five were viewed with suspicion. The new Reformatory School at Bareilly has accommodation for 232 boys, and there were 128 on the rolls on the 31st December 1891. The Reformatory School at Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces was opened on the 1st June 1891, and 41 boys are now confined in it. There were 75 boys in the Paungdè Reformatory School in Burma on the 31st December 1891. Altogether there were 815 juveniles in Reformatory Schools at the beginning of the year and 926 at its close; and the several reports show that the working of these institutions has on the whole been satisfactory.

No Reformatory School has yet been established in the Punjab, but the Government of India are glad to find that the Lieutenant-Governor is strongly impressed with the necessity of providing an institution of this character, and trust that His Honour will be in a position to dispose of this question soon. Assam, Coorg, and Hyderabad are the only other Provinces in which there is no Reformatory School for the confinement of juvenile offenders. A proposal was made by the Assam Administration in 1889, and accepted by the Bengal Government, that juveniles from Assam should be received in the school at

Alipore, but in consequence of a legal difficulty it had to be postponed pending the amendment of the Reformatory Schools Act, V of 1876. In Coorg the matter is of no practical importance. The Resident at Hyderabad is considering the advisability of establishing a special reformatory for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Secunderabad.

As in 1890, there was a large increase in the number of convicts who previous to conviction were engaged in agricultural pursuits and of those earning their living by miscellaneous employment. The following table classifies according to their previous occupation the male convicts admitted to jail in 1890 and 1891 :—

	1890.	1891.
Employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	4,565	4,607
Professional persons	6,787	6,655
Persons in service or performing personal offices ...	13,583	14,713
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals ...	84,077	90,795
Persons engaged in commerce and trade ...	7,304	7,253
Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, engineering operations, &c.	6,238	6,729
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise ...	35,377	38,067

The condition of the female convicts is shown by the following figures :—

	1890.	1891.
Married	6,113	6,702
Unmarried	475	490
Widows	2,913	3,140
Prostitutes	400	437

6. The following statement contrasts the distribution of the convicts admitted into jail during the past two years according to the length of their sentences :—

	Number of admissions.		Ratio per cent. on total admissions.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Not exceeding one month	59,009	64,253	35·16	35·77
Above one month and not exceeding three months	34,114	34,914	20·33	19·44
Above three months and not exceeding six months	28,825	31,533	17·18	17·55
Above six months and not exceeding one year ...	22,094	23,811	13·16	13·26
Above one year and not exceeding two years ...	12,965	14,296	7·73	7·97
Above two years and not exceeding five years ...	6,568	6,479	3·91	3·61
Above five years and not exceeding ten years ...	1,564	1,770	0·93	0·99
Exceeding ten years	76	93	0·05	0·06
Transportation (*a*) for life	1,232	1,101	0·73	0·62
Transportation (*b*) for a term	828	787	0·49	0·43
Sentenced to death	556	551	0·33	0·30

The principal increase was in sentences of imprisonment for terms not exceeding one month. Altogether 154,511 convicts, or 86·03 per cent. of the

entire number, were sentenced to imprisonment for periods less than one year. There were fewer sentences of transportation than in the previous year, although the number of re-convicted criminals increased slightly (20,558 to 20,803). The figures seem to show that many habitual criminals who might appropriately have been sentenced to transportation escaped with sentences of imprisonment. The question of more effectually dealing with habitual criminals is, however, under separate consideration, and the Government of India will content themselves on this occasion with inviting the renewed attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the remarks in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Home Department Circular No. $\frac{1 \text{ Police}}{418-20}$, dated the 31st May 1890.

7. Of the convicts admitted to jail during the year (179,588), 13,366 had been previously convicted once, 4,139 twice, and 3,298 more than twice. The percentage (11·58) of convicts previously convicted fell below the percentage in 1890 (12·24); but the general ratio was exceeded in the Bombay Presidency (15·02), the Punjab (14·42), the Central Provinces (15·09), Burma (18·23), and Hyderabad (14·55). Of the 2,091 juveniles admitted into jail, 174 or 8·32 per cent. had been previously convicted, a ratio lower than that reported in 1890 (10·48 per cent.). The results of the identification of habitual criminals in jails appear on the whole to be far from satisfactory. In the Resolution reviewing the Provincial Jail Reports for 1890 the anthropometric system for identifying old offenders was commended to Local Governments and Administrations. The Government of India are glad to observe that the matter has been seriously taken in hand in several Provinces. In Bengal the Bertillon system of measurement was introduced under the supervision of the Police Department, and great progress was made during the year in elaborating a scheme for its proper working. Steps have also been taken for introducing the system in the Madras Presidency, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Burma. In a circular recently issued the Government of India have requested other Local Governments and Administrations to consider the advisability of taking similar action.

8. Statement No. 6 shows the employment of convicts in jail. The average number sentenced to labour on working days rose from 77,347 in 1890 to 81,549 in 1891; 2,991 convicts on the average were on the sick list and 6,913 convalescent and infirm. The balance available for labour was 71,645 against 68,017 in the previous year. These prisoners were employed as follows:—

	Average number employed.
Unremunerative labour	1,507
Prison officers	3,875
Prison servants	8,434
Gardening	5,596
Preparation of articles for consumption in jails ...	11,306
Jail repairs	3,454
Jail buildings	5,052
Manufactures	31,903
Labour under the Public Works Department ...	2,012
Labour under Municipalities, &c.	2,568

9. Statement No. 7 shows offences committed by, and punishments inflicted on, convicts in jail. The total number of offences rose from 95,146 in 1890 to 99,601 in 1891. The most noticeable increases occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (8,018 to 10,534) and in Burma (24,375 to 25,938). In Bombay, the Punjab, Assam and Coorg there was a decrease. There was a slight increase in the number of criminal offences, from 440 in 1890 to 483 in 1891, due chiefly to the large increase (39 to 101) reported from Burma. Offences connected with forbidden indulgences or the possession of forbidden articles rose from 10,686 to 12,084, Bengal, the Punjab, and Burma contributing chiefly towards the increase. Breaches of jail rules relating to work declined from 51,598 to 49,416, the decrease being fairly general, except in the Madras Presidency and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Offences against prison discipline other than those relating to work increased from 32,422 to

37,618, the largest increases being returned from Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Burma.

The aggregate number of punishments inflicted during the year was 99,578 as compared with 95,136 in 1890. This increase was distributed over every head of punishment, except corporal punishments, as shown below:—

	1890.	1891.
Punishments inflicted by criminal courts ...	466	528
Sol tary confinement	8,194	9,727
Reduced diet	10,885	10,909
Solitary confinement with reduced diet ...	7,085	8,819
Corporal punishments	2,178	2,108
Other punishments	66,328	67,487

It should, however, be noticed that although the total number of punishments was higher in 1891 than in 1890, the daily average number of convicts being greater, the ratio per cent. of punishments to the average strength of convicts was lower than in the previous year. It is also satisfactory that the proportion of whippings to the total number of other punishments inflicted on male prisoners fell from 2·4 to 2·2 per cent. On the other hand, the Government of India regret to observe an increased resort to the punishment of solitary confinement combined with reduced diet, especially in Burma and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The attention of the Government of India has been for some time directed to the differences of system prevailing in different Provinces in the matter of jail discipline and punishments. This question was referred for inquiry to Drs. Walker and Lethbridge, and has been fully dealt with in their report. The conclusion arrived at by the Government of India is that as the criminal law under which offenders are sentenced to imprisonment is the same all over India, it is desirable that uniformity of discipline should be established within the jails, so that the same sentence may everywhere carry with it the same degree of punishment. This is impossible so long as there are separate rules in each Province regarding the offences for which convicts may be punished, the punishments which may be inflicted on them, and the manner in which such punishments shall be registered. To remove these local variations, a Conference, referred to in paragraph 2 of this Resolution, was assembled in January last consisting of the heads of the jail administration in the several Provinces. They have prepared a scheme of jail offences and punishments to be applied to all Provinces in which offences have been classified, and the punishments appropriate to each class of offence have, as far as possible, been defined. The necessary legislation to give effect to the scheme will be undertaken in due course. It will be an essential part of the new arrangements that every offence and punishment, however trivial, shall find a record in the statistics of jail administration of each Province.

10. The number of convicts released during the year who gained remission of sentence under the mark system was 11,147 as compared with 10,814 in the previous year. The number who came under the mark system, but failed to earn any remission, was only 32. The maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year was Rs. 50 as compared with a maximum of Rs. 60 earned in 1890. For the same reasons which render it desirable that there should be one set of rules governing the classification of jail offences and the infliction of punishments in jails, the Government of India have decided that there shall be a uniform system throughout India for the award of marks to convicts for industry and good conduct; they have also made the mark system applicable to all convicts sentenced to one year and upwards; hitherto the limit has been two years. The Conference referred to in the last paragraph have prepared a scheme for this purpose to which early effect will be given. The Government of India have also directed that the marks earned by convicts shall be taken into consideration, not only in calculating the period of sentence to be remitted, but also with reference to the grant of prison privileges and the selection of convicts for promotion to any grade of prison officer.

11. Of the 163,447 convicts imprisoned during the year, 142,593 were unable to read or write, 16,299 were able to read and write a little, and 4,555 could read and write well. The daily average number under instruction declined from

3,029 in 1890 to 2,361 in 1891. Out of 2,804 convicts released during the year who had been under instruction in jail, 530 were still unable to read and write, and 1,540 were only able to read and write a little. These results are far from satisfactory, and justify the conclusion arrived at by the Government of India, when reviewing the Jail Reports for 1890, that the attempt to educate adult convicts should be abandoned. Orders have issued accordingly. As regards juvenile prisoners, it is hoped that in time most of them who are imprisoned for a period sufficiently long to enable them to profit by instruction will be transferred to Reformatory Schools, but for the present the Government of India have laid down a rule that all prisoners under the age of 18 who are in Central or District Jails under sentences of a year or more should be brought under instruction, not only in reading and writing, but also, if possible, in some simple handicraft; and that arrangements should be made, as far as practicable, to concentrate such prisoners in jails where facilities exist for instructing them.

12. The gross expenditure on jails increased from Rs. 52,81,288 in 1890 to Rs. 54,78,045 in the year under review. The total cost per head of average strength, however, fell from Rs. 60-4-0 to Rs. 59-2-10. It was again lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs. 43-10-5) and (excluding Coorg) highest in Assam (Rs. 80-15-11). The average cost for all Provinces was made up of the following items: Rations, Rs. 25-1-1; Establishments, Rs. 20-14-11; Police guards, Rs. 2-12-4; Hospital charges, Rs. 1-13-7; Clothing, Rs. 3-1-3; and Contingencies, Rs. 5-9-4.

The average cost of rations per head of prisoners increased from Rs. 24-11-10 to Rs. 25-1-1. Excluding Coorg, it was highest in Assam (Rs. 33-12-1); in Burma it was Rs. 32-3-5, in Madras Rs. 27-13-8, in Bombay Rs. 27-2-2; it still continues lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs. 21-8-6). The total cost of establishments rose from Rs. 19,34,817 in 1890 to Rs. 19,37,791 in 1891. There was an increase of expenditure under this head in Bengal, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Coorg. In the other Provinces the expenditure decreased. The total charge on account of Police guards fell from Rs. 2,71,557 in 1890 to Rs. 2,56,896 in 1891, and it is hoped that the expenditure under this head will decrease still further from year to year, *pari passu* with an advance in efficiency, as the existing Police guards are replaced by Jail Warder guards in accordance with the orders which have just been issued by the Government of India. Hospital charges rose from Rs. 1,67,921 in 1890 to Rs. 1,71,560 in 1891. Excluding Coorg, the cost per head of daily average strength was highest in Bengal (Rs. 3-1-5); but the increased cost in this Province was in some measure due to the increase in the daily average number sick and also to the higher prices prevailing during the year. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was a marked increase in the hospital charges, from Rs. 28,190 in 1890 to Rs. 34,941 in 1891; this is partly accounted for by the outbreak of cholera in a larger number of jails during the year. The total charge for clothing in the several Provinces also increased from Rs. 2,79,011 to Rs. 2,83,904. The total charge for contingencies, which had fallen from Rs. 4,92,412 in 1889 to Rs. 4,70,115 in 1890, rose in 1891 to Rs. 5,17,211. Excluding Coorg, Burma was the only Province which showed a lower expenditure than in the previous year, all other Provinces having a large increase under this head. It is, however, impossible to institute any comparison between the several Provinces in this matter owing to the widely different systems in force of classifying items under "contingencies." The Government of India have consulted Local Governments and Administrations on the subject, and are considering the practicability of determining the items which should properly be classed under this head.

13. The gross cost of maintaining prisoners (Rs. 54,78,045) was reduced by Rs. 13,71,328-13-0, the total amount of their cash earnings, and the net cost to Government was Rs. 41,06,716-3-0 as compared with Rs. 42,72,249-3-0 in the previous year. The increase in cash earnings (Rs. 3,62,290) is very satisfactory. In Bengal the amount realized under this head rose from Rs. 1,50,842 in 1890 to Rs. 3,14,020 in 1891. In Burma the income from this source amounted to Rs. 3,22,733. The average net cost of maintaining a prisoner in India in 1891 was Rs. 44-5-10 against Rs. 48-11-10 in 1890. It was lowest in Burma (Rs. 36-14-4) and highest in the Madras Presidency (Rs. 60-14-6). The

following statement compares the average cost in the several Provinces in 1890 and 1891:—

	1890. Rs. A. P.	1891. Rs. A. P.
Burma	42 13 5	36 14 4
Central Provinces	41 5 1	37 8 4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	38 10 11	37 10 0
Punjab	49 2 1	46 8 4
Coorg	52 1 0	46 13 8
Bengal	60 7 11	48 4 9
Bombay	49 8 2	48 6 6
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	51 7 8	52 6 6
Assam	54 0 3	58 1 10
Madras	66 12 0	60 14 6

14. The health of the jail population during the year was on the whole satisfactory. The total number admitted into hospital was 90,932 compared with 100,113 in 1890; the daily average number sick was 3,183·25 in 1890 and 3,122·25 in 1891; and the aggregate number of deaths was 2,806 in 1891 as compared with 2,689 in the preceding year. The proportion to average strength of admissions into hospital, of the daily average number sick, and of deaths was lower than in 1890, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Ratio per mille of daily average strength. 1890.	1891.
Admissions into hospital throughout the year ...	1,142·34	978·57
Daily average number sick	36·32	33·60
Deaths from all causes	30·68	30·19

Of the 177,622 prisoners discharged during the year (including 5,620 of whom details are not available), 96,721 had gained weight, 36,069 had neither gained nor lost, and 39,212 had lost weight during their confinement in jail.

The deaths from fevers, cholera, and bowel-complaints (dysentery and diarrhœa) in all jails during 1890 and 1891 are thus contrasted:—

	1890.	1891.
Fevers	238	261
Cholera	146	344
Bowel-complaints	867	738

The following statement compares the aggregate number of deaths in the jails of each Province in 1890 and 1891 and the ratio of mortality in each year, and contrasts the ratios per mille of deaths in jails with the average maximum and minimum death-rates reported among the free population:—

		Number of deaths in jails.	Ratio per mille of deaths in jails to average strength.	Ratio per mille of deaths among the free population.	Highest ratio of deaths among the free population.	Lowest ratio of deaths among the free population.
Madras	1890	213	23·85	22·8	42·7	13·4
	1891	347	35·33	26·2	59·4	13·5
Bombay	1890	230	31·98	28·18	40·95	17·87
	1891	258	32·44	27·26	42·11	14·99
Bengal	1890	477	32·27	24·48	40·34	14·62
	1891	493	30·97	26·94	43·53	16·56
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1890	854	33·54	37·22	54·97	24·81
	1891	780	27·62	31·14	47·0	20·31
Punjab	1890	388	31·23	46·87	102·07	18·40
	1891	347	28·30	29·13	41·98	29·24
Central Provinces ...	1890	116	26·06	32·52	42·88	20·18
	1891	142	30·37	35·54	46·84	25·65
Burma	1890	319	28·24	*17·40	*38·43	*10·51
	1891	345	30·12	15·93	25·08	10·85
Assam	1890	51	36·29	29·04	36·37	26·69
	1891	84	52·11	29·91	35·91	19·91
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1890	18	18·17	35·4	40·9	29·8
	1891	12	11·29	40·6	47·6	30·0

* Lower Burma only.

In the Resolution of the 17th October 1890 reviewing the Jail Reports for 1889 it was remarked that the defects in the registration of the mortality among the free population deprived the above statement of much of its value for purposes of comparison. It was at the same time pointed out that the amount of mortality in jails, the statistics regarding which are no doubt recorded with absolute accuracy, is not swelled by the infant mortality which prevails to so

great an extent among the free population; and the Government of India expressed their opinion that when the mortality in a jail exceeds considerably that recorded among the free population in the neighbourhood, this result must be presumed to be due to defects either in the jail buildings or the sanitary arrangements at the jails. Judged from the point of view of the above remarks, it is satisfactory to find that in those Provinces in which the registration of vital statistics among the general population has made some approach towards accuracy—the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts—the death-rate of the jails for the past two years has been appreciably below that reported among the free population. On the other hand, the Government of India notice with regret that there has been a considerable increase in the mortality in the Madras Jails during 1891, and a still higher increase in Assam.

15. In the Madras Presidency the rise in the death-rate was chiefly caused by the greater prevalence of cholera and bowel-complaints, which together accounted for 101 more deaths than in the preceding year; but, even excluding cholera, there were 257 deaths (26·17 per mille) as compared with 191 (21·39) in 1890. Cholera was epidemic in all Central Jails except Rajahmundry and Salem. The proportion of prisoners admitted to hospital and on the daily sick list was less than that reported in 1890; but it is not clear how far this result is attributable to a change of system, that is to say, to the treatment as out-patients of prisoners in trivial cases which were formerly admitted into hospital. The Government of India are glad to observe that the unfavourable statistics of the year are engaging the attention of the Local Government and the Inspector-General.

The statistics of the Bombay Presidency call for no special remarks.

The health statistics of prisoners in Bengal were in all respects more favourable than in the preceding year. As observed in paragraph 4 of this Resolution, however, no less than 105 convicts were released during the year on the ground of sickness; and it can hardly be doubted that, but for these releases, the mortality would have been higher. Cholera, fevers, and respiratory complaints were more fatal than in 1890. There were 12 cases and 11 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever in the Alipore Jail; this disease appears to be confined to three jails in the Province, and the Government of India would be glad to hear that some result has attended the deliberations of the Committee appointed by the Bengal Government to investigate its origin and causes.

The general health of the prisoners in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh improved considerably during the year under review. In the Punjab the health of the prisoners was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The rise in the prison mortality of the Central Provinces from 21·49 in the previous year to 27·06 per mille is attributed in some degree to the bad state of health of the prisoners on conviction; but it is a matter for regret that such removable causes as overcrowding and dampness should have been present in some jails. The Chief Commissioner should consider the best means of remedying these defects.

The statistics for Burma show an increase in the death-rate, but a marked reduction in the proportion of prisoners admitted to hospital and on the sick list. The increased mortality was mainly due to the prevalence in Lower Burma of cholera, especially at the Toungoo and Moulmein jails, and in Upper Burma of respiratory diseases, especially at Mandalay and Myingyan.

The health of the prisoners in the jails of Assam was very unsatisfactory during the year. Cholera and bowel-complaints chiefly accounted for the rise in the death-rate; the latter class of diseases appears to have prevailed in all jails. The special causes of increased mortality during the year have formed the subject of separate correspondence with the Chief Commissioner.

In Berar the health of the prison population continued satisfactory.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statements appended to Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{12 \text{ Jails}}{635-646}$, dated the 11th November, 1892.

No.

GENERAL SUMMARY SHOWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of all CLASSES **1890**

1		2			3			4			5		
Name of Province.		Places of confinemet.			Prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year.			Prisoners received during the year.			Total.		
		Central jails.	District jails.	Subordinate jails and lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madras	1890	(a) 7	(b) 17	308	8,226	321	‡8,547	63,442	3,939	67,381	71,668	4,260	75,928
	1891	(a) 7	(b) 16	308	9,317	327	9,644	71,638	3,924	75,562	80,955	4,251	85,206
Bombay	1890	1	(c) 20	27	7,400	253	7,653	49,922	2,616	52,538	57,322	2,869	60,191
	1891	1	(c) 20	27	7,337	260	7,597	50,926	2,614	53,540	58,263	2,874	61,137
Bengal	1890	(d) 7	*38	86	14,596	452	15,048	77,409	3,550	80,959	92,005	4,002	96,007
	1891	(d) 7	†39	86	14,764	447	‖15,211	84,716	3,209	87,925	99,480	3,656	103,136
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1890	6	45	22	23,584	1,063	24,647	96,898	6,028	102,926	120,482	7,091	127,573
	1891	6	44	20	25,795	1,139	26,864	103,547	7,196	110,743	129,272	8,335	137,607
Punjab	1890	(e) 4	29	22	12,501	380	12,881	47,403	1,532	48,935	59,904	1,912	61,816
	1891	(e) 4	29	22	12,105	368	12,473	51,160	1,920	53,080	63,265	2,288	65,553
Central Provinces	1890	3	15	1	4,351	278	4,629	12,738	1,263	14,001	17,089	1,541	18,630
	1891	3	15	1	4,296	328	4,624	13,160	1,226	14,386	17,456	1,554	19,010
Burma	1890	6	18	5	11,710	101	11,811	26,390	721	27,111	38,100	822	38,922
	1891	6	19	5	11,061	98	(i) 11,159	24,397	949	25,346	35,458	1,047	36,505
Assam	1890	...	(f) 11	13	1,439	56	1,495	7,613	536	8,149	9,052	592	9,644
	1891	...	(f) 11	13	1,138	40	1,178	8,955	482	9,437	10,093	522	10,615
Coorg	1890	...	1	25	92	6	98	943	92	§1,035	1,035	98	1,133
	1891	...	1	25	97	8	105	889	71	(h)960	986	79	1,065
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. (g)	1890	2	5	1	1,083	31	1,114	2,170	167	2,337	3,253	198	3,451
	1891	2	5	1	914	33	947	2,950	275	3,225	3,864	308	4,172
Total	1890	36	199	510	84,982	2,941	87,923	384,928	20,444	405,372	469,910	23,385	493,295
	1891	36	199	508	86,754	3,048	89,802	412,338	21,866	434,204	499,092	24,914	524,006

* Includes 15 intermediate jails.
† Includes 28 intermediate jails.
‡ Inclusive of one civil prisoner whom the Superintendent of the Salem jail omitted to return in the report of 1889.
§ Inclusive of 72 under-trials who were subsequently convicted, and who are twice counted over in the general summary.
‖ Inclusive of 4 prisoners who were not accounted for in the statistics for 1890.
(a) Includes the Madras Penitentiary.
(b) Includes the Debtors' Jail at Madras.
(c) Includes one extramural labour gang; the Common Jail, Bombay, and the House of Correction, Bombay.
(d) Six of these are also district jails.

I.

CONFINED in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years and 1891.

6			7			8			
Discharged from all causes.			Remained at the close of the year.			Total daily average number of prisoners.			Name of Province.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
62,351	3,933	66,284	9,317	327	9,644	8,620·98	309·64	8,930·62	1890 Madras.
70,317	3,922	74,239	10,638	329	10,967	9,516·25	303·23	9,819·48	1891 Madras.
49,985	2,609	52,594	7,337	260	7,597	7,551	264	7,815	1890 Bombay.
50,723	2,611	53,334	7,540	263	7,803	7,552	247	7,799	1891 Bombay.
77,245	3,555	80,800	14,760	447	15,207	14,337·44	439·96	14,777·40	1890 Bengal.
83,281	3,265	86,546	16,199	391	16,590	15,494·02	422·36	15,916·38	1891 Bengal.
94,757	5,952	100,709	25,725	1,139	26,864	24,381·70	1,074·40	25,456·10	1890 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
101,883	7,101	108,984	27,389	1,234	28,623	26,983·88	1,250·79	28,234·67	1891 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
47,799	1,544	49,343	12,105	368	12,473	12,358	377	12,735	1890 Punjab.
51,004	1,913	52,917	12,261	375	12,636	12,188	383	12,571	1891 Punjab.
12,793	1,213	14,006	4,296	328	4,624	4,171·75	278·71	4,450·46	1890 Central Provinces
12,984	1,241	14,225	4,472	313	4,785	4,363·17	311·54	4,674·71	1891 Central Provinces
27,063	724	27,787	11,037	98	11,135	11,207	89	11,296	1890 Burma.
24,028	920	24,948	11,430	127	11,557	11,351	102	11,453	1891 Burma.
7,914	552	8,466	1,138	40	1,178	1,394·21	37·77	1,431·98	1890 Assam.
8,733	481	9,214	1,360	41	1,401	1,302·50	34·91	1,337·41	1891 Assam.
938	90	1,028	97	8	105	101·66	6·14	107·80	1890 Coorg.
893	75	968	93	4	97	94·35	5·60	99·95	1891 Coorg.
2,339	165	2,504	914	33	947	959·72	31·37	991·09	1890 Hyderabad Assigned Districts. (g)
2,749	238	2,987	1,115	70	1,185	1,013·79	49·76	1,063·55	1891 Hyderabad Assigned Districts. (g)
383,184	20,337	403,521	86,726	3,048	89,774	85,083·46	2,907·99	87,991·45	1890 Total.
406,595	21,767	428,362	92,497	3,147	95,644	89,858·96	3,110·19	92,969·15	1891 Total.

(e) Includes the Female Jail, Lahore.
(f) Includes two Public Works Jails, which were open for portions of the year.
(g) The figures for the Secunderabad Jail are incorporated in this and in the succeeding statements.
(h) Inclusive of 68 under-trials who were convicted, and are twice counted over in the general summary.
(i) Inclusive of 24 prisoners in the Kindat Lock-up which was taken over by the Jail Department in the course of the year.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS

1		2		3		4		5					
								RECEIVED BY					
								A					
NAME OF PROVINCE.		In jail at the commencement of the year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		TO UNDERGO SENTENCE.					
								From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	1890	7,196	281	25,028	2,288	32,224	2,569	1,611	198	463	20	21	1
	1891	8,106	289	28,963	2,377	37,069	2,666	1,482	35	806	15	22	...
Bombay	1890	6,749	233	15,063	786	21,812	1,019	1,670	18	751	42	8	1
	1891	6,613	235	15,160	771	21,773	1,006	2,462	24	893	52	15	...
Bengal	1890	13,488	388	31,455	1,431	44,943	1,819	6,962	270	10,712	398	24	1
	1891	*13,654	385	33,549	1,365	47,203	1,650	8,364	287	11,599	337	39	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1890	21,977	979	41,568	3,126	63,545	4,105	7,644	228	...	...	224	10
	1891	23,862	1,042	44,283	3,773	68,145	4,815	8,059	386	...	...	176	1
Punjab	1890	11,660	344	20,346	627	32,006	971	4,149	101	...	...	30	...
	1891	11,353	334	21,208	770	32,561	1,104	4,834	115	...	...	37	...
Central Provinces	1890	4,137	269	6,660	793	10,797	1,062	989	47	3	...	8	...
	1891	4,115	317	6,531	785	10,646	1,102	1,020	36	14	...	7	...
Burma	1890	11,248	95	13,002	447	24,250	542	3,471	66	...	...	882	...
	1891	†10,765	88	13,920	607	24,685	695	2,016	40	...	...	275	...
Assam	1890	1,368	50	3,347	277	4,715	327	507	19	481	17	5	...
	1891	1,057	38	3,533	238	4,590	276	808	21	612	17	3	...
Coorg	1890	77	3	142	13	219	16	...	...	84	2	...	...
	1891	83	8	145	14	228	22	...	..	67	7	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1890	1,053	31	1,314	111	2,367	142	78	7	...	...	36	...
	1891	888	32	‡1,513	163	2,401	195	245	27	...	...	44	1
TOTAL	1890	78,953	2,673	157,925	9,899	236,878	12,572	27,081	864	12,494	479	1,238	13
	1891	80,496	2,768	168,805	10,763	249 301	13,531	29,290	921	13,991	428	618	2

* Includes 3 convicts who were not accounted for in the statistics for 1890.

† Inclusive of 10 convicts in the Kindat Lock-up which was taken over by the Jail Department in 1891.

‡ Includes 2 convicts who escaped and were recaptured during 1891. They have been shown as new admissions.

2.

and SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1890 and 1891.

6							7					
TRANSFER.							TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.					
B							A		B			
IN TRANSIT FOR TRANSPORTATION OR TO OTHER JAILS.				GRAND TOTAL.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.		NAME OF PROVINCE.	
From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
10,240	339	1	...	44,560	3,037	47,597	12,096	427	243	8	1890	Madras.
10,289	295	65	1	49,733	3,012	52,745	12,261	329	126	1	1891	
112	3	4	1	24,357	1,084	25,441	2,497	58	246	12	1890	Bombay.
147	6	1	...	25,291	1,088	26,379	3,395	74	260	15	1891	
228	9	1,051	36	63,920	2,533	66,453	17,549	661	853	10	1890	Bengal.
381	12	680	45	68,266	2,281	70,547	20,050	569	558	13	1891	
698	31	47	...	72,138	4,374	76,512	8,094	233	824	46	1890	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
591	49	7	...	76,978	5,244	82,222	8,204	406	890	42	1891	
767	20	...	...	36,952	1,092	38,044	4,805	101	221	34	1890	Punjab.
1,132	13	...	...	38,564	1,232	39,796	6,048	116	179	29	1891	
138	7	1	...	11,936	1,116	13,052	1,125	48	120	8	1890	Central Provinces.
94	11	...	...	11,781	1,149	12,930	1,106	57	141	17	1891	
614	...	...	...	29,217	608	29,825	3,630	66	524	...	1890	Burma.
379	...	...	...	27,355	735	28,090	2,189	40	358	...	1891	
304	2	1	...	6,013	365	6,378	1,425	37	73	1	1890	Assam.
673	3	42	1	6,728	318	7,046	1,870	41	64	4	1891	
...	...	...	...	303	18	321	1	...	1	...	1890	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	295	29	324	...	...	4	...	1891	
6	1	...	...	2,487	150	2,637	106	8	1	...	1890	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
14	3	...	...	2,704	226	2,930	300	31	5	1	1891	
13,087	412	1,105	37	291,883	14,377	306,260	51,328	1,639	3,106	119	1890	TOTAL.
13,700	385	795	47	307,695	15,314	323,009	55,423	1,643	2,585	122	1891	

No. 2—

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and

Name of Province.		8										9	
		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.											
		A		B		C		D					
		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.				Transported beyond seas.	
								(a) On account of sickness.		(b) On other grounds.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	1890	1,680	39	21,480	2,239	626	22	9	1	7	...	72	4
	1891	1,762	47	25,535	2,328	628	15	8	1	13	...	147	8
Bombay	1890	841	27	13,208	728	672	17	...	...	4	3	...	...
	1891	880	34	12,817	696	763	24	3	...	2	...	...	...
Bengal	1890	1,980	58	27,138	1,326	1,587	35	37	2	8	1	648	44
	1891	2,077	43	27,667	1,206	1,631	30	104	1	7	2	606	46
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1890	2,831	60	32,757	2,846	2,904	103	6	...	5	1	...	...
	1891	3,254	91	34,944	3,420	3,123	100	4	...	12	3	...	...
Punjab	1890	2,267	56	15,774	525	2,081	32	15	...	4	...	...	...
	1891	2,237	69	16,494	622	1,878	44	9	4	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	1890	361	24	5,672	688	389	21	5	1	...	...	...	...
	1891	402	23	5,246	728	450	27	7	...	...	1	...	...
Burma	1890	586	30	9,284	409	1,983	3	30	1	1,528	6	(a)517	...
	1891	679	28	10,065	537	2,061	6	28	...*	403	5	(b)115	...
Assam	1890	340	2	2,879	281	176	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
	1891	283	5	2,803	232	†355	†1	32	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	1890	21	...	182	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1891	15	...	183	24	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1890	150	8	1,156	99	149	1	...	...	12	...	...	...
	1891	88	2	1,105	121	159	3	...	...	5	1	...	...
Total	1890	11,057	304	129,530	9,151	*10,578	*237	106	5	1,568	11	1,231	48
	1891	11,677	342	136,859	9,914	‡11,062	‡251	196	6	442	12	868	54

* These figures do not agree with the total of column 3, Statement No. 12, owing to a discrepancy of 3 in the figures shown in the Assam Report.

(a) Includes 160 convicts deported to Indian Jails and 357 to Port Blair.

(b) Includes 40 convicts deported to Indian Jails and 75 to Port Blair.

† Includes 172 convicts with sentences of less than two years' imprisonment who received marks under special rules and were released during the year from the North Lushai Hills Jail.

‡ These figures do not agree with the total of column 3, Statement No. 12, owing to a discrepancy of 5 in the figures shown in the Burma Report.

continued.

SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1890 and 1891—contd.

10		11		12		13		14		15			Name of Province.	
Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the close of the year.		Daily average number.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
5	...	17	...	35	1	184	7	8,106	289	7,678·05	275·80	7,953·85	1890	Madras.
6	...	45	...	38	2	314	7	8,850	274	8,319·84	260·77	8,580·61	1891	
1	...	7	...	36	1	232	3	6,613	235	6,782	236	7,018	1890	Bombay.
6	2	21	...	36	2	231	4	6,877	237	6,755	221	6,976	1891	
10	...	3	...	24	2	438	9	13,651	385	13,073·01	273·78	13,446·79	1890	Bengal.
9	2	6	...	36	1	446	8	15,069	360	14,077·10	371·44	14,448·54	1891	
3	...	7	...	92	6	753	37	23,862	1,042	22,493·75	999·25	23,493	1890	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
9	2	7	...	95	4	696	30	25,740	1,146	24,971·50	1,155·00	26,126·50	1891	
12	1	6	...	45	2	369	7	11,353	334	11,445	343	11,788	1890	Punjab.
16	...	4	...	71	2	317	7	11,311	339	11,249	346	11,595	1891	
3	...	15	...	25	2	106	7	4,115	317	3,987·89	267·51	2,255·40	1890	Central Provinces.
5	1	14	...	34	1	129	8	4,247	306	4,151·10	299·98	4,451·08	1891	
...	...	4	...	74	3	302	2	10,755	88	10,775	86	10,861	1890	Burma.
1	...	12	...	58	...	329	4	11,057	115	10,964	100	11,064	1891	
1	2	6	1	1	...	51	...	1,057	38	1,293·84	33·4	1,327·33	1890	Assam.
2	...	9	...	2	...	80	1	1,228	34	1,186·95	30·61	1,217·56	1891	
...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	83	8	80·42	4·74	85·16	1890	Coorg.
..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	75	4	80·55	4·94	85·49	1891	
1	...	3	...	7	...	14	2	888	32	931·08	29·71	960·79	1890	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	2	...	3	1	9	...	1,026	66	947·10	44·62	991·72	1891	
36	3	68	1	340	17	2,452	74	80,483	2,768	78,540·04	2,649·28	81,189·32	1890	Total.
54	7	120	...	373	13	2,554	69	85,480	2,881	82,702·14	2,834·36	85,536·50	1891	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the RELIGION, AGE, and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION of the CON the YEARS

1		2												3					
		RELIGION.												AGE.					
		A				B	C		D		E			A		B		C	
		CHRISTIANS.																	
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.	Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.	Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.	
		a		b		c													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	1890	19	...	62	2	603	2,358	81	21,072	2,145	13	2	1	...	385	71	20,925	1,733	3,487	465
	1891	19	...	53	1	539	2,526	79	25,815	2,243	10	2	1	...	453	68	24,216	1,798	3,998	482
Bombay	1890	82	1	13	1	198	5,802	126	8,479	644	30	2	59	1	134	27	13,466	638	1,385	116
	1891	77	1	23	1	212	5,657	137	9,104	610	36	3	51	...	105	18	13,491	627	1,450	120
Bengal	1890	276	2	77	4	63	11,912	366	17,905	982	94	15	1,128	58	328	40	22,893	931	7,262	408
	1891	121	1	73	2	98	13,195	340	19,010	862	101	9	951	47	338	33	24,590	891	7,867	325
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1890	27	...	20	1	36	6,530	314	34,051	2,808	4	...	...	...	355	66	43,281	2,396	7,251	625
	1891	16	...	10	...	32	6,598	331	37,620	3,430	5	9	2	...	315	99	35,310	2,912	7,777	693
Punjab	1890	11	...	4	...	10	13,976	440	6,245	175	3	...	97	10	277	7	16,991	502	2,647	110
	1891	10	...	5	...	21	14,605	560	6,291	180	...	...	276	26	294	22	17,729	650	2,791	86
Central Provinces.	1890	4	...	2	..	12	673	57	4,659	578	11	...	1,299	155	159	47	5,504	614	892	115
	1891	3	...	3	...	17	639	54	4,488	558	32	2	1,349	169	145	51	5 365	618	929	108
Burma	1890	306	...	45	...	46	629	31	770	9	11,100	404	106	3	109	8	11,093	334	1,682	99
	1891	194	...	27	...	63	774	27	831	19	11,903	559	128	...	108	13	11,863	378	1,807	101
Assam	1890	...	...	...	..	6	1,015	22	1,996	236	1	...	250	16	9	4	2,717	246	503	84
	1891	...	...	...	...	18	1,018	26	2,160	186	1	...	283	25	6	2	2,889	214	553	20
Coorg	1890	...	...	2	..	19	41	2	139	9	...	...	25	2	12	...	178	13	34	2
	1891	...	...	...	...	13	33	1	146	19	...	...	20	...	5	...	179	21	27	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1890	...	...	1	...	12	262	16	1,036	95	3	...	...	...	9	4	1,135	93	161	14
	1891	...	1	...	..	18	292	12	1,200	148	3	1	...	...	15	1	1,302	141	185	19
TOTAL	1890	725	3	226	8	1,005	43,198	1,455	98,552	7,681	11,259	423	2,965	145	1,777	280	138,183	7,500	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	449	3	194	4	1,031	45,337	1,567	106,665	8,255	12,091	585	3,061	267	1,784	397	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,254

3.

VICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during 1890 and 1891

4													5			6
PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS.													TOTAL.			NAME OF PROVINCE.
D		MALES.							FEMALES.							
Above 60.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				
M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.	
231	19	675	1,684	2,830	8,862	1,476	2,080	7,421	1,284	214	715	75	25,028	2,288	27,316	1890 Madras.
296	29	619	1,765	3,160	10,722	1,742	2,686	8,269	1,275	187	847	68	28,963	2,377	31,340	1891
78	5	470	262	1,897	7,987	1,342	901	2,204	494	37	205	50	15,063	786	15,849	1890 Bombay.
114	6	499	178	2,041	8,170	1,181	1,005	2,086	483	28	199	61	15,160	771	15,931	1891
972	46	912	968	2,663	19,021	972	610	6,309	577	38	681	135	31,455	1,431	32,886	1890 Bengal.
1,054	36	949	764	2,708	21,282	954	468	6,424	488	45	597	135	33,549	1,265	34,814	1891
681	39	754	3,411	2,616	24,684	748	366	8,989	2,081	80	894	71	41,568	3,126	44,694	1890 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
881	69	777	3,604	2,825	26,144	511	232	10,190	2,627	87	967	92	44,283	3,773	48,056	1891
431	8	388	58	1,716	12,196	669	1,013	4,306	469	24	114	20	20,346	627	20,973	1890 Punjab.
394	12	434	97	1,544	13,069	570	895	4,599	566	55	127	22	21,208	770	21,978	1891
105	17	240	4	528	3,017	412	716	1,743	538	47	187	21	6,660	793	7,453	1890 Central Provinces.
92	8	233	6	612	2,907	338	695	1,740	539	34	207	5	6,531	785	7,316	1891
118	6	919	357	343	5,789	1,460	408	3,726	364	24	52	7	13,002	447	13,449	1890 Burma.
142	15	878	200	505	5,872	1,668	549	4,248	474	36	73	24	13,920	607	14,527	1891
37	3	121	28	860	1,922	63	74	200	228	10	35	4	3,268	277	3,545	1890 Assam.
32	1	110	26	1,079	1,891	95	118	161	173	7	53	4	3,480	237	3,717	1891
2	...	3	8	...	68	7	...	141	8	...	6	1	* 226	15	(a) 241	1890 Coorg.
1	...	14	11	...	47	7	...	133	10	4	6	1	212	21	(a) 233	1891
9	...	83	7	130	531	155	70	338	70	1	24	16	1,314	111	1,425	1890 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
11	2	94	4	239	691	187	81	217	67	7	64	25	1,513	163	1,676	1891
2,664	143	4,565	6,787	13,583	84,077	7,304	6,238	35,377	6,113	475	2,913	400	† 157,930	† 9,901	167,831	1890 TOTAL.
3,017	178	4,607	6,655	14,713	90,795	7,253	6,729	38,067	6,702	490	3,140	437	† 168,819	† 10,769	179,588	1891

* This does not agree with the total of columns 4 A-G. owing to a discrepancy of 1 in the figures shown in the Coorg Report.

† These figures do not agree with the totals of column 3, Statement No. 2, owing to discrepancies in the figures for Assam.

(a) Inclusive of figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.

No. 4.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1890 and 1891 and THOSE REMAINING on the 31st DECEMBER of those YEARS according to the NATURE and LENGTH of SENTENCE.

1		2																		
		NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																		
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		
		Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.		
																		A For life.		B For a term.
NAME OF PROVINCE.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	Admitted 1890	13,181	1,809	5,216	291	3,790	125	1,309	29	649	13	496	7	122	2	19	...	126	8	62	...
	Admitted 1891	10,053	1,882	5,752	301	4,082	135	1,463	27	754	7	499	5	126	1	4	...	133	13	22	... 2
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1890	487	43	977	50	1,624	58	958	33	811	22	1,733	27	864	33	86	1	537	20	518	1
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	478	29	1,092	63	1,903	66	1,144	25	1,013	20	1,301	21	898	27	57	1	422	19	519	2
Bombay	Admitted 1890	5,363	401	3,192	192	2,834	121	1,899	31	866	15	471	10	125	3	8	...	142	9	102	2
	Admitted 1891	5,584	420	2,972	167	3,011	96	1,742	43	858	11	534	16	226	1	14	...	118	7	46	1
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1890	217	26	494	29	1,005	37	1,221	23	1,162	26	1,249	38	432	11	49	...	493	29	288	16
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	239	18	507	34	1,103	47	1,163	27	1,200	20	1,276	36	587	9	50	1	430	31	308	14
Bengal	Admitted 1890	11,267	721	7,878	327	5,233	200	3,826	94	1,884	40	914	19	224	1	3	...	131	13	59	1
	Admitted 1891	11,275	628	7,079	316	6,176	182	4,305	65	2,401	46	1,060	19	319	5	7	...	125	12	89	1
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1890	588	36	1,234	56	2,037	76	2,591	71	2,661	68	2,495	44	1,354	19	105	...	329	14	263	1
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	589	26	1,520	49	2,683	66	3,002	58	2,711	71	2,495	57	1,235	20	112	...	391	8	327	5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Admitted 1890	13,337	1,531	7,813	761	6,835	424	6,278	180	4,299	124	1,852	52	423	11	22	...	387	29	199	6
	Admitted 1891	14,709	1,872	7,565	877	7,567	508	7,022	229	4,619	170	1,647	61	469	6	26	...	314	36	221	5
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1890	727	64	1,529	137	2,895	209	4,777	158	5,833	173	4,027	117	1,736	71	322	14	1,215	66	815	32
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	511	52	1,135	141	3,253	210	5,280	195	6,343	209	4,415	137	2,332	70	172	11	1,180	76	866	40
Punjab	Admitted 1890	4,365	143	3,329	161	3,747	122	4,930	112	2,295	37	1,208	22	242	5	6	...	100	20	25	1
	Admitted 1891	4,461	203	3,498	161	4,002	144	5,215	169	2,398	39	1,217	24	180	10	6	...	92	15	36	3
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1890	265	4	463	26	1,254	61	2,268	59	3,014	49	2,574	44	1,049	43	105	...	205	31	102	15
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1881	222	13	558	33	1,530	51	2,186	71	2,830	51	2,453	40	1,091	43	109	...	188	24	119	13
Central Provinces.	Admitted 1890	1,364	292	1,716	239	1,803	136	739	50	503	36	282	18	101	12	4	...	37	6	77	1
	Admitted 1891	1,104	247	1,798	317	1,864	146	756	52	493	19	278	11	105	2	3	...	48	6	46	2
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1890	158	28	395	56	719	65	641	53	683	43	615	33	346	24	139	...	236	13	178	1
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	80	23	386	63	759	66	671	49	710	33	730	35	374	25	116	2	228	9	191	1
Burma	Admitted 1890	2,599	242	1,775	115	2,652	53	2,157	21	1,904	6	1,066	5	254	...	14	...	200	...	270	3
	Admitted 1891	2,975	336	2,150	166	2,803	66	2,200	29	2,128	9	934	1	195	...	22	...	136	...	302	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1890	115	4	350	19	1,016	21	1,506	15	2,092	11	2,919	11	1,009	7	114	...	330	...	388	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	132	18	412	24	1,080	27	1,464	20	2,093	13	2,856	8	1,157	2	104	...	325	...	521	3
Assam	Admitted 1890	1,546	223	757	31	385	11	284	7	161	2	86	1	16	...	...	...	13	2	17	...
	Admitted 1891	1,693	192	816	27	406	10	261	4	206	2	64	...	14	2	...	...	8	...	10	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1890	75	10	124	8	126	5	219	6	189	3	188	2	93	2	11	...	12	2	18	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	85	12	142	5	135	1	189	4	178	2	266	6	182	3	17	...	11	1	23	...
Coorg	Admitted 1890	96	6	48	5	58	4	6	...	8	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Admitted 1891	67	10	94	8	38	1	5	...	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1890	3	2	8	3	23	1	4	...	10	...	19	1	11	1	1	...	3	...	...	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	1	...	19	1	9	...	12	...	9	...	13	...	10	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Admitted 1890	460	57	243	25	274	18	139	3	111	2	51	5	22	...	...	...	5	...	3	...
	Admitted 1891	486	76	230	30	273	23	148	11	120	13	105	3	105	1	11	...	29	6	1	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1890	32	5	43	5	125	6	114	3	171	3	204	6	162	3	19	...	15	...	2	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	26	9	50	6	125	10	127	10	167	14	228	8	232	3	29	...	38	5	3	1
TOTAL	Admitted 1890	53,584	5,425	31,967	2,147	27,611	1,214	21,567	527	12,680	285	6,429	139	1,530	34	76	...	1,145	87	814	14
	Admitted 1891	58,407	5,846	32,554	2,360	30,222	1,311	23,177	634	13,980	316	6,339	140	1,740	30	93	...	1,006	95	773	14
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1890	2,667	222	5,617	389	10,824	539	14,289	421	17,596	398	15,523	323	7,116	214	851	15	3,375	175	2,572	66
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	2,393	200	5,821	419	12,586	544	15,238	459	18,134	433	16,033	348	8,298	205	767	15	3,220	173	2,877	79

J							
		TOTAL.				NAME OF PROVINCE.	
Sentenced to death.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.			
58	4	25,028	2,288	27,316	1890	Admitted	Madras.
75	4	28,963	2,377	31,340	1891		
11	1	8,106	289	8,395	1890	Remaining on the 31st December.	
23	1	8,850	274	9,124	1891		
55	2	15,063	786	15,849	1890	Admitted	Bombay.
55	4	15,160	771	15,931	1891		
3	...	6,613	235	6,848	1890	Remaining on the 31st December.	
2	...	6,877	237	7,114	1891		
36	6	31,455	1,431	32,886	1890	Admitted	Bengal.
53	1	33,549	1,265	34,814	1891		
4	...	13,651	385	14,036	1890	Remaining on the 31st December.	
4	...	15,069	360	15,429	1891		
123	7	41,568	3,126	44,691	1890	Admitted	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
124	9	44,283	3,773	48,056	1891		
26	1	23,862	1,042	24,904	1890	Remaining on the 31st December.	
23	5	25,740	1,146	26,886	1891		
99	4	20,346	627	20,973	1890	Admitted	Punjab.
103	2	21,208	770	21,978	1891		
54	2	11,353	334	11,687	1890	Remaining on the 31st December.	
25	...	11,311	339	11,650	1891		
34	3	6,660	793	7,453	1890	Admitted	Central Provinces.
36	3	6,531	785	7,316	1891		
5	...	4,115	317	4,432	1890	Remaining on the 31st December.	
2	...	4,247	306	4,553	1891		
111	2	13,002	447	13,449	1890	Admitted	Burma.
75	...	13,920	607	14,527	1891		
16	...	10,755	88	10,843	1890	Remaining on the 31st December.	
13	...	11,057	115	11,172	1891		
3	...	3,268	277	3,545	1890	Admitted	Assam.
2	...	3,480	237	3,717	1891		
2	...	1,057	38	1,095	1890	Remaining on the 31st December.	
...	...	1,228	34	1,262	1891		
2	...	226	15	(a)241	1890	Admitted	Coorg.
...	...	212	21	(a)233	1891		
1	...	83	8	91	1890	Remaining on the 31st December.	
...	...	75	4	79	1891		
6	1	1,314	111	1,425	1890	Admitted	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
5	...	1,513	163	1,676	1891		
1	1	888	32	920	1890	Remaining on the 31st December.	
1	...	1,026	66	1,092	1891		
*		*	*				
527	29	157,930	9,901	167,831	1890	Admitted	TOTAL.
528	23	168,819	10,769	179,588	1891		
123	6	80,483	2,768	83,251	1890	Remaining on the 31st December.	
93	6	85,480	2,881	88,361	1891		

(a) Inclusive of figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.
* *Vide* footnote to Statement No. 3.

No. 5.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1890 and 1891 who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

1		2			3									4			5						Name of Province.
Name of Province.		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of number previously convicted to number admitted during the year (column 3D to column 2).			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).						
					A		B		C		D						A			B			
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Madras	1890	25,028	2,288	27,316	1,345	69	409	14	365	8	2,119	91	2,210	8·46	3·97	8·09	385	71	456	40	4	44	1890
	1891	28,963	2,377	31,340	1,437	56	406	17	341	2	2,184	75	2,259	7·54	3·15	7·20	453	68	521	28	3	31	1891
Bombay	1890	15,063	786	15,849	1,340	39	439	9	588	15	2,367	63	2,430	15·71	8·01	15·33	134	27	161	8	...	8	1890
	1891	15,160	771	15,931	1,283	31	423	10	626	20	2,332	61	2,393	15·38	7·91	15·02	105	18	123	5	...	5	1891
Bengal	1890	31,455	1,431	32,886	2,384	69	523	10	340	5	3,247	84	3,331	10·32	5·87	10·12	328	46	374	26	2	28	1890
	1891	33,549	1,265	34,814	2,252	53	548	10	355	8	3,155	71	3,226	9·40	5·61	9·26	338	33	371	18	1	19	1891
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1890	41,568	3,126	44,694	3,127	148	1,032	31	743	42	4,902	221	5,123	11·79	7·06	11·46	355	66	421	57	2	59	1890
	1891	44,283	3,773	48,056	3,244	150	1,139	44	820	33	5,203	227	5,430	11·74	6·01	11·29	315	99	414	43	...	43	1891
Punjab	1890	20,346	627	20,973	1,808	19	686	7	554	9	3,048	35	3,083	14·98	5·58	14·69	277	7	284	32	...	32	1890
	1891	21,208	770	21,978	1,885	30	665	8	575	8	3,125	46	3,171	14·73	5·97	14·42	294	22	316	21	...	21	1891
Central Provinces	1890	6,660	793	7,453	650	41	227	27	186	13	1,063	81	1,144	15·96	10·21	15·34	159	47	206	22	...	22	1890
	1891	6,531	785	7,316	669	46	214	13	148	14	1,031	73	1,104	15·78	9·29	15·09	145	51	196	26	2	28	1891
Burma	1890	13,002	447	13,449	1,749	7	535	4	309	...	2,593	11	2,604	19·94	2·46	19·36	109	8	117	18	...	18	1890
	1891	13,920	607	14,527	1,814	16	541	4	272	2	2,627	22	2,649	18·87	3·62	18·23	108	13	121	19	...	19	1891
Assam	1890	3,268	277	3,545	291	21	38	2	14	3	343	26	369	10·49	9·38	10·40	9	4	13	...	1	1	1890
	1891	3,480	237	3,717	237	8	55	2	20	...	312	10	322	8·96	4·21	8·66	6	2	8	2	1	3	1891
Coorg	1890	226	15	(a) 241	13	1	3	...	3	...	19	1	20	8·40	6·66	8·29	10	...	10	2	...	2	1890
	1891	212	21	(a) 233	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	2·35	...	2·14	5	...	5	...	...	...	1891
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1890	1,314	111	1,425	121	6	54	5	57	1	232	12	244	17·65	10·81	17·12	5	4	9	1	...	1	1890
	1891	1,513	163	1,676	146	4	37	3	53	1	236	8	244	15·59	4·90	14·55	15	1	16	5	...	5	1891
Total	1890	157,930	9,901	167,831	12,828	420	3,946	109	3,159	96	19,933	625	20,558	12·62	6·31	12·24	1,771	280	2,051	206	9	215	1890
	1891	168,819	10,769	179,588	12,972	394	4,028	111	3,210	88	20,210	593	20,803	11·97	5·50	11·58	1,784	307	2,091	167	7	174	1891

(a) Inclusive of figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.

* *Vide* footnote to Statement No. 3.

* This does not agree with the total of column 3A, Males, Statement No. 3, owing to discrepancies in the figures for Coorg and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 6.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1890 and 1891.

1		2	3	4	5	A	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED.																	7			8
							On unremunerative labour.	On prison duties.					On Jail Buildings.					On Public Works.				Ratio per cent. on number under sentence of labour (column 3) of those employed as			
								B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.		New jails.		K	L								
													G	H	I	J										
Name of Province.		Average number of convicts not sanctioned to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.			Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, etc.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works jails.	Other extramural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers (6 B).	Prison servants (6 C).	On manufactures (6 K).		Name of Province.
Madras	1890	144·82	7,358·81	211·11	374·33	...	547·92	728·59	949·19	1,453·13	466·51	303·05	38·09	·14	...	2,275·44	...	2·63	8·68	7·44	9·90	30·92	1890	Madras.
	1891	183·75	7,966·37	204·11	331·38	...	609·55	751·18	988·59	1,602·89	481·55	201·34	35·82	...	...	2,671·79	...	79·60	8·57	7·65	9·42	33·53	1891	
Bombay	1890	79	6,928	207	295	358	299	601	458	858	202	63	5	...	17	2,040	769	575	181	4·31	8·67	29·44	1890	Bombay.
	1891	97	6,864	191	288	372	304	644	450	883	204	68	...	...	79	2,113	666	385	217	4·42	9·38	30·78	1891	
Bengal	1890	173·85	13,241·19	574·42	1,336·31	490·87	787·58	1,318·75	1,110·09	891·30	173·58	969·01	174·93	16·45	...	5,347·01	...	...	50·89	5·94	9·95	40·38	1890	Bengal.
	1891	181·33	14,230·51	607·06	1,284·83	728·91	818·08	1,523·02	1,290·44	956·96	199·64	618·91	70·14	19·48	65·94	5,990·60	...	...	56·50	5·74	10·70	42·09	1891	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1890	251·18	23,150·89	846·80*	2,018·91	16·22	592·23	2,477·03	1,331·35	3,540·33	1,841·85	1,125·47	...	455·18	...	8,795·01	...	30·94	79·57	2·55	10·69	37·98	1890	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1891	261·43	25,839·06	889·17	2,364·09	67·95	628·30	2,781·56	1,346·93	4,091·18	1,916·80	1,169·74	0·33	569·53	....	9,913·30	...	30·00	70·18	2·43	10·76	38·36	1891	
Punjab	1890	184	11,601	569	1,616	...	414	1,197	633	2,639	273	202	134	...	...	5,080	363	...	...	3·56	10·31	43·78	1890	Punjab.
	1891	153	11,431	476	1,896	...	427	1,149	577	2,383	278	502	323	...	161	4,473	514	...	...	3·73	10·05	39·13	1891	
Central Provinces	1890	28·35	4,205·30	139·65	340·29	84·37	213·60	406·10	214·58	378·98	163·35	117·41	84·19	...	1·37	2,060·43	0·98		...	5·07	9·65	48·99	1890	Central Provinces.
	1891	24·99	4,391·85	131·59	403·21	83·72	205·32	434·90	225·78	477·00	161·47	96·06	99·90	...	...	2,071·10	1·80		987	4·67	9·90	47·15	1891	
Burma	1890	116	8,652	418	199	379	931	868	513	593	144	23	893	...	...	4,002	...	154	152	10·76	10·03	46·25	1890	Burma.
	1891	126	8,707	386	253	250	743	928	534	695	167	56	825	...	...	4,165	...	142	202	8·53	10·65	47·83	1891	
Assam	1890	7·72	1,311·04	70·64	62·91	·43	88·62	120·88	88·08	88·07	30·06	22·38	·26	...	...	143·24	200·48		394·99	6·75	9·22	10·92	1890	Assam.
	1891	7·26	1,201·01	88·50	70·55	·55	86·18	118·22	85·86	84·77	31·46	15·51	11·80	2·81	...	107·79	189·93		307·07	7·17	9·84	8·97	1891	
Coorg	1890	·81	65·68	6·09	·15	...	2·18	11·20	2·24	5·31	4·57	...	...	...	...	43·12	...	...	433	3·31	17·05	65·65	1890	Coorg.
	1891	·43	66·53	4·57	...	...	2·08	10·83	2·75	5·99	3·08	...	...	...	...	44·54	...	...	709	3·12	16·27	66·94	1891	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1890	13·43	833·51	20·18	24·19	4·76	54·74	92·39	97·57	114·83	13·67	67·67	23·95	...	...	280·97	19·83		18·76	6·56	11·08	33·70	1890	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1891	15·36	852·34	13·32	21·96	3·90	52·29	93·96	95·36	126·88	11·28	55·23	8·03	...	...	353·86	4·79		11·48	6·13	11·02	41·51	1891	
Total	1890	999·16	77,347·42†	3,062·89	6,267·09	1,333·65	3,930·87	7,820·94	5,397·10	10,561·95	3,312·39	2,892·99	1,353·42	471·77	18·37	30,067·22	1,132·00	762·57	1,318·89	5·08	10·11	38·87	1890	Total.
	1891	1,050·55	81,549·67‡	2,991·32	6,913·02	1,507·03	3,875·80	8,434·67	5,596·71	11,306·67	3,454·28	2,782·79	1,374·02	591·82	305·94	31,903·98	221·29 1,180·00	636·60	2,568·80	4·75	10·34	39·12	1891	
																	196·52							

* Excludes an average of 38·5 prisoners located in the cholera camp attached to the Lucknow Central Prison.
† This does not agree with the total of columns 4—6 owing to discrepancies in the figures for Punjab, Burma, and Coorg.
‡ This does not agree with the total of columns 4—6 owing to discrepancies in the figures for Punjab, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the PUNISH
during the YEARS

1	2			3			4									5		
							BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.											
Name of Province.	Daily average number of convicts.			Criminal offences.			Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.			Offences relating to work.			Other offences against prison discipline.			Total offences.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras . 1890	7,678·05	275·80	7,953·85	29	..	29	827	7	834	1,074	15	1,089	1,335	29	1,364	3,265	51	3,316
1891	8,319·84	260·77	8,580·61	40	...	40	739	5	744	1,284	11	1,295	1,431	38	1,469	3,494	54	3,548
Bombay . 1890	6,782	236	7,018	34	..	34	677	6	683	2,685	29	2,714	963	51	1,013	4,359	85	4,444
1891	6,755	221	6,976	24	...	24	703	2	705	1,847	30	1,877	1,203	59	1,262	3,777	91	3,868
Bengal . 1890	13,073·01	373·78	13,446·79	29	2	31	2,329	29	2,358	13,246	322	13,568	9,429	314	9,743	25,033	667	25,700
1891	14,077·10	371·44	14,448·54	38	1	39	2,724	24	2,748	12,659	147	12,806	10,529	337	10,866	25,950	509	[illegible]
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1890	22,493·75	999·25	23,493	50	...	50	1,410	6	1,416	2,774	65	2,839	3,595	118	3,713	7,829	189	8,018
1891	24,971·50	1,155·00	26,126·50	34	...	34	1,469	6	1,475	3,869	96	3,965	4,912	148	5,060	10,284	250	10,534
Punjab . 1890	11,445	343	11,788	76	...	76	1,533	6	1,539	17,383	618	18,001	4,272	63	4,335	23,264	687	23,951
1891	11,249	346	11,595	91	4	95	1,943	7	1,950	16,886	292	17,178	4,360	70	4,430	23,280	382	23,662
Central Provinces . 1890	3,987·89	267·51	4,255·40	132	2	134	290	10	300	1,835	60	1,895	1,089	97	1,186	3,346	169	3,515
1891	4,151·10	299·98	4,451·08	75	2	77	475	10	485	1,780	59	1,839	1,353	113	1,466	3,683	184	3,867
Burma . 1890	10,775	86	10,861	39	..	39	3,265	3	3,268	10,573	...	10,573	10,469	26	10,495	24,346	29	24,375
1891	10,964	100	11,064	100	1	101	3,717	...	3,717	9,575	8	9,584	12,501	35	12,536	25,894	44	25,938
Assam . 1890	1,203·84	33·49	1,237·33	41	...	41	192	...	192	732	15	747	295	11	306	1,260	26	1,286
1891	1,186·95	30·61	1,217·56	55	...	55	150	1	151	697	3	700	267	5	272	1,169	9	1,178
Coorg . 1890	80·42	4·71	85·16	...	...	..	12	1	13	9	...	9	18	2	20	39	3	42
1891	80·55	4·94	85·49	...	..	...	11	...	11	5	...	5	18	...	18	34	...	34
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1890	931·08	29·71	960·79	6	...	6	83	...	83	158	5	163	245	2	247	492	7	499
1891	947·10	44·62	991·72	18	...	18	98	...	98	166	1	167	222	8	230	504	9	513
Total . 1890	78,540·04	2,649·28	81,189·32	436	4	440	10,618	68	10,686	50,469	1,129	51,598	31,710	712	32,422	93,833	2,913	95,146
1891	82,702·14	2,834·36	85,536·50	475	8	483	12,029	55	12,084	48,769	1,647	49,416	35,796	822	37,618	98,009	1,532	99,861

7.

MENTS INFLICTED on THEM in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA
1890 and 1891.

6																			7	8	9
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.																					
A	B—By Jail Officers.																	C			
By criminal courts.	a Solitary confinement.			b Reduced diet.			c Solitary confinement with reduced diet.			d Corporal punishment.	e Other punishments.			Total punishments.					Ratio per cent. of total punishments to daily average number of convicts (column 6 C to column 2).	Ratio of column 6d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	Name of Province.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
29	...	29	...	...	...	1,663	29	1,692	444	6	450	40	1,089	16	1,105	3,316			41·69	1·25	1890 Madras.
39	...	39	...	...	...	1,668	37	1,705	450	2	452	69	1,268	15	1,283	3,548			41·34	2·03	1891
34	...	34	15	1	16	32	1	33	796	17	813	108	3,374	66	3,440	4,444			63·32	2·56	1890 Bombay.
24	...	24	16	1	17	41	1	42	716	13	729	108	2,872	76	2,948	3,868			55·44	2·96	1891
25	3	28	1,215	55	1,270	380	50	430	122	12	134	259	23,028	548	23,576	25,697			191·10	1·04	1890 Bengal.
36	1	37	1,217	59	1,276	649	89	738	15	13	168	291	23,599	347	23,946	26,456			183·10	1·13	1891
50	...	50	1,513	43	1,556	1,220	46	1,266	1,332	47	1,379	524	3,190	53	3,243	8,018			34·12	7·22	1890 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
34	...	34	1,910	51	1,961	1,302	83	1,385	1,958	42	2,000	586	4,494	74	4,568	10,534			40·31	6·06	1891
112	1	113	4,458	86	4,544	663	4	667	1,253	33	1,286	416	*16,362	*563	*16,925	23,951			203·18	1·82	1890 Punjab.
151	4	155	5,863	85	5,948	240	5	245	1,571	16	1,587	356	*15,091	*271	*15,362	23,653			203·99	1·56	1891
112	2	134	181	17	198	419	69	488	281	9	290	220	2,117	68	2,185	3,515			82·60	7·33	1890 Central Provinces.
75	2	77	193	23	216	380	62	442	692	27	719	219	2,123	71	2,194	3,867			86·87	6·46	1891
39	...	39	552	1	553	6,257	7	6,264	2,567	13	2,580	499	14,432	8	14,440	24,375			234·42	2·09	1890 Burma.
100	1	101	264	..	264	6,285	11	6,296	3,023	16	3,039	577	15,845	16	15,861	25,938			234·43	1·48	1891
33	...	33	27	1	28	9	...	9	4	...	4	82	1,098	25	1,123	1,270			56·35	7·20	1890 Assam.
43	...	43	17	...	17	26	2	28	6	...	6	82	1,086	7	1,093	1,169			56·01	7·92	1891
...	...	...	11	2	13	5	...	5	...	...	...	2	*21	1	*22	42			49·31	5·40	1890 Coorg.
...	...	...	9	...	9	7	...	7	..	...	...	1	*17	...	*17	34			39·77	3·03	1891
6	...	6	16	..	16	31	...	31	149	...	149	28	262	7	269	499			51·03	6·11	1890 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
18	...	18	14	5	19	20	1	21	119	...	119	19	312	3	315	511			51·52	4·08	1891
460	6	466	7,983	206	8,194	10,679	206	10,885	6,948	137	7,085	2,178	64,973	1,355	66,328	95,136			117·17	2·40	1890 Total.
520	8	528	9,503	224	9,727	10,618	291	10,909	8,690	129	8,819	2,108	66,607	880	67,487	99,573			116·41	2·20	1891

* Inclusive of formal warnings.

No. 8.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1890 and 1891 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, or REPAIRS).

1		2				3		4		5	
		Daily average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishments.		Police guards.	
						A	B	A	B	A	B
Name of Province.		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily strength.
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	1890	7,953·8	827·25	149·52	8,930·62	2,45,132	27 14 7	2,75,532	30 13 7	*	*
	1891	‡8,659·8	1,042·60	117·04	‡9,819·48	2,69,770	27 13 8	2,68,882	27 6 11	*	*
Bombay	1890	7,018	797	...	7,815	2,19,357	28 1 1	1,86,833	23 14 6	39,166	5 0 2
	1891	6,976	823	...	7,799	2,11,661	27 2 2	1,84,247	23 9 11	37,411	4 12 9
Bengal	1890	13,446·75	1,259·44	71·17	14,777·40 (c)	3,54,257	24 1 5	4,40,777	29 13 2	*	*
	1891	14,448·58	1,390·24	76·09	15,915·17	3,63,690	22 15 4	4,47,212	28 1 7	*	*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1890	23,493	1,848·10	115	25,456·10	4,88,846	19 4 7	3,58,232	14 1 1	1,12,396	4 6 7
	1891	26,126·50	1,993·61	114·56	28,234·67	6,05,552	21 8 6	3,55,452	12 9 5	1,14,062 (e)	4 0 7
Punjab (*b*)	1890	11,788	576	56	12,420	2,49,752	20 3 2	2,68,385	21 9 8	76,937	6 3 1
	1891	11,595	616	50	12,261	3,00,983	24 10 4	2,70,456	22 0 11	77,122	6 4 7
Central Provinces	1890	4,255·40	182·48	12·58	4,450·46	1,15,359	25 15 10	90,454	20 5 2	9,374	2 1 8
	1891	4,451·08	214·12	9·51	4,674·71	1,16,883	25 0 10	98,300	21 0 5	§	§
Burma	1890	10,861	421	14	11,296	4,03,847	35 12 8	2,64,193	23 6 2	*	*
	1891	11,064	372	17	11,453	3,68,431	32 3 5	2,64,011	23 0 9	*	*
Assam†	1890	1,300·63	100·09	4·56	1,405·28	50,507	36 0 11	22,701	16 2 5	22,821	16 3 9
	1891	1,127·80	116·77	3·08	1,247·65	42,015	33 12 1	21,046	16 13 10	19,500	15 10 0
Coorg	1890	85·16	20·91	1·73	107·80	4,752	44 12 9	2,427	22 8 2	1,572	14 9 3
	1891	85·49	13·22	1·24	99·95	4,662	47 3 8	2,462	24 10 1	1,460	14 9 8
Hyderabad Assigned Districts (*b*).	1890	960·01	28·56 (d)	1·63	990·20	26,058	26 5 8	25,283	25 8 6	9,291	9 6 1
	1891	990·94	69·14	1·94	1,062·02	27,036	25 8 0	25,723	24 3 6	7,341	6 14 7
Total	1890	81,161·84	6,060·83	426·19	87,648·86	21,57,867	24 11 10	19,34,817	22 1 2	8,71,557	3 1 6
	1891	85,525·19	6,650·70	300·76	92,566·65	23,10,683	25 1 1	19,37,791	20 14 11	2,56,896	2 12 4

* The jails in Madras, Bengal, and Burma are guarded by warder guards.
† Excluding the cost of convicts in the North Lushai Hills Police Jail.
‡ In calculating the cost per head, the average strength of the Criminal Leper Ward (18·77) is excluded, the charges of this institution not having been adjusted during the year.
§ Reserve warder guards were substituted for Police guards in district jails on the 1st November.

6			7		8		9	10	
Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
Total cost.	Cost per head of daily strength.	Cost per head of daily number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average daily strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of daily average strength.	Name of Province.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
14,069	1 9 2	64 12 11	28,702	3 4 3	82,183	9 3 2	6,45,618	72 4 8	1890 Madras.
12,806	1 4 10	61 4 11	24,912	2 9 1	86,845	8 13 9	6,63,215	67 10 8	1891
12,174	1 8 11	57 10 11	18,237	2 5 4	49,741	6 5 10	5,25,508	67 3 10	1890 Bombay.
12,162	1 8 11	61 13 2	22,110	2 13 4	56,017	7 2 11	5,23,608	67 2 2	1891
47,766	3 3 8	82 4 8	54,257	3 11 0	1,47,721	9 15 11	10,44,778	70 11 2	1890 Bengal.
49,155	3 1 5	80 9 4	55,836	3 8 4	1,66,790	10 7 8	10,82,683	68 0 5	1891
28,190	1 1 8	30 8 10	62,173	2 7 3	44,982	1 12 3	(a) 19,94,819	43 0 1	1890 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
34,941	1 3 9	36 1 2	68,481	2 6 11	54,100	1 14 7	(a) 12,32,588	43 10 5	1891
29,775	2 6 4	51 5 4	45,658	3 11 1	46,437	3 11 9	7,16,944	57 11 7	1890 Punjab. (*b*)
25,407	2 1 1	52 2 8	44,127	3 9 9	60,438	4 14 10	7,78,533	63 7 11	1891
7,207	1 9 10	51 13 9	21,890	4 14 11	21,977	4 15 0	2,66,261	59 13 2	1890 Central Provinces.
6,627	1 6 8	51 6 4	25,512	5 7 5	24,335	5 3 3	2,71,657	58 1 9	1891
24,629	2 2 10	57 8 8	37,490	3 5 2	65,318	5 12 6	7,95,477	70 6 8	1890 Burma.
25,468	2 3 6	64 10 2	31,552	2 12 1	55,847	4 14 0	7,45,309	65 1 2	1891
2,269	1 9 10	28 13 0	6,054	4 5 1	6,687	4 12 1	1,11,039	79 0 2	1890 Assam †
3,279	2 10 0	29 14 7	7,901	6 5 6	7,316	5 13 9	1,01,057	80 15 11	1891
402	3 11 7	66 0 1	649	6 1 10	898	8 5 3	10,700	99 4 1	1890 Coorg.
394	3 15 0	86 5	505	5 1 10	636	6 5 9	10,119	101 3 10	1891
1,440	1 7 3	70 11 7	3,901	3 15 1	4,171	4 3 4	70,144	70 13 4	1890 Hyderabad Assigned Districts. (*b*)
1,321	1 3 10	94 1 4	2,968	2 12 9	4,887	4 9 7	69,276	65 3 8	1891
1,67,921	1 14 7	52 12 0	2,79,011	3 3 2	4,70,115	5 5 9	52,81,288	60 4 0	1890 Total.
1,71,560	1 13 7	54 15 1	2,83,904	3 1 3	5,17,211	5 9 4	54,78,045	59 2 10	1891

(a) Including the cost of under-trial prisoners in lock-ups.
(*b*) For central and district jails only. The cost of lock-ups in the Punjab amounted to Rs. 30,134 and Rs. 32,347 during 1890 and 1891 respectively.
(c) Excluding an average of 1·21 State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal during the year.
(d) Inclusive of 0·33 lunatics in the Akola Central Jail.
(e) Excludes Rs. 125 on account of pay of warder guard from September to December 1891.

No. 9.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NET COST of PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1890 and 1891.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
Name of Province.		Total cost of maintenance (column 9, Statement 8).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 8).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2, minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3, minus column 5).	Name of Province.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras	1890	6,45,618 0 0	72 4 8	49,493 6 0	5 8 8	5,96,124 10 0	66 12 0	1890 Madras.
	1891	6,63,215 0 0	67 10 8	66,269 1 0	6 12 2	5,96,945 15 0	60 14 6	1891
Bombay	1890	5,25,508 0 0	67 3 10	1,38,570 11 0	17 11 8	3,86,937 5 0	49 8 2	1890 Bombay.
	1891	5,23,608 0 0	67 2 2	1,46,080 6 0	18 11 8	3,77,527 10 0	48 6 6	1891
Bengal	1890	10,44,778 0 0	70 11 2	1,50,842 4 0	10 3 3	8,93,935 12 0	60 7 11	1890 Bengal.
	1891	10,82,683 0 0	68 0 5	3,14,020 7 0	19 11 8	7,68,662 9 0	48 4 9	1891
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1890	10,94,819 0 0	43 0 1	1,10,098 8 0	4 5 2	9,84,720 8 0	38 10 11	1890 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1891	12,32,588 0 0	43 10 5	1,70,211 0 0	6 0 5	10,62,377 0 0	37 10 0	1891
Punjab	1890	7,16,944 0 0	57 11 7	1,06,749 0 0	8 9 6	6,10,194 7 0	49 2 1	1890 Punjab.
	1891	7,78,533 0 0	63 7 11	2,08,163 13 0	16 15 7	5,70,369 3 0	46 8 4	1891
Central Provinces	1890	2,66,261 0 0	59 13 2	82,379 11 0	18 8 1	1,83,881 5 0	41 5 1	1890 Central Provinces.
	1891	2,71,657 0 0	58 1 9	96,247 5 0	20 9 5	1,75,409 11 0	37 8 4	1891
Burma	1890	7,95,477 0 0	70 6 8	3,11,524 2 0	27 9 3	4,83,952 14 0	42 13 5	1890 Burma.
	1891	7,45,309 0 0	65 1 2	3,22,733 0 0	28 2 10	4,22,576 0 0	36 14 4	1891
Assam	1890	1,11,039 0 0	79 0 2	3,1,126 3 0	24 15 11	75,912 13 0	54 0 3	1890 Assam.
	1891	1,01,057 0 0	80 15 11	28,547 10 0	22 14 1	72,509 6 0	58 1 10	1891
Coorg	1890	10,700 0 0	99 4 1	5,087 12 0	47 3 1	5,612 4 0	52 1 0	1890 Coorg.
	1891	10,119 0 0	101 3 10	5,436 1 0	54 6 2	4,682 15 0	46 13 8	1891
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1890	70,144 0 0	70 13 4	19,166 11 0	19 5 8	50,977 5 0	51 7 8	1890 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1891	69,276 0 0	65 3 8	13,620 2 0	12 13 2	55,655 14 0	52 6 6	1891
Total	1890	52,81,288 0 0	60 4 0	10,09,038 13 0	11 8 2	42,72,249 3 0	48 11 10	1890 Total.
	1891	54,78,045 0 0	59 2 10	13,71,328 13 0	14 13 0	41,06,716 3 0	44 5 10	1891

No.

10.

STATEMENT SHOWING the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the PRISONERS of ALL CLASSES in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of INDIA during the YEARS 1890 and 1891.

1		2			3			4			5			6			7		
Name of Province.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Daily average strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1890	13,733	2,554	16,287	8,620·98	309·64	8,930·62	9,361	358	9,720	6,348	180	6,528	209·59	7·49	217·08	206	7	213
	1891	13,734	2,269	16,003	9,516·25	303·23	9,819·48	10,269	345	10,614	6,086	168	6,254	203·47	5·41	208·88	336	11	347
Bombay	1890	9,595	1,970	11,565	7,551	264	7,815	11,706	511	12,277	6,333	132	6,465	204,40	6·65	211·05	247	3	250
	1891	7,998	1,858	9,856	7,552	247	7,799	12,126	549	12,675	5,143	126	5,269	191·81	4·90	196·71	249	4	253
Bengal	1890	18,259	1,168	19,427	14,337·44	439·96	14,777·40 (a)	19,091	1,080	21,071	17,944	530	18,474	564·09	16·34	580·43	467	10	477
	1891	18,577	1,133	19,710	15,492·81	422·36	15,915·17 (a)	21·918	1,033	22,951	18,167	461	18,628	593·65	16·32	609·97	480	13	493
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1890	29,924	2,258	32,182	24,381·70	1,074·40	25,456·10	30,120	1,412	31,532	24,134	921	25,055	878·49	44·04	922·53	818	30	848
	1891	30,005	2,265	32,270	26,983·88	1,250·79	28,234·67	33,169	1,700	34,869	21,198	861	22,058	923·18	45·35	968·53	744	36	780
* Punjab	1890	12,670	766	13,436	12,050	370	12,420	14,975	425	15,400	23,117	945	24,063	550	21	580	381	7	388
	1891	13,129	780	13,909	11,882	379	12,261	14,786	472	15,258	20,569	836	21,405	470	17	487	339	8	347
Central Provinces.	1890	4,592	459	5,051	4,171·75	278·71	4,450·46	5,208	400	5,608	4,300	226	4,526	131·82	7·15	138·97	108	8	116
	1891	4,495	440	5,935	4,363·17	311·54	4,674·71	5,329	465	5,794	3,529	173	3,702	121·82	7,12	128·94	134	8	142
Burma	1890	12,324	304	12,628	11,207	89	11,296	12,041	144	13,085	11,237	82	11,319	425	3	428	317	2	319
	1891	11,566	358	11,924	11,351	102	11,453	13,319	208	13,527	10,131	76	10,207	393	1	394	341	4	345
Assam	1890†	2,164	206	2,370	1,367·51	37·77	1,405·28	2,306	146	2,452	2,703	90	2,793	76·71	1·96	78·74	51	...	51
	1891	3,116	187	3,303	1,576·30	34·91	1,611·71 ‡	2,870	143	3,013	2,752	56	2,808	108·05	1·56	109·61	83	1	84
* Coorg	1890	113	11	124	91·51	5·37	96·88	112	4	116	210	9	219	5·75	·34	6·09	3	...	3
	1891	113	11	124	86·61	5·28	91·89	113	9	122	130	4	134	4·43	·14	4·57	3	...	3
*Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1890	1,404	117	1,521	958·85	31·35	990·20	1,177	42	1,219	652	19	671	18·74	[illegible]	20·36	16	2	18
	1891	1,394	113	1,507	1,012·30	49·72	1,062·02	1,336	86	1,422	429	38	467	13·15	·89	14·04	22	...	22
Total	1890	104,778	9,813	114,591	84,737·74	2,900·20	87,637·94	107,957	4,523	112,480	96,978	3,138	100,113	3,073·66	109·59	3,183·25	2,671	78	2,749
	1891	104,127	9,414	113,541	85,816·82	3,105·83	92,922·65	115,825	5,010	120,845	88,134	2,798	90,932	3,022·56	99·69	3,122·25	2,721	85	2,806

8			9			10			11															
									Ratio per Mille of average strength.															
									A			B			C			D			E			
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			Name of Province.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
10	1	11	62	2	64	19	3	22	736·34	581·32	730·96	24·31	24·18	24·30	2·20	9·69	2·46	21·69	12·91	21·39	23·89	22·60	23·85	1890 Madras.
17	3	20	95	2	97	90	...	90	639·53	554·03	636·89	21·38	17·84	21·27	9·45	...	9·16	25·85	36·27	26·17	35·30	36·27	35·33	1891
35	1	36	64	1	65	5	...	5	838·69	500·00	827·25	27·06	25·18	27·00	0·66	...	0·63	32·05	11·36	31·35	32·71	11·36	31·98	1890 Bombay.
32	...	32	44	1	45	2	1	3	681·01	510·12	675·59	25·39	19·83	25·22	0·26	4·04	0·38	32·71	12·15	32·06	32·97	16·19	32·44	1891
45	1	46	161	3	164	32	1	33	1,251·54	1,204·65	1,250·15	39·34	37·13	39·27	2·23	2·27	2·23	30·34	20·45	30·04	32·57	22·72	32·27	1890 Bengal.
58	...	58	141	6	147	53	1	54	1,172·60	1,091 43	1,170 45	38·31	38·64	38 32	3·42	2·36	3·39	27 56	28·41	27·58	30·98	30·77	30·97	1891
54	1	55	248	11	259	55	3	58	989·84	857·22	984·24	37·03	40·99	36·24	2·25	2·79	2·27	31·17	33·50	31·27	33·42	36·29	33·54	1890 N.-W. P. and Oudh.
40	5	45	202	11	213	93	3	96	785·58	689·56	781·23	34·21	35·25	34·30	3·55	1·50	3·47	24·02	27·19	24·15	27·57	28·78	27·62	1891
40	1	41	87	1	88	4	1	5	1,918·42	2,556·75	1,937·43	46·39	56·75	46·69	0·33	2·70	0·40	31·28	16·21	30·83	31·61	18·91	31·23	1890 Punjab.*
64	...	64	59	1	60	12	1	13	1,731·10	2,205·80	1,745·77	39·55	44·85	39·71	1·00	2·63	1·06	27·53	18·47	27·24	28·53	21·10	28·30	1891
8	1	9	36	1	37	..	...	...	1,030·74	810·87	1,016·97	31·59	25·65	31·22	...	...	...	25·88	28·70	26·06	25·88	28·70	26·06	1890 Central Provinces.
10	...	10	46	1	47	...	...	...	808·81	555 30	791·9	27·92	22·85	27·58	...	...	...	30·71	25·67	30·37	30·71	25·67	30·37	1891
35	...	35	106	2	108	19	...	19	1,002·67	921·34	1,002·03	37·92	33 70	37·88	1 69	...	1·68	26·56	22·47	26·56	28·28	22·47	28·24	1890 Burma.
25	...	25	88	1	89	51	1	52	892·52	745·09	891·20	34·62	9·80	34·40	4·49	9·80	4·54	25·55	29 41	25·58	30·04	39·21	30·12	1891
3	...	3	15	...	15	4	...	4	1,976·58	2,332·84	1,987·50	56·14	51·89	56·03	2·92	...	2·85	34·37	...	33 44	37·29	...	36·29	† 1890 Assam.
3	...	3	37	1	38	14	...	14	1,745·30	1,604·12	1,742·24	68·52	44·68	68·00	8 87	...	8·68	43·76	28·64	43·43	52·63	28·64	52·11	1891
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2,294·83	1,675·97	2,260·5	62·83	63·31	62·86	...	...	...	32·78	...	30·9	32·78	...	30·96	1890 Coorg.*
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500·98	757·57	1,458·26	51·14	26·5	49·73	...	...	...	34·63	...	32·64	34·63	...	32·64	1891
2	...	2	3	1	[illegible]	...	...	...	679·98	606·06	677 64	19·54	51·67	20·56	...	...	...	16·63	63·79	18·17	16·68	63·79	18·17	1890 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	423·78	764·27	439 72	12·90	17·90	13·22	...	...	...	11·85	...	11·29	11·85	...	11·29	1891
232	6	238	785	22	807	135	8	143	1,144·44	1,080·95	1,142·34	36·27	37·78	36·32	1·63	2·76	1·66	29·18	24·13	29·02	30·81	26·89	30·68	1890 Total.
253	8	261	714	24	738	318	6	324	981·26	900 88	978·57	33·65	32·09	33·60	3·54	1 93	3·48	26·75	25·43	26 71	30·29	27·36	30·19	1891

(a) Excluding an average of 121 State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal during the year 1891.
* For central and district jails only.
† Exclusive of the North Lushai Hills P. W. Jails.
‡ Includes an average strength of 274·30 convicts in excess of the number shown in the General Summary.

No. 11.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONDITION of the PRISONERS DISCHARGED from the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1890 and 1891.

1		2	3	4				
Name of Province.		Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail.	Number who had gained weight.				
				A	B	C	D	Total.
				Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lbs.	From 5 to 10lbs.	Over 10lbs.	
Madras	1890	13,180	2,170	1,322	3,281	1,738	864	7,205
	1891	14,676	2,867	1,248	3,704	1,992	988	7,932
Bombay	1890	15,356	2,575	1,481	3,824	1,709	995	8,009
	1891	15,768	2,721	1,605	4,005	1,795	842	8,247
Bengal	1890	* 36,752	8,606	4,928	9,408	4,100	1,841	20,277
	1891	† 38,647	9,394	5,566	10,357	4,147	1,773	21,843
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1890	50,713	9,349	6,955	12,389	5,911	2,783	28,038
	1891	54,504	9,677	8,569	13,594	6,563	3,622	32,348
Punjab	1890	20,754	5,682	2,911	5,027	1,654	788	10,380
	1891	21,357	5,633	2,759	5,192	1,816	726	10,493
Central Provinces	1890	‡ 9,590	782	720	1,839	1,670	1,290	5,519
	1891	(a) 9,648	924	706	2,062	1,494	1,073	5,335
Burma	1890	15,357	3,703	1,883	3,690	1,844	1,070	8,487
	1891	(b) 17,741	3,275	1,693	3,200	1,879	1,195	7,967
Assam	1890	3,337	657	721	692	235	107	1,755
	1891	(c) 3,257	1,148	547	617	173	67	1,404
Coorg	1890	187	34	19	50	16	10	95
	1891	196	37	74	32	9	6	121
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1890	§ 1,700	343	156	414	250	131	951
	1891	(d) 1,828	393	200	486	242	103	1,031
Total	1890	‖ 166,926 (e)	33,901	21,096	40,614	19,127	9,879	90,716
	1891	177,622	36,069	22,967	43,249	20,110	10,395	96,721

5					
Number who had lost weight.					Name of Province.
A	B	C	D	Total.	
Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		
852	1,890	764	299	3,805	1890 Madras.
931	1,919	729	298	3,877	1891
1,029	2,452	905	386	4,772	1890 Bombay.
1,038	2,365	969	428	4,800	1891
2,628	3,571	1,141	326	7,666	1890 Bengal.
2,678	3,199	1,013	298	7,188	1891
4,468	6,286	1,835	737	13,326	1890 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
4,600	5,874	1,565	440	12,479	1891
1,348	2,212	765	367	4,692	1890 Punjab.
1,580	2,532	773	346	5,231	1891
232	454	129	43	858	1890 Central Provinces.
309	429	190	78	1,006	1891
888	1,354	613	312	3,167	1890 Burma.
898	1,588	685	353	3,524	1891
317	448	121	39	925	1890 Assam.
321	282	68	34	705	1891
17	32	5	4	58	1890 Coorg.
25	7	3	3	38	1891
75	183	60	32	350	1890 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
107	180	59	18	364	1891
11,854	18,882	6,338	2,545	39,619	1890 Total.
12,487	18,375	6,054	2,296	39,212	1891

* Inclusive of 203 convicts discharged from the Palamau Intermediate Jail, of whom no details are available.
† Includes 222 convicts discharged from the Palamau Intermediate Jail, of whom no details are available, and excludes the figures for the Naya Dumka Intermediate Jail for the first seven months of the year.
‡ Inclusive of 2,431 under-trial prisoners released during the year who were not weighed.
§ Inclusive of 56 prisoners, of whom the weight was not taken.
‖ Inclusive of 2,690 prisoners, of whom no details are available.
(a) Includes 2,383 under-trial prisoners released by Courts who were not weighed.
(b) Includes 2,975 under-trial prisoners released by Courts who were not weighed.
(c) The weighment of the prisoners at the North Lushai Hills Jail is not shown, as they were not weighed for want of a machine.
(d) Includes 40 prisoners, of whom the weight was not taken.
(e) Inclusive of 5,630 prisoners, of whom no details are available.

No. 12.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WORKING of the MARK SYSTEM in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1890 and 1891.

1		2	3									4								
			NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.									MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.								
			SENTENCED TO									SENTENCED TO								
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.
Madras	1890	2	237	142	63	89	60	35	8	2	8	4	77	148	149	209	280	357	328	211	45[illegible]	481
	1891	1	225	148	77	61	47	59	9	...	9	8	71	130	134	224	253	328	451	...	473	933
Bombay	1890	9	292	179	61	69	19	36	4	1	16	12	101	108	149	207	257	258	217	114	34[illegible]	943
	1891	10	314	242	89	58	14	43	3	5	8	11	85	143	196	221	199	246	351	369	474	454
Bengal	1890	6	820	356	98	163	47	87	15	1	24	11	100	130	199	245	298	352	371	230	384	441
	1891	9	839	383	146	96	44	94	11	3	37	8	106	180	189	307	339	354	340	354	475	716
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1890	...	1,629	619	198	237	100	118	16	6	55	20	82	129	161	196	229	204	216	243	350	1,017
	1891	...	1,796	656	270	177	100	130	11	5	54	24	81	121	193	203	224	258	276	244	338	1,128
Punjab	1890	...	1,209	518	143	120	41	43	9	6	19	5	92	144	262	353	343	430	289	290	430	460
	1891	6	989	410	273	107	47	56	9	6	15	10	116	210	213	262	258	309	343	237	422	424
Central Provinces.	1890	...	196	107	49	26	8	9	1	4	6	4	494	133	271	893	210	473	273	605	515	1,075
	1891	...	245	108	44	33	8	21	4	4	5	3	302	165	186	498	426	525	470	406	1,017	444
Burma	1890	50	1,281	464	91	95	11	25	2	...	6	11	168	202	301	354	353	425	307	...	570	2,035
	1891	5	1,332	346	189	103	19	42	3	1	15	22	117	329	226	327	341	376	449	265	685	1,233
Assam	1890	...	91	28	22	13	7	13	1	...	..	1	101	122	209	263	198	327	260	...	...	288
	1891	1	99	40	16	15	3	8	...	...	4	...	160	139	209	228	334	328	...	..	437	...
Coorg	1890	..	1	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	54	119	...	237	...	228	..	...	....	...
	1891	...	...	6	6	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	..	126	186	...	218	...	...	335	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1890	...	66	47	10	15	1	9	...	1	1	...	95	165	136	246	226	359	...	213	33[illegible]	...
	1891	...	31	60	27	13	10	19	...	...	1	1	107	132	194	241	404	393	...	...	49[illegible]	44[illegible]
TOTAL	1890	67	5,822	2,464	735	828	303	380	56	21	135	68	494	202	301	893	353	473	371	605	570	2,035
	1891	32	5,870	2,399	1,137	665	294	472	50	25	148	87	302	329	226	498	426	525	470	406	1,017	1,233

5											6	7	
AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.													
SENTENCED TO													
Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.		Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity gained by the convicts entered in column 3.	NAME OF PROVINCE.
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
45	66	85	125	148	171	238	205	270	317	1890	6 4 1	1 1 3	Madras.
48	73	89	141	144	218	243	...	309	523	1891	10 0 0	1 4 5	
40	55	80	124	136	151	189	114	238	428	1890	...	...	Bombay.
45	67	104	127	143	169	248	263	284	272	1891	...	...	
56	75	120	159	192	231	234	230	268	334	1890	...	...	Bengal.
55	76	109	155	231	212	241	323	282	393	1891	...	...	
50	73	102	132	143	166	155	163	228	491	1890	60 0 0	2 0 2	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
51	73	106	137	149	185	198	195	238	480	1891	50 0 0	1 12 6	
54	77	98	135	162	172	220	194	241	394	1890	21 4 0	2 2 0	Punjab.
57	78	102	104	146	187	197	203	233	233	1891	25 10 0	1 9 0	
58	75	126	227	143	202	273	313	288	514	1890	48 0 0	1 4 9	Central Provinces.
53	72	104	188	218	265	275	289	497	278	1891	31 13 7	1 0 4	
73	108	158	182	182	236	278	...	362	1,239	1890	...	...	Burma.
66	99	152	193	214	216	402	265	389	574	1891	...	...	
54	81	121	141	124	195	260	...	...	288	1890	...	...	Assam.
61	79	136	140	271	222	...	...	265	...	1891	...	...	
54	111	...	237	...	206	...	...	...	...	1890	2 11 1	1 10 3	Coorg.
...	99	173	...	203	...	...	335	..	...	1891	3 15 6	1 7 4	
47	89	99	177	226	257	...	213	330	...	1890	...	...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
69	87	126	166	172	278	...	...	496	441	1891	...	...	
53	81	109	163	161	198	230	204	278	500	1890	60 0 0	1 10 1	TOTAL.
56	80	120	150	189	216	257	267	332	399	1891	50 0 0	1 6 8	

No. 13.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPING INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1887 to 1891.

Name of Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of Jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments	Name of Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Madras	1887	32,779	3,939	133	0·40	3·37	Madras.
	1888	33,026	3,598	99	0·29	2·75	
	1889	38,603	3,258	80	0·20	2·45	
	1890	44,560	3,236	40	0·08	1·23	
	1891	49,733	3,455	69	0·13	1·99	
Bombay	1887	21,039	2,940	71	0·33	2·41	Bombay.
	1888	22,378	2,998	95	0·42	3·16	
	1889	25,886	4,649	105	0·40	2·25	
	1890	24,357	4,325	108	0·44	2·49	
	1891	25,291	3,753	108	0·42	2·87	
Bengal	1887	57,615	35,230	266	0·46	0·75	Bengal.
	1888	60,942	28,427	245	0·40	0·86	
	1889	63,878	24,483	272	0·42	1·11	
	1890	63,920	25,004	259	0·40	1·03	
	1891	68,266	25,911	291	0·42	1·12	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	63,172	5,978	629	0·99	10·52	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1888	65,184	5,115	431	0·66	8·42	
	1889	68,118	7,433	488	0·71	6·56	
	1890	72,138	7,779	524	0·72	6·73	
	1891	76,978	10,250	586	0·76	5·71	
Punjab	1887	37,295	14,704*	438	1·17	2·97	Punjab.
	1888	37,031	15,747	306	0·82	1·94	
	1889	36,318	19,695*	318	0·87	1·61	
	1890	36,952	23,152*	416	1·12	1·79	
	1891	38,564	23,121*	356	0·92	1·53	
Central Provinces	1887	12,863	3,393	359	2·79	10·58	Central Provinces.
	1888	11,666	2,550	136	1·16	5·33	
	1889	12,494	3,307	164	1·31	4·95	
	1890	11,936	3,218	220	1·84	6·83	
	1891	11,781	3,607	219	1·85	6·07	
Burma	1887 (a)	22,232	8,284	405	1·82	4·88	Burma.
	1888 (a)	23,100	12,911	452	1·95	3·50	
	1889 (a)	22,441	15,686	360	1·60	2·29	
	1890	29,217	24,307	499	1·70	2·05	
	1891	27,355	25,794	377	1·37	1·46	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."

(a) For Lower Burma only.

No. 13—*contd.*

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1887 to 1891—contd.

Name of Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of Jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	Name of Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Assam	1887	6,066	1,492	106	1·74	7·10	Assam.
	1888	5,750	1,576	112	1·94	7·10	
	1889	5,896	1,480	111	1·88	7·50	
	1890	6,013	1,220	82	1·36	6·72	
	1891	6,728	1,117	82	1·21	7·34	
Coorg	1887	336	58	3	0·89	5·17	Coorg.
	1888	302	72	6	1·94	8·33	
	1889	304	68*	...	...	...	
	1890	303	39*	2	0·66	5·12	
	1891	295	34*	1	0·33	2·94	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	2,796	564	20	0·71	3·54	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1888	3,199	308	9	0·28	2·92	
	1889	2,701	319	23	0·85	7·21	
	1890	2,487	486	28	1·12	5·76	
	1891	2,704	484	19	0 70	3·92	
Total	1887	256,193	76,582	2,430	0·94	3·17	Total.
	1888	262,578	73,302	1,891	0·72	2·57	
	1889	276,639	80,378	1,921	0·69	2·38	
	1890	291,883	92,766	2,178	0·74	2·34	
	1891	307,695	97,526	2,108	0·68	2·16	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."

No. 14.

STATEMENT SHOWING the STATE of the EDUCATION of the CONVICTS IMPRISONED in and RELEASED from the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA DURING the YEARS 1890 and 1891.

1		2	3			4	5
Name of Province.		Number imprisoned during the year.	Of those in column 2 there were			Daily average number of convicts.	Daily average number under instruction.
			Unable to read or write.	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read and write well.		
Madras (*a*)	1890	14,081	11,568	1,531	982	7,443·98	713·46
	1891	15,199	13,040	1,430	729	7,985·60	45·89
Bombay	1890	15,849	13,898	1,422	529	7,018	66
	1891	15,931	14,014	1,389	528	6,976	57
Bengal	1890	32,886	28,507	3,224	1,155	13,446·79	...
	1891	34,814	30,365	3,125	1,324	14,448·54	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1890	44,694	42,377	1,842	475	23,493	565·35
	1891	48,056	45,597	1,912	547	26,126·50	278·25
Punjab	1890	20,973	20,734	171	68	11,788	910
	1891	21,978	21,657	204	117	11,595	1,015
Central Provinces	1890	7,453	6,981	247	225	4,255·40	19·36
	1891	7,316	6,788	336	192	4,451·08	13·41
Burma	1890	13,449	5,838	6,560	1,051	10,861	608
	1891	14,527	6,044	7,501	982	11,064	798
Assam (*b*)	1890	3,545	3,288	197	60	1,300·63	...
	1891	3,717	3,430	216	41	1,127·80	...
Coorg	1890	(*c*) 241	156	43	42	85·16	72·72
	1891	(*c*) 233	145	49	39	85·49	69·54
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1890	1,425	1,274	114	37	960·79	74·74
	1891	1,676	1,513	107	56	991·72	84·01
Total	1890	154,596*	134,621	15,351	4,624	80,652·75	3,029·63
	1891	163,447*	142,593	16,229	4,555	84,851·73	2,361·10

6	7			8			Name of Province.
Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.	Of those in column 6 there were when they entered jail			Of those in column 6 there were when they left jail.			
	Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.	Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.	
982	817	120	45	551	368	63	1890 Madras (*a*).
117	95	5	17	60	36	21	1891
27	23	4	...	11	16	...	1890 Bombay.
21	10	9	2	1	16	4	1891
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890 Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1891
629	562	55	12	193	362	74	1890 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
358	297	50	11	57	192	109	1891
1,491	1,361	117	13	223	896	372	1890 Punjab.
1,318	1,065	161	92	195	756	367	1891
19	18	1	...	5	13	1	1890 Central Provinces.
21	20	1	...	15	5	1	1891
740	354	371	15	123	466	151	1890 Burma.
748	316	389	43	154	434	160	1891
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890 Assam (*b*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1891
175	121	33	21	41	106	28	1890 Coorg.
176	98	41	37	36	91	49	1891
50	42	7	1	11	17	22	1890 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
45	40	2	3	12	10	23	1891
4,113	3,298	708	107	1,158	2,244	711	1890 Total.
2,804	1,941	658	205	530	1,540	734	1891

* *Vide* footnote to Statement No. 3.

(*a*) For Central and District Jails only.

(*b*) Exclusive of the North Lushai Hills P. W. Jail.

(*c*) Inclusive of figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 5th, 1892.

During the week under review a considerable change in the weather has been carried out over a large part of India. Since the beginning of the month the weather has been in a more or less unsettled state over the southern half of the Indian region, though over the northern half the weather has been fine and the barometer relatively high. Within the present week the high pressures and fine weather have extended slowly, and at the close of the period the barometer read above the normal average, except at a few of the most eastern stations, while the winds had taken up their normal cold weather circulation, and rain had almost ceased. This change was carried out very slowly. From October 30th to November 2nd conditions were very unsettled throughout North-Eastern and Central India and the Peninsula; and though no storm of any consequence affected the weather, yet heavy local falls of rain were reported within the region mentioned above. On the 3rd the amount of rain sensibly decreased, though the area of country over which rain was received had not diminished much. On the 4th both the rainfall area and the amount of rain had decreased, and on the 5th the only rainfall was a few light showers over North-East India and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

On the 3rd pressure was relatively high in the extreme north and extreme south of the Indian region, while a band of low pressure, within which a small depression existed, stretched across the central parts of the Peninsula. The winds were very variable. An irregular cyclonic circulation existed over the central parts of the Peninsula, but in all other parts of India the directions were very variable. The force was moderate. Rain was more or less general over Burma, Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Peninsula. Heavy amounts were reported from the stations in Orissa, the Circars, and the Central Peninsula, but elsewhere the fall was only moderate or light. On the following day, the 31st October, the general distribution of pressure was unaltered. Readings remained highest in the extreme north and extreme south and lowest over the central parts of the Peninsula; but, owing to the barometric changes in different parts of the country, the pressure differences were much less, and the distinctive features of the distribution less pronounced. The winds were easterly over Bengal and the central parts of the country; very variable elsewhere. Rain had ceased in Lower Burma, but remained more or less general over Bengal and a large part of the Central Provinces and of the Peninsula. In some places the amounts were still fairly large. On November 1st the distribution of pressure had again assumed more pronounced features without altering its general characteristics. Readings were highest along the line of the Himalayas and over the south of the Bay, and were lowest over the Circars, Orissa, and South-West Bengal. Gradients were moderately steep over the Bay and over Bengal, but great uniformity of pressure existed over North-Western and Central India and the west of the Peninsula. Winds were feebly cyclonic around the low pressure area noticed above, and a well marked easterly current of air prevailed up the north side of the Gangetic plain; but elsewhere the directions were still variable. Rain was falling in Upper Burma, Assam, Lower Bengal, and over a large part of Central and Southern India. The amounts were large in the neighbourhood of the above mentioned depression, but moderate or light in other localities. The chart of the 2nd showed that pressure was highest over the extreme south of the Bay. A large shallow depression covered the Bay area and Lower and Western Bengal, while a second depression existed off the Bombay Coast, and a third depression over Western Rajputana. The winds were even more variable than on the previous days.

Rain was falling generally in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, and the west of the Peninsula, while scattered and on the whole light showers had fallen in the North-West and Central Provinces and parts of Madras. In Eastern and Lower Bengal the fall was very, and on parts of the West Coast moderately, heavy. On the 3rd the barometer was rising everywhere, the change, except in the south and north-east, being generally brisk. Pressure had become very uniform, but readings were slightly higher in North-West India and slightly lower over the Bay than elsewhere. The winds were irregularly cyclonic around the Bay area and very variable elsewhere. Rain continued to fall in Burma, Assam, Lower Bengal, and the west of the Peninsula, but the amounts were small. The chart of the 4th showed that the barometer had continued to rise. The change was brisk to rapid, except in the extreme east and north-east, and a large high pressure area had been formed in the north-west. Readings were still lowest over the Bay, and an irregular cyclonic circulation of the winds continued to blow around that area. The normal north-west current down the Gangetic plain was beginning to appear, while in other parts of the country there were many instances of northern and north-eastern winds. Showers of small amount had fallen over Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula. On the 5th the barometer was falling slowly over the west of the Peninsula and in parts of Lower Burma, but was still rising elsewhere. The high pressure area in the north-west had increased and intensified, while readings were low over the south-east of the Bay and off the west coast of the Peninsula. The wind currents blew from the normal cold weather directions, and, except for a few showers in North-East India and the south of the Peninsula, the weather was fine.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	October.		November.					Mean variation of week.
	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·6	+0·2	+0·1	−0·3	−1·0	−1·0	−0·5	−0·4
Bengal and Assam	+2·6	−0·2	−1·6	+3·1	−1·2	+0·3	−0·1	+0·4
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	+0·6	+1·0	+2·8	+2·0	+1·9	+1·4	+0·1	+1·4
Punjab	−0·4	−0·3	−0·4	+1·0	+0·5	0	−0·5	0
Bombay	+0·4	−0·3	+0·4	−1·7	−2·0	+2·3	−0·4	−0·8
Central Provinces and Berar	+3·1	+2·9	+3·1	+2·6	+2·3	+2·0	+1·6	+2·5
Central India and Guzerat	+2·7	+2·6	+2·2	+0·3	−2·9	−1·8	−0·5	+0·4
Sind and Rajputana	−0·8	+0·1	+1·0	+0·1	−0·7	−0·4	−2·0	−0·4
Madras	0	+0·4	+1·3	+2·0	+2·4	+2·7	+2·0	+1·5
Mean for whole India	+0·8	+0·7	+1·0	+1·0	−0·1	+0·1	0	+0·5

On five days of the week the general temperature of India exceeded the normal. On one day it exactly equalled the normal, and on the remaining day there was a trifling deficiency. The mean for the whole week for the whole of India was ½° above the average. The provincial variations show that in the Central Provinces the mean was 2½° and in the North-West Provinces and Madras 1½° above the average; but in the other Provinces the variations were very small. In the Central Provinces the excess was due to the very high night temperatures.

Rain.—The table at the close of the summary shows that in nine of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*, the North-West Provinces (West and Submontane), the Punjab (South, Central, Submontane, and West), Sind, Rajputana, and Central India (West), there was no rainfall during the week under review, and that in eight more divisions, *viz.*, North Bengal, North Behar, North Oudh, the North-West Provinces (Central), the Punjab (North-West), Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Central India (East), the average fall of the division was less than one-tenth of an inch during the week. In all the other divisions effective rain was received. The heaviest average actual fall for the week was 4·15 inches in the East Coast (North), followed by 4·07 inches in Deltaic Bengal and by 3·98 inches in Eastern Bengal. The column of average normal rainfall for the week shows that all over the Gangetic plain and North-West India the average rainfall of the different divisions is small—less than one-tenth of an inch,—so that in this respect the normal and the actual distribution agree fairly well; but the heaviest normal rainfalls are 2·70 inches in the East Coast (South), followed by 2·42 inches in the East Coast (Central). Hence the excessive rainfall in Deltaic and Eastern Bengal and around the head of the Bay generally was very abnormal.

The third column of the table shows that twenty-nine divisions, or rather more than half, had heavier rain than usual during the week; that most of the remainder had less than usual; and that in two there was no departure from the average. The excess was generally reported from Burma, Bengal, the east of the North-Western Provinces, the east and west of the Peninsula, and the Central Provinces. The greatest excess was 3·68 inches in Deltaic Bengal, followed by 3·37 inches in Hyderabad (South). The greatest deficiency was 2·17 inches in the East Coast (South). Hence this column shows that the rainfall was largely diverted to the north of the Bay, and that the Carnatic had much less than usual.

The final three columns of the table show the actual and normal rainfall for the period October 16th to November 5th, and the excess or defect of the former from the latter expressed as a percentage. There has been a considerable excess over Arakan, Bengal, the west of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and the East Coast, and a general deficiency elsewhere. The deficiency over the Gangetic plain and North-Western India is, however, of small importance, as the anticipated rainfall of this season in this locality is small.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Lower Burma	Pegu	Kyauktan	6·96 inches.
East Bengal	Dacca	Sudder	8 96 „
Deltaic Bengal	Jessore	Ditto	10·11 „
Orissa	Puri	Ditto	6·07 „
Malabar	Calicut	Tellicherry	6·93 „
Mysore	Bangalore	Devanhalli	4·75 „
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Devgad	9·74 „
Deccan	Belgaum	Sudder	7·16 „
Central Bengal (East)	Sambalpur	Bargarh	7·10 „
East Coast (North)	Godavari	Tuni	17·00 „
Ditto (Central)	Nellore	Ongole	6·40 „
Madras (Central)	Bellary	Harpanahalli	6·30 „

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending November 5th. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 16th to November 5th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since October 16th to November 5th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	1·00	1·36	— 0·36	2·16	4·64	— 53
	Lower Burma	1·89	1·40	+ 0·49	4·20	4·28	— 2
	Central Burma	0·90	0·58	+ 0·32	2·63	2·87	— 8
	Upper Burma	2·72	?	?	7·58	?	?
	Arakan	1·47	1·72	— 0·25	7·90	4·52	+ 75
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·98	0·89	+ 3·09	8 63	3·24	+ 166
	Assam (Surma)	3·00	0·46	+ 2·54	9·26	3·03	+ 206
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·40	0·25	+ 0·15	0·86	1·83	— 53
	Deltaic Bengal	4·07	0·39	+ 3·68	6·89	2·39	+ 188
	Central Bengal	0·91	0·24	+ 0·67	2·11	1·99	+ 6
	North Bengal	0·09	0·26	— 0·17	0 62	2·22	— 72
	Orissa	3·08	1·00	+ 2·08	7·18	3·80	+ 89
	Chota Nagpur	2·54	0·26	+ 2·28	4 20	2·21	+ 90
	Behar (South)	0 30	0·17	+ 0·13	0·50	1·21	— 58
	Do. (North)	0·09	0·23	— 0·14	0·14	1·07	— 87
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·18	0·07	+ 0·11	0·18	0·79	— 77
	Oudh (South)	0·17	0 01	+ 0·16	0·17	0·39	— 56
	Do. (North)	0·03	0·01	+ 0·02	0·03	0·26	— 88
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·02	0·01	+ 0·01	0·02	0·18	— 89
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·06	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·26	— 100
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·08	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·08	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·09	— 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·18	0·04	+ 0·14	0·18	0·22	— 18
	Do. (North-West)	0·01	0·01	0	0 01	0·17	— 96
	Do. (West)	0	0	0	0	0·03	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·34	1·74	+ 0·60	14·59	6·28	+ 132
	Madras (South Central)	0·47	1·73	— 1·26	2·81	4·98	— 43
	Coorg	0·75	1·57	— 0·82	6·66	5·31	+ 25
	Mysore	0·52	1·09	— 0·57	2·13	3 47	— 39
	Konkan	1·50	0·46	+ 1·04	6·47	2 68	+ 141
	Bombay Deccan	2·33	0·48	+ 1 85	8·37	2·63	+ 218
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·58	0·06	+ 0·52	3·54	1·49	+ 138
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·43	0·13	+ 0·30	5·69	1·58	+ 260
	Central Provinces (West)	0·37	0·06	+ 0·31	3 32	0·99	+ 235
	Ditto (Central)	0·27	0·10	+ 0·17	2·18	0·83	+ 163
	Ditto (East)	2·52	0·21	+ 2·31	3 87	0·92	+ 321
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·07	0·02	+ 0·05	0·61	0·41	+ 49
	Kathiawar	0·03	0 01	+ 0·02	1·76	0 24	+ 633
	Sind	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·04	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·08	0·01	+ 0·07	0·56	0·26	+ 115
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·16	0·26	— 38
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·06	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	4·15	1·74	+ 2·41	15·96	5·33	+ 199
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·20	0·94	— 0·74	9·10	3 18	+ 186
	Hyderabad (South)	3·59	0·22	+ 3·37	9·56	0·87	+ 999
	Madras (Central)	0 99	0·92	+ 0·07	6·29	3·36	+ 87
	East Coast (Central)	2·87	2·42	+ 0·45	11·81	6·58	+ 79
	Ditto (South)	0·53	2·70	— 2·17	2·66	6 65	— 60
	Madras (South)	0·28	1·67	— 1·39	1·87	4 88	— 62

SIMLA, *10th November, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 5th November.*—Rainfall very heavy in the greater part of the Circars; heavy in the remainder, in the northern part of the Deccan districts, and on the West Coast; light in the Karnatic and in the Central and Southern districts. Cultivation still active, and sowings going forward generally. Standing crops are generally good, but damaged by excessive rain in the Circars and parts of the Deccan. They need rain in the southern parts of the Central and Karnatic districts. Harvest of early crops still continues favourable. Pasture and water abundant and condition of cattle good. Price of food-grains generally easier, though heavy rain and floods have caused slight rise in four districts. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 9th November.*—Rain heavy in two and moderate or slight in twelve districts. Standing crops damaged by the late excessive rain in parts of nine districts and by locusts or blight in parts of Sind. Reaping of early and sowing of late crops retarded by rain in parts of Bijapur, but progressing elsewhere. Prospects of early crops generally fair. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th November.*—At the beginning of the week there was heavy rainfall in East and South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, and light rain in South Behar and North Bengal. Elsewhere little or no rain. Weather now fine over the Province. Prospects of *aman* improved in Burdwan division and generally good, except in parts of Behar, where the crop has suffered from continued drought. *Rabi* and *poppy* sowings in progress. Prices remain almost stationary. In Mymensingh price of rice falling and prospects of *aman* excellent. Supply of fodder and water ample. Cattle in good condition. Two hundred and sixty-four destitute persons are receiving gratuitous relief in the Diamond Harbour sub-division under section 21-A, Famine Code. Distress slight and passing. No cause for apprehension.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th November.*—Slight showers have fallen in the Central districts, but more rain is required to ensure proper germination of the *rabi*. In the Eastern districts rain is urgently needed for late rice, which is drying for want of moisture. Irrigation of crops going on. Prospects generally favourable. Prices fairly steady and show a tendency to fall in some districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th November.*—Slight rain has fallen in the Rawal Pindi district. Prices unsettled in one district, falling in another, rising in two, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress in most, though completed in some, districts. Sowings of spring crops going on. Crops outturn and prospects are generally reported good. Outturn is said to be an average one in Lahore. Locusts are entering Ferozepore from Bikanir side, and have done some damage; but prompt measures have been taken for their destruction. They have been destroyed in Hissar. Some of the crops have been damaged by blight and insects in Lahore, and some are dried up in parts of Shahpur. Cattle are generally reported in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th November.*—Not received.

Burma.—*For week ending 5th November.*—LOWER BURMA: Prospects unchanged. Upper Burma: Some damage has been caused by heavy rain and floods in six districts. Crops have failed in several circles of the Gangaw subdivision of Pakokku district. The paddy crops in Yamethin will fail if rain does not fall within a week. Crops prospects generally in Upper Burma are fair, and no material change has taken place during the week.

Assam.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Weather seasonable. Mustard sowing continues. Prospects of crops generally good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th November.*—MYSORE: Rain 0·69 inch in civil and military station. More rain wanted in three districts. Crops and prospects generally good. Extensive *corocana* harvested in parts. Prices risen in Bangalore district.

COORG: Rainfall 0·18 inch. Standing crops in good condition. Picking of cardamoms still in progress. Coffee ripening. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th November.*—BERAR: Average rainfall 0·43 inch. Weather cool and cloudy. *Kharif* crops in good condition, except in parts of Basim and Buldana. Picking of cotton commenced in Basim and Amraoti. *Rabi* sowings in progress, except in Pusad and Ellichpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary, but risen in Wun. Akola report not received.

HYDERABAD: Rain during week 4·32 inches; total since 1st January 51·63 inches. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. *Abi* crops in good condition. General health good. Prices—wheat 9¼, coarse rice 9⅛, white *juar* 14⅝, yellow *juar* 18, and *tur* 11¼ seers per *halli sicca* rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 9th November.*—Slight showers during the week in one Agency. *Kharif* crops being harvested and *rabi* sowings in progress. Opium sowings commenced in Western Malwa, Bhopawar, Neemuch, and in parts of Gwalior territory. Condition of agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains rising in Goona and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th November.*—No rain. Reaping of *kharif* crops and sowings for *rabi* still continue. Harvest prospects generally good. Pasturage and fodder sufficient. Prices falling in six States, steady in five, rising in one, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd November.*—Not received.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIX OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 31st October 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 29th October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st October 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 29th October 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	9,34,614	572	1,639	9,19,183	561	2,82,86,592	2,74,20,250	...	8,57,3[illegible]
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	83,706	101	831	85,487	103	33,55,177	30,18,249	...	3,36,[illegible]
Indian Midland	127	752	1,02,206	136	752	84,185	112	25,70,346	26,82,311	1,05,965	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,96,407	237	1,674	3,63,000	217	1,20,56,672	1,21,95,588	1,38,916	...
South Indian	150	901	1,13,641	126	1,106	1,33,132	120	42,40,598	43,87,064	1,46,466	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	81,606	78	1,044	87,007	83	26,81,311	24,64,670	...	2,16,641
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	724	79,062	109	785	88,940	118	28,43,084	28,89,428	46,344	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	9,257	47	199	10,370	52	2,86,961	3,59,608	72,647	...
TOTAL	250	7,757	18,00,559	232	8,000	17,71,304	221	5,63,26,741	5,54,26,168	...	9,00,573
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	7,19,407	300	2,511	4,47,800	178	1,88,28,370	1,38,66,627	...	49,61,743
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,36,004	197	692	1,53,227	221	48,37,973	46,59,479	...	1,78,444
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	3,07,890	396	777	3,35,120	431	69,45,606	66,52,554	...	2,93,052
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	14,716	118	125	17,300	138	4,39,374	4,42,113	2,739	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	1,17,490	193	715	1,59,429	223	29,38,617	36,71,554	7,32,937	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,218	49	25	1,248	50	39,481	43,185	3,644	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	409	51	8	308	46	9,882	8,660	...	1,222
TOTAL	251	4,631	12,97,134	280	4,853	11,14,492	230	3,40,39,253	2,93,44,112	...	46,95,141
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,492	7,11,467	477	1,490	5,70,715	383	2,44,77,646	2,08,32,706	...	36,44,940
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	500	461	2,76,[illegible]4	600	461	2,10,000	475	79,85,231	80,98,877	1,13,646	...
Madras	210	840	1,82,760	218	840	1,85,470	221	5,[illegible]2,[illegible]04	52,95,628	...	2,66,636
TOTAL	468	2,793	11,70,860	419	2,791	[illegible]5,185	349	3,80,75,141	3,42,27,211	...	37,97,930
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,181	42,68,583	281	15,641	38,60,981	247	12,83,91,135	11,89,97,491	...	93,93,644
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	28,801	178	162	26,337	163	6,30,331	6,09,252	...	21,079
Tárakeshwar	258	22	5,095	232	22	6,112	278	1,68,599	1,65,166	...	3,433
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	9,044	148	67	9,255	138	2,40,168	2,77,945	37,777	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 2,88,678	(*i*) 2,98,890	3,912	...
TOTAL	135	251	43,840	175	251	41,704	166	13,27,776	13,44,953	17,177	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	55,268	156	354	49,523	140	15,42,834	14,82,396	...	60,438
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	868	67	13	810	62	35,987	34,965	...	1,022
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	25,549	86	311	29,612	95	7,97,035	8,18,099	21,064	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	3,855	41	93	4,220	45	1,11,122	1,43,733	32,611	...
Kolhápur	55	29	2,554	88	29	1,492	51	(*j*) 45,661	50,559	4,898	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,453	48	72	3,630	50	1,18,265	1,38,636	20,371	...
TOTAL	107	857	91,547	107	872	89,287	102	26,50,904	26,68,388	17,484	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	8,347	77	108	6,997	65	3,84,276	2,82,045	...	1,02,231
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	24,552	74	334	24,610	74	8,12,490	9,32,293	1,19,803	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	223	13,520	61	291	16,100	55	3,60,614	5,25,910	1,65,296	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	6,008	64	94	5,912	63	1,89,895	1,85,747	...	4,148
TOTAL	76	651	44,080	68	719	46,622	65	13,62,999	16,43,950	2,80,951	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,048	44,56,397	261	17,594	40,45,591	230	13,41,17,090	12,49,36,827	...	91,80,263

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti state railways.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th October 1891.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd October 1892.
(*j*) Total receipts from 21st April to 31st October 1891.

SIMLA, *the 10th November 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C. E.*,
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 12th November.*—Rainfall fair near coast from Cuddalore southwards; scarcely any rain elsewhere except showers on West Coast. Holding off of rains being felt in Carnatic and south, and crops reported to be withering in parts. Cessation of rain in Circars and Deccan beneficial. Cultivation and sowing still active, and standing crops generally thriving. Early harvest continues favourable. Pasture and water generally abundant, but supply of water for irrigation deficient in Carnatic. Cattle in good condition Prices easier in Deccan and on West Coast, almost stationary in Carnatic, slightly higher in Circars, Central and Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 16th November.*—Slight rain in parts of five districts. Standing crops suffering from effects of late excessive rain in parts of five and damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of two districts. Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops progressing generally. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 12th November.*—No rain fell during the week, and the cold weather has set in. Reports of the winter rice crop continue generally satisfactory over the whole province, except in parts of Behar where no improvement has occurred. In Burdwan, Midnapore, and Hooghly the crop was much benefited by the last rain. Spring and poppy sowings are in progress, and conditions generally favourable, but more moisture required in Patna and Dur-

bhanga. Prices are generally steady, but show a tendency to fall in the eastern districts and elsewhere. In Mymensingh the price of rice has further fallen, and new rice will shortly be in the market. Three hundred and sixty-one persons received gratuitous relief in the Diamond Habour Sub-Division of the 24-Parganas district, against 264 in the preceding week. Fodder and water-supplies are sufficient, and cattle doing well.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 16th November.*—Weather clear. Spring sowings almost completed and poppy sowing commenced. Rice crops suffering for want of rain in places. Irrigation in full progress. Prices generally steady and have fallen in a few districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 16th November.*—Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress; sowing of spring crops going on. Condition and prospects of standing crops are good. Outturn of rice and cotton is reported good, and that of maize and *moth* below the average in Lahore Locusts again appeared in parts of the Hissar district. Condition of cattle is generally reported good. Fodder generally sufficient. Prices rising in one district, falling in another, stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th November.*—The clouds have now cleared and bright weather has set in. The recent heavy rain has been of great benefit to the rice crop which will yield satisfactorily; the other autumn crops have also been generally improved, save in Nimar where the total rainfall up to date is 14 inches over the average. Some portion of the earlier spring sowing has been damaged and re-sowing will be necessary, but generally the rain has been of far more good than harm to the spring crop.

For week ending 16th November.—Clear weather has continued. The prospects of the autumn crops are generally excellent. Cotton and *jowar* promising as well as rice—a combination which rarely happens. The sowing of the spring crops has in places been delayed by the October rain, and here and there it has been necessary to resow fields sown before the rain fell. But the seed has everywhere germinated well, and the outlook is very satisfactory for the spring as well as the autumn harvests.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th November.*—LOWER BURMA: Prospects continue good. Early paddy being reaped in two districts. UPPER BURMA: No important change in crop prospects has taken place during the week. Some damage has been caused by floods in Mandalay and Bhamo. Rain is badly wanted in four districts. The paddy crop in Yamethin is in a critical condition.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th November.*—Weather dry. Mustard sowing continues. Crop prospects generally good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th November.*—MYSORE: Crops good except in parts of three districts where more rain is wanted. Prospects generally favourable. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG: No rain. Rice crops in good condition. Coffee ripening. Cardamom-picking nearly completed. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th November.*—BERAR: No rain. Weather cold Autumn crops in good condition except in parts of Buldana. Picking of cotton commenced throughout the province. Spring sowings except wheat completed. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD:—Rain moderate during week. Harvesting of irrigated crops commenced. Sowing of spring crops in progress. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 16th November.*—No rain during week Spring sowings progressing, but winter rain is required in Bundelkhund. Autumn crops being harvested; expected outturn fairly good. Cotton being collected in Bhopawar. Condition of agricultural stock good except in part of Bhopal. Prices of food-grains slightly lower in Neemuch; steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th November.*—Reaping of autumn crops and sowings for the spring crops still continue. Harvest prospects generally good. Pasturage and fodder sufficient. Prices steady in eight States, falling in three others, risen in one, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd November.*—Weather fair. Harvesting of rice completed; outturn excellent.

For week ending 10th November:—Weather fair.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	11 8	9 3	12 14	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	9 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 0	9 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	16 0	16 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 13	9 5	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 7	9 6	12 3	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 9	...	...	...	...	211 2	211 2	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 1	7 12	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 5	8 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 3	8 1	10 3	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	11 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	161 10	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 1	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	11 3	...	...	10 0	8 12	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	18 13	28 3	...	...	392 0	392 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 6	11 2	...	...	9 8	9 11	10 4	10 7	17 14	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 1	20 0	18 7	8 7	8 4	70 0	70 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	7 11	6 12	9 5	7 11	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	7 2	7 2	218 0	218 0	9 10	7 3
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	7 0	6 9	8 10	8 10	28 10	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	11 3	‡	‡	‡	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	20 13	20 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	16 0	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 6	12 5	18 12	15 6	...	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	14 9
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 11	12 3	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	107 0	10 12	10 6
Cachar	9 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 1	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	7 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	13 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	9 0	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Darrang	5 12	5 12	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Mowgong	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	3 8	...	...	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 0	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 3	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	10 0	9 12	...	...	10 0	7 8	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 5	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	10 11	10 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	280 0	240 0	11 10	11 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	106 0	106 0	10 10½	10 10½
Calcutta	11 3	11 2	14 15	14 8	8 1	8 2	10 11	10 10	14 8	15 2	10 13	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 4	14 0	19 7	16 0	15 2	15 0	85 0	85 0	11 5	11 4
Hooghly	12 8	12 0	...	14 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Nadia (Krishnagar)	11 13½	12 0	20 0	20 0	10 2½	10 0	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9½	16 0	...	...	17 12½	17 12½	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Faridpur	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 12	10 0	10 14½	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	12 10	12 15	...	...	9 8	9 6	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 12	...	...	17 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Birbhum	10 8	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	30 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	12 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Begra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 12	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	12 0	12 0	19 8	19 8	9 0	9 0	10 14	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	16 10	16 8	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 8	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	11 4	10 0	15 12	16 0	9 0	9 10	13 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	12 0	...	...	14 12	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	13 0	...	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 8
Darjeeling	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	8 8	...	...	7 1	7 8	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10†	13 5†	...	...	13 2	13 5	80 0	80 0	11 13	12 0
Cuttack	9 3	9 3	...	...	8 3	8 8	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6†	16 1†	...	...	14 7	14 7	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0†	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	13 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	12 0	11 8	...	16 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 to 9 8	7 0 to 9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0 to 19 0	13 0 to 17 0	...	...	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	10 0 to 10 8	10 8 to 11 0	35 0	22 0 to 32 0	11 8 to 15 0	11 8 to 15 0	160 0	140 0 to 160 0	9 0	9 0
Palámau	12 6	11 13	20 4	20 4	12 1	11 15	16 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 1	32 8	32 10	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 0
Hazáribágh	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	28 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

† Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	12 8 to 13 4	13 6	15 8 to 16 0	13 8	9 8	9 4	12 0	11 8	...	13 8	...	15 8	30 0 to 32 0	20 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0	16 0 to 18 0	13 8	30 0	22 4	17 8	17 12	120 0 to 160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	16 8	...	18 0	18 0	25 4	25 4	17 0	17 4	17 0	17 0	20 8	25 4	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 to 15 8	15 0 to 15 8	24 0	21 0	10 8	10 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	25 0	22 8	22 8	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	15 12	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	16 6	15 2	10 1	10 1	12 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 8	27 13	29 0	16 6	17 10	164 0	166 12	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 2	13 3	17 8	17 10	9 14	11 0	12 1	14 13	...	...	...	...	24 8	30 13	13 0	15 6	17 8	17 14	27 8	24 12	17 12	18 11	168 0	176 0	11 0	10 0
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	25 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Saran	13 13	14 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 8	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	14 0	23 8	23 0	16 0	15 0	18 8	19 8	25 0	23 13	20 0	20 4	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 8
Champaran	11 8	12 8	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	24 8	...	...	16 8	16 0	28 0	24 8	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 0	13 0	17 5½	17 9	9 8	9 5½	10 0	10 2½	17 9½	17 11½	16 6	16 12½	20 10	...	17 14	15 3	17 14	17 14	21 11	...	21 10½	20 8½	125 0	125 0	9 10	9 8
Ghazipur	14 3	14 3	17 6	17 6	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 12	16 12	25 12	25 12	12 14	12 14	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	21 4	21 4	180 4	180 4	10 5	10 5
Jaunpur	13 4	14 0	18 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	21 0	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	12 2	12 2	17 8	17 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	21 2	21 2	90 0	90 0	10 8	10 8
Central—																										
Bánda	16 0	16 0	21 8	22 0	7 0	7 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	12 12	13 0	19 0	20 0	10 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hamírpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	20 8	20 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	28 12	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 0
Jalaun	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 8	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 4	14 4	20 8	20 0	8 8	8 4	12 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 8	20 8	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	19 4	19 4	19 8	19 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 8	20 8	22 0	22 0	23 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 12	13 12	19 4	19 1	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 8	...	19 1	17 0	16 5½	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 8	24 9½	22 8	24 9½	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 9½
Mainpuri	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	23 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 12	15 12	23 8	22 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	8 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 8	28 8	25 8	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 8	16 8	22 4	22 4	7 4	7 4	12 6	12 4	22 8	21 6	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	21 14½	22 4	...	...	28 8	28 8	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	23 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	...	15 8	15 8	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	14 8	14 8	24 0	23 8	7 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 8	25 8	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4
Aligarh	14 4	14 0	24 0	21 0	5 0	5 4	10 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	125 0	11 0	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 4	14 12	23 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 4	23 4	24 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8
Submontane—																										
Ballia	14 12	14 8	18 8	17 8	9 8	9 0	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	25 0	18 0	18 4	18 0	23 0	18 0	19 8	19 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	13 2	13 4	19 3	18 8	8 14	8 14	14 12	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	20 10	16 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	17 1	16 10	9 0	9 0	12 15	12 0	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	18 0	16 3	16 10	16 10	18 0	19 12	19 12	18 7	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	21 0‡	21 0‡	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 4	20 0	20 0	20 8	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 12
Budáun	15 4	15 4	20 8	20 8	7 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	16 0	14 0	22 0	21 8	21 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Pilibhít	13 14	13 6	25 0	25 0	11 4	10 10	12 8	11 14	25 0	23 8	...	18 12	...	...	...	...	20 10	21 3	26 4	28 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
Rohilkhand	12 14	12 14	17 9	18 3	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 0	18 12	18 12	15 4	15 4	...	...	9 0	8 2	18 12	18 8	19 6	18 12	21 1½	20 9	135 0	125 0	10 14	10 13
Moradabad	14 2	14 10	20 0	20 0	9 4	9 0	10 8	10 8	21 7	21 0	15 15	15 0	...	...	11 2	10 0	20 13	20 8	22 11	20 7	22 0	21 1	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 1
Bareli Tal	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	13 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 4	9 4	11 4	11 4	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	14 1	14 5	21 10	21 6	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	18 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 6	...	...	20 4	20 4	135 0	135 0	10 11	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	15 0	14 13	24 3	24 3	7 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	17 6	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	21 8	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 4
Meerut	14 8	14 8	20 8	20 8	5 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	24 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Sahárnapur	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	7 8	8 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Dehra Dún	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	21 8	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 8	23 8	23 8	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	24 8	24 8	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 8	22 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	24 4	30 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 4
Unao	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	19 8	19 0	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 6	13 8	20 4	19 12	6 0	6 0	13 0	11 8	20 0	20 8	20 8	21 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 12	20 8	30 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	22 0	...	15 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 6	13 2	19 0	18 8	11 0	11 0	14 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	20 0	21 8	28 0	...	20 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	11 8	13 8	13 12	12 8	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	26 8	24 0	21 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	28 8	27 8	22 0	20 0	112 8	125 0	11 4	10 8
Gonda	15 4	15 4	21 0	21 0	10 12	10 6	12 4	12 4	23 0	20 8	20 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	9 0	21 0	21 8	23 0	22 4	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 8	15 8	22 12	22 8	10 8	10 0	13 0	12 8	25 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	34 0	30 8	10 0	10 0	22 8	22 0	29 0	25 0	23 12	23 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sitapur	15 0	15 0	21 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	27 0	...	21 0	...	...	28 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	34 0	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 4	15 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	13 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 8	13 5	17 8	18 12	8 2	8 7	10 0	8 11	18 12	18 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	19 6	17 2	25 0	12 8	...	...	14 2	15 3
Bánswara	16 4	15 10	18 12	18 12	7 8	8 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 8	33 12	31 6	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 2½	9 9	14 1	13 4½	7 13	7 6½	8 3½	8 3½	13 4½	14 13½	8 3½	8 3½	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 10½	13 10½	13 4½	12 14½	13 10½	9 6	160 0	160 0	10 8	8 9½
Sirohee	11 0	10 12	16 0	15 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	15 9	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	8 15¾
Erinpura	11 8	10 15½	17 0	14 0	...	...	8 2	8 1	16 13	15 11½	15 5	13 1	...	...	...	...	17 4	15 15½	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 3	12 3	18 8	18 8	5 0	5 0	9 10	9 10	19 5	19 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	17 8	17 8	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 13	10 9	14 8	13 10	6 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	14 0	13 0	9 8	9 8	‖	‖	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 8	12 4	17 12	18 0	9 0	10 0	17 4	17 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	18 8	18 4	16 12	16 12	†	†	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Boondee	18 0	17 0	21 8	21 0	8 0	7 0	8 8	7 8	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Kotah	18 4	18 4	19 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	27 0	27 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 8
Jhallawar	15 1½	15 3	24 2½	24 2½	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	21 12½	22 4	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	24 5	24 5	18 0	18 14	25 4	25 6	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 6	10 0
Tonk	15 6	15 0	21 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	7 12	24 12	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	80 0	10 8	10 0
Jeypore	13 12	14 4	19 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 12	†	†	12 0	12 0	19 8 to 21 0	19 8 to 21 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	110 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 9	16 6	23 2	23 2	10 0	10 10	11 4	11 4	22 13	23 2	18 12	18 12	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 13	23 2	...	...	33 12	32 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	16 5½	16 0½	24 15½	24 6½	8 4½	8 4½	9 7½	9 7½	21 11½	20 9½	23 1½	20 12½	...	...	18 0	11 4	25 10½	24 12	...	...	31 3	30 15	90 0	90 0	12 1½	11 15
Bhurtpore	16 5	16 0	24 5	23 10½	5 12	6 2½	6 14	6 15	24 8	22 0	17 10½	18 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	25 8	24 8	20 4	24 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	15 8	15 7	23 4	23 7	7 4	7 4	8 9	8 8	26 15	25 4	23 4	20 8	...	...	12 12	12 12	22 10	22 13	24 8	23 0	27 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	15 12	15 6	18 7	17 14	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	19 14½	19 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 0	12 14½	19 0	18 5	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	10 8	110 0	110 ¶	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	§	¶	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	8 2	8 2	..	..	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	260 0	12 0	12 0
Anádra	11 2	11 0	14 0	14 0	5 12	...	7 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Shahpoora	11 8	11 4	15 12	13 11½	7 0	7 6½	9 8	9 11½	17 4	13 14½	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 9½	15 12	13 9½	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 3	10 8
Western—																										
Jodhpore	10 0 and 11 10	10 2½ and 12 3	16 4	15 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 8 and 21 4	16 4 and 18 12	14 11	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 9	18 12	17 8	11 4	10 0	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 4	8 6	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 0	8 4	12 6	12 4	10 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 8	10 8	...	...	3 0	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 8	13 10	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 4	11 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	20 0	18 0	19 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 14	22 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 2	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	11 14	12 8	16 6	17 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	21 11	21 0	15 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	15 11	16 0	23 13	22 0	22 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	12 4	10 4
Goona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	16 1¼	16 3½	23 12½	23 10½	7 7	7 7	9 0½	9 4½	19 14	20 3	18 5½	18 9½	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 2	19 2	20 7	20 11½	17 10½	17 12¾	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholla, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	†	†	†		†		23 0	23 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	15 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 0
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	300 0	300 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	16 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	29 0	26 0	21 0	19 0	†	†	13 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	14 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	20 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	15 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	10 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	13 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	13 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Jullundur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Hoshiárpur	13 0	14 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	100 0	11 12	12 8
Gurdáspur	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 8
Amritsar	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	19 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	11 0
Hills—																										
Simla	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	7 8	8 0
Kángra	9 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 4	12 4
Gujrát	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	†	†	*	*	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	†	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	65 0	65 0	13 4	13 4
Hazára	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	†	†	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	10 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	11 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	88 0	100 0	36 0	36 0
Kohát	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	85 0	85 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	150 0	140 0	35 0	34 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	22 8	22 8
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	9 1½	10 0	15 0	14 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 1½	14 8	12 0	14 8	6 1½	6 8	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	10 12	13 0	13 4	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	14 0	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umerkot)	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 4	11 4	15 8	15 8	10 0	9 9	11 8	10 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	10 0	9 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 14
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 8	14 8	13 5	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	10 8	10 12	16 0	15 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 10	...	...	70 0	70 0	8 0	8 0

Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	*	*	10 8	9 0	*	*	9 12	9 12	213 5	313 5	11 8	12 0
Ratnágiri	6 9	7 15	*	*	7 5	9 5	10 9	10 9	13 0	13 0	9 13	9 3	14 2	14 11	*	*	9 13	11 3	*	*	7 8	8 3	105 0	105 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	103 0	103 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	8 13	8 13	14 12	14 10	7 1	7 1	10 8	10 8	14 3	13 12	13 10	13 2	14 7	15 3	11 5	9 9	13 1	13 1	17 6	17 7	7 6	7 6	58 4	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 12½	8 12½	*	*	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	*	*	12 14	12 14	18 11	18 11	*	*	11 7½	11 7½	*	*	8 12½	8 12½	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 1	9 1	*	*	8 11	8 11	9 8	9 8	21 12	20 13	15 15	15 15	22 6	22 6	*	*	10 11	10 11	*	*	13 2	13 2	75 0	75 0	10 5	10 7
Belgaum	9 0	9 8	17 0	17 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	21 0	19 0	...	18 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	10 8	11 4	*	*	8 8	8 8	86 0	86 0	13 3	13 4
Sátara	8 11	8 11	14 2	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	13 5	13 5	12 4	12 4	15 3	14 0	15 12	14 9	9 12	9 12	16 9	15 2	8 15	8 15	108 0	108 0	13 3	13 4
Sholapur	10 10	11 10	*	*	9 12	9 12	10 4	10 4	21 14	21 7	20 2	20 2	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 14	11 4	*	*	9 12	10 3	53 0	71 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	*	7 8	8 10	8 10	8 10	20 4	19 4	19 0	15 12	*	*	*	*	8 7	8 7	*	*	7 5	7 5	52 0	52 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	15 4	14 2	14 15	13 13	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	67 7	67 7	11 11	11 11
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	12 15	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 13	15 13	19 2	19 2	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	10 8	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	22 12	22 8	19 12	18 2	*	*	*	*	10 9	10 9	*	*	16 14	16 14	106 0	106 0	10 6	11 6
Gujerat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	90 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	11 0	11 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	12 8	12 8	*	*	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	9 6	11 14	18 13	21 5	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 13	18 13	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	*	*	9 6	11 14	*	*	10 11	12 2	107 0	107 0	12 12	12 12
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9½	8 9½	13 11½	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 0	18 4½	17 2	16 9	15 7	18 4½	17 2	...	...	9 2	11 7	...	...	8 9½	8 9½	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	*	*	11 0	11 0	145 0	145 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	11 12	11 15	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	13 10	13 6	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 14	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	80 0	70 0	64 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 13	10 9	10 9	20 10	20 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwá-Asirgarh Cant.	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 11	17 8	17 11	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	12 0	12 15	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 6	10 6	15 8	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	12 11	12 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Chhindwára	10 6	9 8	...	...	8 14	7 4	10 10	8 14	12 0	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 9	11 8	...	...	9 6	10 0	10 10	11 4	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	9 6	10 5	95 0	95 0	10 8	10 8
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	19 3	19 3	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 6	11 9	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	15 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Jubbulpore	14 0	13 4	...	...	10 8	9 12	12 8	11 12	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 12	11 12	120 0	110 0	9 8	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 8	15 14	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	25 8	24 0	128 0	129 0	10 12	10 6
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	9 2	9 2	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	11 11	12 9	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 9	14 14	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 8	12 5	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	12 14	12 15	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 13	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 10	9 10
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	12 10	13 5	...	...	7 10	8 0	9 13	10 5	21 0	22 10	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	13 10	14 0	...	...	11 10	11 10	80 0	80 0	9 6	9 6
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	87 0	87 0	10 0	10 8
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	10 12	11 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 4	16 14	18 2	13 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	81 0	81 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 11	9 13	*	*	6 15	7 2	8 4	8 12	15 15	16 5	17 12	18 4	23 0	25 14	*	*	11 8	11 8	*	*	12 3	14 7	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 4
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 12	7 14	17 15	9 14	*	20 6	*	*	*	*	12 4	12 4	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	9 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 4	10 0	17 0	19 0	18 4	19 0	*	*	*	*	12 8	12 12	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1892—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorgum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 10	10 16	10 6	11 5	...	...	...	...	18 3	19 5	19 11	19 11	15 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	136 2	121 8	11 11	12 11
S. Canara	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	19 2	19 2	* *	* *	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	15 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 11	11 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	19 2	19 2	* *	* *	19 2	19 2	19 11	19 11	15 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 0	8 0	14 3	14 3	12 10	12 10	19 5	19 5	19 11	19 11	15 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	9 3
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	17 5	19 5	18 8	21 6	20 8	21 6	21 6	15 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	196 13	196 13	12 14	12 14
Central—																										
Bellary	8 10	8 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 13	10 5	20 10	20 10	18 13	16 14	23 5	23 5	14 13	14 13	21 0	21 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 13	10 13	17 0	18 0	12 3	12 3	18 6	18 6	20 3	18 3	23 11	20 0	9 0	8 12	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	7 11	7 0	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 3	11 3	16 12	21 0	15 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	16 6	16 6	25 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 14	9 3	11 6	10 0	20 10	19 3	13 13	13 13	19 14	19 3	19 6	18 3	27 0	25 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	19 8	* *	* *	* *	14 13	14 13	19 6	19 6	30 0	28 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	104 0	104 0	10 11	10 11
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 13	9 10	8 0	14 3	17 5	23 13	24 13	20 3	18 6	18 3	18 3	32 0	30 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Godavari	7 3	7 3	...	...	10 6	11 6	12 0	12 0	17 5	17 5	24 10	24 10	16 6	16 6	19 3	17 13	32 0	30 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	102 0	102 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 8	6 14	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 10	12 2	19 0	17 6	* *	* *	19 14	19 6	19 3	18 3	32 0	28 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	10 10	9 8	11 11	11 2	16 8	16 0	13 3	12 3	19 14	19 3	18 3	16 6	28 0	25 0	8 8	8 15	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 0	6 11	...	...	9 6	8 6	10 0	9 8	20 8	17 3	* *	* *	* *	* *	18 3	17 3	30 0	28 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	* *	* *	...	...	8 10	8 5	9 2	8 11	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	16 6	16 6	28 0	25 0	8 8	8 15	...	...	108 14	124 6	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 11	10 11	11 6	10 11	20 3	20 0	12 6	12 6	20 8	20 8	18 6	16 13	28 0	25 0	8 8	8 15	...	...	160 13	160 13	11 11	11 11
S. Arcot	7 6	6 10	...	...	10 6	10 14	11 6	11 0	* *	* *	24 10	22 5	22 5	21 8	18 3	16 6	28 0	25 0	8 8	8 15	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 11	10 0	23 3	* *	20 5	19 10	22 5	20 8	18 3	17 13	28 0	25 0	8 8	8 15	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 5	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 6	9 6	16 8	18 3	17 2	16 8	18 5	18 5	18 3	16 6	28 0	25 0	8 8	8 15	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 13	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 0	9 10	* *	* *	18 13	16 14	23 11	23 11	14 13	14 13	28 0	25 0	8 8	8 15	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 3	9 8	9 11	9 11	14 10	14 10	14 0	12 3	15 8	15 8	20 3	19 3	28 0	25 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 0	8 8	8 4	29 0	25 0	17 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	28 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	108 0	108 0	14 0	10 0
Bangalore	8 0	7 11	7 12	7 12	8 0	7 3	8 4	8 4	16 8	15 2	23 13	24 13	23 11	20 0	25 0	24 0	32 0	30 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kadur	7 4	7 4	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	8 8	8 8	24 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	27 0	25 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	30 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	9 12	9 8
Hassan	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	33 0	30 0	37 0	33 0	32 0	30 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	340 0	340 0	9 8	9 8
Kadur	...	...	8 0	7 8	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	24 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	30 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	8 8
Shimoga	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 5	8 0	11 0	9 8	28 6	30 7	18 0	...	30 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	30 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	8 15	8 0
Chitaldroog	7 8	7 8	7 4	7 0	9 7	9 0	11 8	10 8	34 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	480 0	480 0	9 7	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	37 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	320 0	320 0	9 0	8 8
Ajmer—																										
Ajmer	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	110 0	65 5	8 8	32 0

S. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.
Statistical Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXX OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 7th November 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 7th November 1891. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 7th November 1891. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 5th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 5th November 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 5th November 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 7th November 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 5th November 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	8,54,422	523	1,639	10,10,279	616	2,91,41,014	2,84,39,529	...	7,01,485
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	68,906	83	831	1,00,089	120	34,24,083	31,18,338	...	3,05,745
Indian Midland	127	752	82,043	109	752	84,209	112	26,58,389	27,74,746	1,16,357	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,32,698	199	1,674	4,11,000	246	1,23,89,370	1,26,06,588	2,17,218	...
South Indian	150	901	1,00,823	112	1,106	1,37,742	125	43,41,421	45,24,806	1,83,385	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	70,540	68	1,044	74,280	71	27,51,851	25,38,950	...	2,12,901
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	739	70,364	95	755	1,34,150	178	29,13,448	30,27,106	1,13,658	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	7,201	36	199	10,371	52	2,94,162	3,70,994	76,832	...
TOTAL	250	7,772	15,86,997	204	8,000	19,62,120	245	5,79,13,738	5,74,01,057	...	5,12,681
State lines worked by the state.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	6,64,360	277	2,511	4,47,741	178	1,95,22,638	1,43,19,568	...	52,03,070
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,56,620	226	692	1,76,378	255	49,94,543	48,35,857	...	1,58,686
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,53,364	326	777	3,33,610	429	71,98,970	69,81,448	...	2,17,522
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	13,674	109	125	18,160	145	4,53,048	4,59,029	5,981	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	1,11,474	183	715	1,21,123	169	30,50,091	37,94,060	7,43,969	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,200	48	25	1,660	66	40,681	44,766	4,085	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	382	48	8	419	52	10,264	9,067	...	1,197
TOTAL	251	4,631	12,01,074	259	4,853	10,99,091	226	3,52,70,235	3,04,43,795	...	48,26,440
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,492	6,04,779	405	1,490	5,78,698	388	2,50,82,425	2,14,11,404	...	36,71,021
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	390	461	2,30,035	499	461	2,45,000	531	82,15,266	83,43,877	1,28,611	...
Madras	216	840	1,47,103	175	840	1,67,347	199	57,09,367	54,62,975	...	2,46,392
TOTAL	468	2,793	9,81,917	352	2,791	9,91,045	355	3,90,07,058	3,52,18,256	...	37,88,802
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,196	37,69,988	248	15,644	40,52,256	259	13,21,91,031	12,30,63,108	...	91,27,923
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	23,536	145	162	26,029	161	6,53,867	6,35,281	...	18,586
Tárakeshwar	258	22	4,223	192	22	5,337	243	1,72,822	1,70,503	...	2,319
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	12,265	183	67	10,327	154	2,52,433	2,89,212	36,779	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	10,106	130	78	10,053	129	3,09,493	3,12,141	2,648	...
TOTAL	135	329	50,130	152	329	51,746	157	13,88,615	14,07,137	18,522	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	52,058	147	354	54,263	153	15,94,892	15,36,659	...	58,233
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	936	72	13	1,520	117	36,923	36,485	...	438
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	25,270	85	311	31,220	100	8,22,305	8,49,319	27,014	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	2,809	30	93	4,220	45	1,13,936	1,47,953	34,022	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,307	45	29	2,027	70	(*g*) 46,968	52,586	5,618	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	2,141	30	72	5,130	71	1,20,406	1,43,766	23,360	...
TOTAL	107	857	84,521	99	872	98,380	113	27,35,425	27,66,768	31,343	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	8,917	83	108	7,040	65	3,93,194	2,89,085	...	1,04,109
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	19,568	59	334	28,202	84	8,32,058	9,60,495	1,28,437	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	223	9,396	42	291	16,600	57	3,70,010	5,42,510	1,72,500	...
Special gauge—											
Mervi	63	94	4,672	50	94	5,516	59	1,94,567	1,90,438	...	4,129
TOTAL	76	651	33,636	52	719	50,318	70	13,96,635	16,93,443	2,96,808	..
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,141	39,47,192	230	17,672	42,59,740	241	13,81,04,900	12,92,19,541	...	88,85,359

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti state railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 7th November 1891.

H. P. BURT,
Asstt. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th November, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first seven months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO OCTOBER.														TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			YEAR.
	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			BURMA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	5,80	41,51	11,68	58,99	4,21	23,72	2,19	30,12	71	97	2,41	2,01	13,65	90	2,39	10,72	14,01	75,64	89,29	33,85	1,23,14	1871-72
1872-73	7,15	42,07	12,77	62,00	3,19	23,87	1,80	28,86	65	65	2,59	2,26	15,08	1,82	2,71	19,53	24,06	76,16	91,24	41,94	1,33,18	1872-73
1873-74	5,84	40,14	9,35	55,33	3,46	23,11	1,78	28,35	71	46	1,83	2,07	14,03	1,95	2,78	15,46	20,19	74,36	88,39	35,31	1,23,70	1873-74
1874-75	6,68	45,52	6,83	59,03	3,88	26,13	1,94	31,95	66	38	1,80	2,01	15,51	2,28	3,75	10,24	16,27	83,73	99,24	27,60	1,26,84	1874-75
1875-76	6,92	43,56	8,11	58,59	3,90	22,60	3,45	29,95	73	54	2,19	2,37	16,10	2,78	3,04	18,51	23,47	77,81	93,91	33,67	1,34,58	1875-76
1876-77	7,23	37,99	7,41	52,63	4,57	22,10	58	27,25	90	42	1,45	3,20	18,49	2,59	3,04	13,00	18,63	70,97	89,46	26,14	1,15,60	1876-77
1877-78	8,46	47,56	8,64	64,66	4,89	25,79	52	31,20	1,19	49	1,90	3,07	20,42	2,81	3,33	9,65	15,79	81,80	1,02,22	20,17	1,22,39	1877-78
1878-79	7,45	38,84	7,75	54,04	4,78	23,32	1,25	29,35	1,03	32	1,46	3,29	20,57	4,02	3,95	14,44	22,41	71,91	92,48	26,05	1,18,53	1878-79
1879-80	6,68	35,70	5,23	47,61	5,19	19,68	1,02	25,89	1,79	45	2,35	3,11	20,73	3,96	3,60	17,39	24,95	64,77	85,50	27,45	1,12,95	1879-80
1880-81	7,52	34,66	6,51	48,69	4,89	28,25	1,03	34,17	2,60	64	3,37	2,82	20,51	2,68	4,53	19,36	26,57	74,22	94,73	32,24	1,26,97	1880-81
1881-82	7,50	32,69	8,80	48,99	5,89	25,50	85	32,24	2,24	71	3,12	2,78	22,34	3,93	4,42	22,92	31,27	69,01	91,35	36,12	1,27,47	1881-82
1882-83	8,02	2	8,84	16,88	5,83	—105*	78	5,56	4	31	2,38	3,18	23,73	4,67	5	28,37	33,09	—93*	22,80	40,71	63,51	1882-83
1883-84	7,83	10	10,20	18,13	6,08	21	69	24,98	2,05	2	27	2,34	23,40	4,56	10	20,30	24,96	50	23,90	34,56	58,46	1883-84
1884-85	6,90	20	5,78	12,88	5,69	22	95	6,86	2,21	3	28	2,52	21,93	4,43	6	15,08	19,57	52	22,45	25,56	48,01	1884-85
1885-86	7,46	14	7,17	14,77	6,69	27	53	7,49	2,48	3	39	2,90	23,06	3,66	4	23,83	27,53	53	23,59	34,09	57,68	1885-86
1886-87	7,22	25	5,96	13,43	6,69	32	64	7,65	2,65	7	53	3,25	25,06	5,05	10	19,68	24,83	84	25,90	30,06	55,96	1886-87
1887-88	6,80	29	7,78	14,87	8,22	26	90	9,38	2,85	4	44	3,33	28,72	5,25	1	21,05	26,31	64	29,36	32,97	62,33	1887-88
1888-89	8,37	3,53	9,10	21,00	8,14	2,46	68	11,28	3,11	62	3,95	5,38	30,51	5,01	63	13,70	19,34	7,78	38,29	26,78	65,07	1888-89
1889-90	8,05	5,39	6,68	20,12	8,93	1,50	1,06	11,49	3,76	47	3,92	5,82	30,67	4,71	1,67	22,74	29,12	9,38	40,05	34,88	74,93	1889-90
1890-91	9,36	5,40	9,16	23,92	9,38	2,64	93	12,95	3,53	51	4,49	6,51	33,00	5,22	22	33,75	38,19	9,37	43,37	46,05	89,42	1890-91
1891-92	8,99	6,19	9,78	24,96	9,45	3,16	63	13,24	3,31	54	4,22	5,82	32,72	5,15	60	28,03	33,78	11,04	43,76	41,23	84,99	1891-92
1892-93	9,52	6,57	7,49	23,58	9,84	2,77	1,01	13,62	3,14	38	4,10	5,78	33,81	5,53	37	20,53	26,43	10,29	44,10	31,34	76,04	1892-93

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 15th November 1892.

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 12th, 1892.

The week under review has been one of steady fine weather throughout nearly the whole of the Indian region. Pressure has been generally highest over the Central Provinces and Eastern Rajputana, and lowest over Lower Burma, the extreme south of the Peninsula and on occasions over the extreme north-west of India. The pressure differences have, however, on each day, been small and the winds have been light, blowing with a feeble anticyclonic circulation out from and around the central high pressure area. Over the regions where pressure has been low the weather has, at times, been slightly unsettled, and light, scattered showers have fallen, but with these exceptions there has been no rain throughout the week. The clear cloudless weather has been accompanied with much radiation, and the night temperatures have been steadily and largely lower than usual. The day temperatures have also been below the normal in the majority of cases, but the abnormal deficiency has been less marked and less universal than was the case with the night temperatures.

The chart of the 6th showed a high pressure area over the south of the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India, while relatively low readings were reported from Burma, the Bay, and the south of the Peninsula. The winds were anticyclonic, blowing from north-west down the Gangetic plain, from north over the Bay area, and from east in the Central Provinces and the centre and west of the Peninsula. The force was generally moderate or light. Rain had fallen over the west and south of the Peninsula, at Colombo, at one or two stations in

Madras and Burma and at Gnatong. The chart of the 7th showed that the high pressure area had moved south-eastward, and that it covered Rajputana, Guzerat, Central India, the Central Provinces and part of the Nizam's dominions. The positions of the low pressure areas were generally the same as on the 6th. The winds were practically unchanged. Rain had still further decreased, and the only falls were a few scattered showers in the Peninsula and Burma, the heaviest being 0·34 inch at Tounghoo. On the 8th a shallow low pressure area had appeared over the western desert, but otherwise the pressure conditions were unchanged. The wind had become easterly at some Punjab stations, but elsewhere the ordinary cold weather circulation was maintained The weather was very fine generally, but showers had occurred at Bassein, Theyetmyo, Gnatong, Wellington, Mangalore and Cochin. By the morning of the 9th the feeble low pressure area which had been shown over the western desert on the 8th had reached the east of the Punjab and west of the North-Western Provinces, but there had occurred no other change. Calms had succeeded the easterly winds in the Punjab, and variable breezes were reported from the Gangetic plain. Showers had fallen over Lower Burma and the south of the Peninsula and at Roorkee and Srinagar. The chart of the 10th showed that the low pressure area had continued its easterly advance and lay over North Bihar. A large high pressure area overlay North-Western and Central India and the centre of the Peninsula, while readings remained low in Burma and the south and west of the Peninsula. The wind directions were fairly normal. Heavy rain had fallen at Tavoy, and moderate rain at Negapatam, and showers at a few other places. By the 11th the shallow low pressure area had disappeared and pressure decreased steadily from Rajputana to Burma. The differences were, however, somewhat greater. The winds remained anticyclonic. The weather was very fine generally, but showers had occurred at Rangoon and at a few places in the south of the Peninsula. On Saturday, the 12th, pressure was increasing except in the North-West, but the distribution was unaltered. The wind directions were practically the same as on the 11th and the weather was very fine. Light showers had, however, occurred at Colombo, Moulmein and Tavoy.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India :—

Province.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+0·2	+0·2	+0·6	+0·4	+0·5	+0·9	+0·9	+0·5
Bengal and Assam	—1·8	—3·0	—3·8	—3·9	—2·9	—2·1	—1·9	—2·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—1·3	—2·6	—3·0	—0·2	+0·8	—0·5	—0·9	—1·1
Punjab	—2·0	—2·8	—0·7	+0·3	—0·9	—1·6	—0·9	—1·2
Bombay	+0·7	+1·1	+0·7	—1·0	—1·9	—3·1	—4·0	—1·1
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·5	—1·6	—2·9	—3·5	—3·2	—2·9	—3·4	—2·3
Central India and Guzerat	—1·1	—2·4	—2·6	—1·6	—1·5	—1·6	—3·0	—2·0
Sind and Rajputana	—2·8	—1·7	+0·4	—0·3	—1·2	—2·7	—1·1	—1·3
Madras	+1·2	+0·8	+0·1	—1·1	—1·4	—2·7	—2·2	—0·8
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA	—0·6	—1·3	—1·2	—1·2	—1·3	—1·8	—1·8	—1·3

As stated above, the temperature has been generally low, and the above table shows that for the whole of India for the whole week there has been a mean deficiency of 1·3°. In Burma the temperature was slightly above the normal on each day, and in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras, there were some days on which it was slightly in excess, but, as a general rule, there was considerable and general deficiency.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that in no less than thirty-five of the rainfall divisions absolutely no rain was received during the week under review, and that in seven more the average actual fall during the same period was less than one-tenth of an inch. The remaining divisions which received efficient rain, were Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, Arakan, Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the East Coast (South) and Madras (South). The heaviest average actual rainfall was 1·48 inch in Malabar followed by 1·24 inch in Tenasserim. The column of average normal rainfall shows that it is only in five of the rainfall divisions that absolutely no rain is expected during the week, hence it follows that the third column of the table shows a deficiency in the great majority of the divisions; in fact, the only cases of excess are the divisions of Malabar and Tenasserim. The largest deficiencies are reported from the southern divisions of Madras, where the rainfall of the north-east monsoon is ordinarily fairly heavy, and from Arakan.

The three concluding columns of the table showing the actual and normal average rainfall of the period, October 16th to November 12th, exhibit an excess of rain in Arakan, East and Deltaic Bengal, Assam (Surma), Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the west of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, Guzerat, Kathiawar, and the Madras divisions, except Madras, South-Central and South, and the East Coast South. The greatest excess is in Hyderabad and Kathiawar.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week. As might be anticipated from the foregoing statement of the rainfall conditions, the amounts are nowhere large :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thatôn	1·35
Central Burma	Henzada	Zalun	1·32
Malabar	Travancore	Kottayam	5·18
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Malvan	1·54
Deccan	Kolhapur	Baroda	1·18
East Coast (North)	Godavary	Prattipadu	5·40
„ (South)	Tanjore	Vedarniem	3·70
Madras (South)	Tinnevelly	Radhapuram	4·25

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending November 12th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from Oct. 16th to November 12th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 16th to November 12th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	1·24	0·62	+0·62	3·40	5·26	— 35
	Lower Burma	0·51	1·17	—0·66	4·70	5·45	— 14
	Central ditto	0·35	0·59	—0·24	2·98	3·46	— 14
	Upper ditto	0·03	?	?	7·10	?	?
	Arakan	0·29	1·51	—1·22	8·19	6·03	+ 36
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·36	—0·36	8·63	3·61	+139
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·30	—0·30	9·26	3·32	+179
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0	0 12	—0·12	0·86	1·96	— 56
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·13	—0·13	6 89	2·52	+173
	Central ditto	0	0·14	—0·14	1·94	2·11	— 8
	North ditto	0	0·04	—0·04	0·62	2·26	— 73
	Orissa	0	0·39	—0·39	7·18	4·18	+ 72
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·12	—0·12	4·20	2·32	+ 81
	Bihar (South)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·50	1·32	— 62
	Ditto (North)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·14	1·11	— 87
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·18	0·82	— 78
	Oudh (South)	0	0	0	0·22	0·39	— 44
	Ditto (North)	0	0	0	0·03	0·26	— 88
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·02	0·18	— 89
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0	0	0	0·07	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0 01	—0·01	0	0·27	—100
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0	0	0	0·08	—100
	Ditto (Central)	0	0	0	0	0·08	—100
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·09	—100
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·18	0·26	— 31
	Ditto (North-West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·01	0·18	— 93
	Ditto (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·04	—100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·48	1·45	+0·03	16·06	7·73	+108
	Madras (South Central)	0·06	1·38	—1·32	2·86	6·36	— 55
	Coorg	0	0·61	—0·61	6·66	5·92	+ 13
	Mysore	0·01	1·05	—1·04	2·14	4·52	— 53
	Konkan	0·20	0·55	—0·35	6·67	3·22	+107
	Bombay (Deccan)	0·13	0·78	—0·65	8·51	3·41	+150
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·46	—0·46	3·54	1·96	+ 81
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·11	—0·11	5·69	1·69	+237
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·14	—0·14	3·32	1·13	+194
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·09	—0·09	2·18	0·92	+137
	Ditto (East)	0	0·23	—0 23	3·87	1·15	+237
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·16	—0·16	0·61	0·57	+ 7
	Kathiawar	0	0·08	—0·08	1·76	0·32	+450
	Sind	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·06	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·56	0·28	+100
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·16	0·27	— 41
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0 01	0	0 07	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·09	1·05	—0·96	16·05	6·38	+152
	Ditto (ditto (*a*)	0	1·16	—1·16	9·10	4·34	+110
	Hyderabad (South)	0·01	0 08	—0·07	9·56	0·95	+906
	Madras (Central)	0·02	0·79	—0·77	6·30	4·15	+ 52
	East Coast (Central)	0·01	1·55	—1·54	11·82	8·13	+ 44
	Ditto (South)	0·38	2·59	—2·21	3·04	9 24	— 67
	Madras (South)	0·56	1·97	—1·41	2·43	6·85	— 62

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 17th November, 1892.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 19th November.*—Except a few light scattered showers and a moderate fall at Madras there has been no rain during the week. Want of rain is being seriously felt in the Carnatic, Southern and Central districts where crops are withering and tank-supply failing in parts. In the Deccan and North Coast districts cessation of rainfall continues to improve crops and prospects, although previous excessive rain damaged crops considerably. Harvest of early crops continues; outturn generally average. Pasture and water for cattle abundant. Condition of cattle good. Prices stationary in Circars and on West Coast; easier in the Deccan except in Cuddapah; rising elsewhere. Rain urgently required over southern half of Presidency.

Bombay.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts. Standing crops injured by locusts or other insects in parts of Sind; elsewhere they are in good condition, except *bajra* in Nasik and cotton in Dharwar which are suffering from effects of late excessive rain. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices generally steady.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th November.*—The weather has been fine. No rain fell during the week. The winter rice harvest has begun, and a good outturn continues to be anticipated except in Burdwan and parts of Bihar. The spring crops are doing well, and the prospects of the poppy and tobacco crops are also favourable. Prices are falling in several districts with the appearance of new rice in the market. In Mymensingh the price of rice has fallen to an average of 10 seers per rupee, and in the Netrokona Sub-division where distress was felt, it is now 12 seers per rupee. Gratuitous relief was given to 386 persons in the Diamond Harbour Sub-division of the 24-Parganas district, against 361 in the previous week. Cattle are generally in good condition, and there is plenty of fodder everywhere.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—The weather continues fine. Harvesting of autumn crops approaching completion. Spring and poppy sowings doing well. Irrigation of crops in active progress. Prospects favourable. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—Rainfall *nil.* Harvesting of autumn crops going on; sowings of spring crops in progress, except in Rawalpindi where they have been stopped for want of rain. Condition of standing crops and prospects of spring crops good. Probable outturn of rice and cotton crops good, but that of maize and *moth* below the average in Lahore. Locusts have appeared in Hissar, but no damage is reported to have been done. They are still entering Ferozepore from the Bikanir State. Measures for their destruction continue to be taken. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient throughout the province. Poppy sowings going on in Lahore. Prices rising in five districts, but generally stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—Prospects remain unchanged. The spring crop sowings are approaching completion. Rice harvesting has commenced in two districts. Cotton-picking continues and is giving a satisfactory outturn.

Burma.—*For week ending 19th November.*—LOWER BURMA: Early paddy being reaped in three districts, and is ripening in two others. Crops are generally

suffering from want of rain, and in the Tavoy district they are also suffering from the attack of insects. On the sea-board parts of Amherst slight damage has been done by sea water ; otherwise crop prospects are excellent. UPPER BURMA: More rain wanted in five districts. In parts of three others the paddy crops have suffered more or less from floods and other causes. The condition of the crops in Meiktila and Yamethin is critical; ploughing and sowing of gram and wheat progressing in these districts. Elsewhere crops are doing well, and reaping of wet-weather paddy, sesamum, cotton and jowar continues.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—Weather seasonable. Mustard sowing continues. Reaping of winter paddy begun. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—MYSORE: More rain wanted in parts of four districts. Crops and prospects generally good. Prices risen in one district.

COORG: Rainfall *nil.* Prospects of rice crops continue good. Picking of coffee commenced, and of cardamoms almost completed. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—BERAR: Weather fair and cold. Autumn crops good except in Buldana. Picking of cotton continues. Cutting of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) commenced in one taluk. Sowing of spring crops almost completed, except wheat which is still being sown in three districts. Standing spring crops thriving. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. Harvesting of autumn crops finished. Sowing of spring crops continues. Lands are being prepared for the sowing of hot-weather crops. Prices fluctuating.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—Harvesting of autumn crops continues, and a good outturn is expected. Spring crop sowings also in progress. Condition of agricultural stock generally good, and pasturage sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady. Opium prospects appear good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory except in Ajmere-Merwara, where there is an epidemic of fever and comparative paucity of cattle. Standing crops satisfactory Spring sowings continue in parts. Harvest prospects generally good. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage and fodder sufficient. Prices steady in ten States, rising in one, falling in two others, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 17th November.*—Weather fine; prospects of crops normal.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(EMIGRATION.)

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1892.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	22	15	37	43·5 women per every 100 men.	22	15	37
From 2 to 10 years	44	53	97		44	53	97
„ 10 to 20 „	97	49	146		97	49	146
„ 20 to 30 „	625	263	888		625	263	888
„ 30 to 40 „	47	23	70		47	23	70
„ 40 to 50 „	1	...	1		1	...	1
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	836	403	1,239	...	836	403	1,392,

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

Orissa	3	...	3	...	3	...	3
Western Bengal	2	...	2	...	2	...	2
Central „	2	...	2	...	2	...	2
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar „	131	84	215	...	131	84	215
North-Western Provinces	457	226	683	...	457	226	683
Oudh	222	80	302	...	222	80	302
Central India	1	3	4	...	1	3	4
Punjab	8	...	8	...	8	...	8
Nepal and Native States	6	8	14	...	6	8	14
Mixed Bombay and Madras	4	1	5	...	4	1	5
Burma	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Grand Total	836	403	1,239	...	836	403	1,239

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	40	27	67	...	40	27	67
Agriculturists	405	165	570	...	405	165	570
Artisans	65	22	87	...	65	22	87
Low caste	201	124	325	...	*201	124	325
Musulmans	124	65	189	...	124	65	189
Christians	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Grand Total	836	403	1,239	...	836	403	1,239

MEMORANDUM.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	711	338	1,049
2. Musulmans	124	65	189
3. Christians	1	...	1
Total	836	403	1,239

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.) Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.) Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 8	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 5	12 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	125 0	15 8	16 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 12	9 4	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 7	12 6	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	211 12	211 2	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	..	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	..	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	8 12	10 0	9 13	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	12 13	28 3	18 13	...	....	392 0	392 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 0	11 6	...	...	9 6	9 8	10 1	10 4	20 5	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 5	20 13	20 0	8 14	8 7	70 0	70 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	7 11	7 11	9 5	9 5	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	7 2	7 2	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 10	8 10	28 10	28 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	‡	‡	5 9	‡	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	20 13	20 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	16 0	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	17 4	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 3	12 6	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	16 8	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	11 0	10 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 8	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 8	10 12
Cachar	8 9	9 0	...	...	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 8
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 8	7 1	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 8	8 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Darrang	6 0	5 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	58 0	60 0	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6	10 8	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	9 8	10 0	...	...	7 6½	8 8	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	6 8	7 10	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	11 0	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 10	10 11	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	280 0	280 0	11 7	11 10
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	106 0	106 0	10 10⅔	10 10⅔
Calcutta	11 2	11 3	15 3	14 15	8 0	8 1	10 13	10 11	15 6	14 8	11 13	10 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 4	14 4	20 0	19 7	15 2	15 2	85 0	85 0	11 6	11 5
Hooghly	12 8	12 8	13 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	14 8	...	...	12 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 10
Nadia (Krishnagar)	11 13½	11 13½	17 12½	20 0	9 0	10 2½	11 4	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 9¾	...	...	17 12½	17 12½	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	10 0	11 0	...	...	9 4	9 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 12
Faridpur	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	11 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 8	10 14½	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	12 10	12 10	...	...	9 0	9 8	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Birbhum	10 4	10 8	9 0	9 0	9 12	10 8	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	30 0	14 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	11 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 14	13 2	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 14	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	11 4	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	...	...	16 8	16 10	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 8	11 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	11 4	11 4	15 12	15 12	8 12	9 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	14 12	14 12	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	13 0	11 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	3 5	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	...	9 3	...	...	7 1	7 1	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10†	...	...	...	13 2	...	80 0	12 0	11 13
Cuttack	10 3	9 3	...	...	7 14	8 3	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12†	15 6†	...	...	21 0	14 7	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 13 0†	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 3	12 0	16 0	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	11 0	7 0 to 9 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0 to 15 8	14 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	...	11 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 10 8	23 0	35 0	11 8 to 16 0	11 8 to 15 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Palámau	11 13	12 6	...	20 4	11 4	12 1	14 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 15	13 8	27 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 12
Hazáribágh	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	27 0	32 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	24 0	28 0	15 8	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 0

† Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1892—*continued*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihar, south—																										
Monghyr	12 8 to 13 0	12 8 to 13 4	15 0 to 16 0	15 8 to 16 0	9 0	9 8	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0 to 32 0	30 0 to 32 0	16 0	18 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 18 0	25 0 to 26 8	30 0	15 0 to 16 0	17 8	160 0	120 0 to 160 0	10 4	10 8
Gaya	12 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	14 8	16 8	17 0	18 0	24 0	25 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 8	20 8	18 0	19 0	180 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 8	22 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	27 0	22 0	22 8	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	11 0	11 0
Bihar, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	15 2	16 6	10 1	10 1	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	20 3	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	26 8	27 13	17 0	16 6	164 0	164 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 10	13 2	15 6	17 8	11 0	9 14	14 11	12 1	...	...	...	...	26 6	24 8	15 6	13 0	16 8	17 8	26 6	27 8	18 11	17 12	176 0	168 0	10 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	26 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Saran	13 8	13 13	17 8	20 0	8 8	8 0	12 11	11 10	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	16 0	16 0	17 11	18 8	22 12	25 0	19 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 10
Champaran	11 8	11 8	15 8	17 0	9 0	9 0	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	27 8	32 0	...	...	16 0	16 8	25 0	28 0	16 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 2	13 0	16 15	17 5½	9 8	9 8	11 8½	10 2½	17 5½	17 9½	16 13	16 6	19 8	20 10	18 7	17 14	18 0	17 14	21 6½	21 11	21 8½	21 10½	122 8	125 0	9 10	9 10
Ghazipur	14 3	14 3	18 0	17 6	7 1	7 1	10 5	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 12	16 12	23 3	25 12	15 7	12 14	17 6	19 5	19 5	19 5	21 4	21 4	180 4	180 4	9 10	10 5
Jaunpur	13 8	13 4	19 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	22 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 8
Allahabad	12 0	12 2	17 4	17 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	19 0	...	...	13 0	12 8	20 4	20 0	19 0	...	21 10	21 2	97 8	90 0	10 0	10 8
Central—																										
Bánda	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 8	7 8	7 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	12 8	12 12	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	...	...	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0
Hamírpur	16 4	16 4	19 8	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	22 4	21 8	...	...	32 0	...	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Jalaun	17 0	16 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	13 8	14 4	20 0	20 8	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	19 8	20 8	22 8	26 0	22 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 10	14 8	20 12	19 8	5 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	19 4	19 4	18 4	19 8	20 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	20 4	20 8	24 0	22 0	25 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Farukhabad	13 12	13 12	19 0	19 4	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	19 12	...	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	20 8	23 4	22 8	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Mainpuri	15 0	15 0	20 4	20 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 4	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 12	15 12	23 8	23 8	6 8	6 8	13 4	12 8	...	...	20 8	15 8	22 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 8	27 8	28 8	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 0	16 8	23 0	22 4	7 0	7 4	12 8	12 6	21 4	22 8	...	21 4	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 14½	...	...	27 4	28 8	160 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	23 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	21 0	21 0	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 8	15 8	15 8	28 0	28 0	120 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	14 0	14 8	24 8	24 0	7 8	7 0	11 8	10 8	27 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	26 0	23 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 4
Aligarh	14 8	14 4	22 8	24 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	19 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	21 8	20 0	145 0	120 0	11 8	11 0
Bulandshahr	15 4	15 4	22 12	23 8	6 0	6 0	9 11	9 0	22 0	21 0	21 8	16 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	23 12	23 4	23 8	24 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 12	14 12	18 12	18 8	9 12	9 8	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	23 4	25 0	16 0	25 0	16 12	18 4	20 0	23 0	19 8	19 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	13 5	13 2	18 1	19 3	8 14	8 14	14 1	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	19 3	...	...	15 8	20 10	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	17 1	17 1	9 0	9 0	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	16 3	18 0	17 1	16 10	19 12	18 0	19 5	19 12	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	15 0	15 0	18 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	32 0‡	21 0‡	14 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 4	15 4	20 8	20 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	18 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	22 0	23 8	21 0	25 0	25 0	26 4	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Pilibhit	15 2	13 14	20 0	25 0	11 4	11 4	13 12	12 8	25 0	26 0	19 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	25 0	26 4	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 14	10 15
Bareilly	12 14	12 14	18 12	17 9	5 14	6 8	10 34	10 9	18 12	18 12	15 4	15 4	...	...	8 12	9 0	19 6	18 12	20 9	19 6	21 1	21 1½	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 14
Moradabad	14 0	14 2	19 0	20 0	7 7	9 0	8 4	10 8	22 0	21 7	19 6	15 15	...	...	17 8	11 2	20 9	20 13	22 14	22 11	18 5	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Naini Tal	10 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 8	9 1	11 4	11 4	8 0	7 4	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	...	...	9 0½	9 0½	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	14 1	14 1	21 10	21 10	10 2	10 2	12 6	11 4	...	18 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Muzaffarnagar	15 0	15 0	24 3	24 3	6 9	6 9	11 8	11 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 11	20 4	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	11 0	10 11
Meerut	14 8	14 8	21 0	20 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	17 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	22 8	22 0	17 10	15 6	13 3	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	13 0	14 0	17 0	22 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	9 8	22 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	22 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Dehra Dún	12 8	13 0	16 8	17 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 4
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	4 8	4 0	6 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	9 8
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	13 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	22 0	21 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	23 8	23 8	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 8	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	12 8	14 0	21 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	28 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	29 0	30 0	16 0	24 4	22 8	25 0	16 0	20 0	28 8	25 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 0	13 6	19 12	20 4	6 0	6 0	13 12	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 12	22 8	30 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 6	13 6	18 4	19 0	10 12	11 0	15 0	14 12	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	20 4	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	12 5	13 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	11 8	14 8	13 8	23 5	23 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 8	20 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	28 8	21 8	22 0	115 0	112 8	11 0	11 4
Gonda	15 2	15 4	20 0	21 0	12 0	10 12	15 4	12 4	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	23 0	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 8	15 8	22 12	22 12	11 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	20 8	22 8	33 0	29 0	22 12	23 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sitapur	14 8	15 0	22 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	26 8	26 0	32 0	32 0	22 8	22 6	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 4	15 4	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	30 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 12	13 8	16 4	17 8	8 12	8 2	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 6	22 8	19 6	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 2	14 2
Bánswara	16 14	16 4	18 12	18 12	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	36 9	33 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 5	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 2½	10 2½	14 7½	14 1	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 3½	15 10	13 4½	8 9½	8 3½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	13 10½	12 1½	13 4½	15 10	13 10½	7 0½	9 12½	160 0	160 0	9 6	8 9½
Sirohee	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Erinpura	11 4	11 8	16 12	17 0	...	7 8	8 2	8 2	18 4	16 13	16 0	15 5	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 3	12 3	19 8	18 8	5 0	5 0	9 10	9 10	19 0	19 5	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 10	19 0	17 8	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 15	10 13	14 8	14 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 12	15 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 0	12 8	18 8	17 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	17 4	16 4	16 0	†	†	†	†	18 8	18 8	18 8	16 12	†	†	*	*	12 0	13 0
Boondee	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Kotah	19 0	18 4	19 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	27 0	27 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	30 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 12	10 0
Jhallawar	15 2	15 1½	23 10½	24 2½	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	22 6	21 12½	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	24 5	24 5	16 13	18 0	25 8	25 4	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 0	9 6
Tonk	16 5	15 6	21 2	21 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	25 12	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 2	...	...	...	...	95 0	100 0	10 10	10 8
Jeypore	13 8	13 12	19 12	19 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	12 0	12 0‖	19·4 to 22 0	19·8 to 21 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	105 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 9	16 9	22 13	23 2	10 10	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 13	21 4	18 12	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 13	22 13	...	...	35 0	33 12	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	16 5	16 5⅝	25 9½	24 15⅝	8 6	8 4⅝	9 13½	9 7½	22 8	21 11½	24 13	23 1½	...	...	11 4	18 0	25 0½	25 10½	...	...	29 6½	31 3	90 0	90 0	12 1½	12 1½
Bhurtpore	15 10½	16 5	24 3	24 5	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	25 0	24 8	21 2½	17 10½	...	...	9 12	9 12	25 3	25 8	22 0	20 4	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Jlwur	15 8	15 8	23 9	23 4	7 4	7 4	8 2	8 9	27 0	26 15	24 5	23 4	...	...	12 12	12 12	22 14	22 10	20 10	24 8	29 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	15 0	15 12	18 0	18 7	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	21 12	19 14½	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 11	10 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 12½	13 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	15 0	15 0	10 8	10 8	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	25 0	...	¶	§	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	8 2	8 2	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	17 14	...	...	...	...	260 0	240 0	13 5	12 0
Anádra	11 2	11 2	...	14 0	15 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	11 4	11 0
Shahpoora	12 6	11 8	16 4	15 12	7 13	7 0	9 9½	9 8	20 7	17 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 1½	15 0	19 2½	15 12	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 2	11 3
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 13½ and 11 9	10 0 and 11 10	16 0	16 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	18 12 and 19 6	17 8 and 21 4	15 0	14 11	...	...	...	...	15 15½	16 3	18 12	18 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 4	8 0	8 0	13 8	12 6	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 6	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 0	10 8	...	...	5 0	3 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 0	11 4	13 8	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 2
Neemuch Cantonment	12 8	11 14	16 0	16 6	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	21 11	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 11	26 0	23 13	22 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	12 4	12 4
Goona	17 0	17 9	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	16 7½	16 4¼	23 6	23 12½	7 7	7 7	8 12½	9 0½	19 2	19 14	20 3	18 5¼	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 13½	19 2	22 5	20 7	17 0½	17 10½	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorgum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	120 0	13 0	12 8
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	300 0	300 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	15 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	22 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	12 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	12 0	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 12
Ludhiána	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Jullundur	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 8
Hoshiárpur	13 0	13 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	11 12
Gurdáspur	13 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	12 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	9 0	...	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 8
Kángra	9 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 0
Gujránwála	12 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 4	12 4
Gujrát	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	13 0	14 0
Jhelum	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	*	*	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	*	‡	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	65 0	65 0	13 4	13 4
Hazára	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	6 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	†	†	80 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	11 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	80 0	88 0	38 0	36 0
Kohát	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	105 0	85 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shábpur	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	‡	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	35 0	35 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	22 8	22 8
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	9 8	9 1½	15 0	15 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	14 1½	12 0	12 0	6 0	6 1½	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	20 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	160 0	11 12	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 8	10 8	...	...			12 8	11 8	...	...	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 8	11 4	16 0	15 8	9 8	10 0	12 0	11 8	16 0	16 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 8	13 0	10 0	‡	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	‡	...	65 0	70 0	9 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	9 0	8 8	*	*	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	12 0	20 0	19 0	*	*	11 0	10 8	*	*	10 0	9 12	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 8
Ratnágiri	7 14	6 9	*	*	8 9	8 9	9 14	10 9	13 0	13 0	9 13	9 13	14 2	14 2	*	*	11 3	9 13	*	*	8 14	7 8	105 0	105 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	11 4	11 4	..	...	..	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	103 0	103 0	11 2	12 0
Bombay	8 4	8 13	14 9	14 12	7 1	7 1	10 8	10 8	14 10	14 3	13 10	13 10	14 12	14 7	15 0	11 5	12 7	13 1	17 6	17 6	7 6	7 6	58 14	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 12½	8 12½	*	*	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	*	*	12 14	12 14	18 11	18 11	*	*	11 7½	11 7½	*	*	8 12½	8 12½	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 1	9 1	*	*	8 11	8 11	9 8	9 8	21 12	21 12	15 15	15 15	22 6	22 6	*	*	10 11	10 11	*	*	13 2	13 2	75 0	75 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	9 8	9 0	16 0	17 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	25 0	24 0	*	*	10 0	10 8	*	*	8 8	8 8	83 0	86 0	13 8	13 8
Sátara	8 11	8 11	14 12	14 2	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	13 5	13 5	12 4	12 4	15 3	15 3	15 12	15 12	9 12	9 12	16 9	16 9	8 15	8 15	108 0	108 0	10 3	10 3
Sholapur	10 10	10 10	*	*	9 12	9 12	10 4	10 4	23 11	21 14	20 10	20 2	*	*	*	*	11 5	10 14	*	*	9 12	9 12	64 0	53 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	...	*	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	20 4	20 4	19 0	19 0	...	*	9 0	9 0	8 7	8 7	...	*	7 5	7 5	52 0	52 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	15 4	15 4	14 15	14 15	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	..	12 0	12 0	67 7	67 7	11 11	11 11
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	18 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	11 8	12 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 13	15 13	19 2	19 2	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	22 12	22 12	19 12	19 12	*	*	*	*	10 9	10 9	*	*	16 14	10 14	106 0	106 0	11 6	10 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	11 0	11 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	12 8	12 8	*	*	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	9 6	9 6	18 13	18 13	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 13	18 13	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	9 6	9 6	*	*	10 5	10 11	107 0	107 0	12 12	12 12
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9½	8 9½	13 11½	13 11½	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 0	18 4½	18 4½	16 0	16 0	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 9½	8 9½	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	9 0	11 0	16 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 8	16 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 8	22 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	11 0½	11 8	13 8	13 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	13 12	14 0	*	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	*	*	11 0	11 0	145 0	145 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	11 14	11 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 10	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 10	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	76 0	70 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	22 8	20 10	..	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	15 1	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 11	18 0	17 11	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	12 15	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 6	10 6	10 6	15 8	15 8	..	..	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 10	10 10	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	11 9	...	...	9 11	9 6	10 15	10 10	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	9 11	9 6	95 0	95 0	10 8	10 8
Wardha	13 15	13 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	19 3	19 3	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 11	12 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 0
Jubbulpore	13 4	14 0	...	...	10 12	10 8	13 4	12 8	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	...	...	12 8	12 12	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 8
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 4	16 8	27 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	25 8	25 8	128 0	128 0	10 1	10 12
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	12 7	...	...	9 2	9 2	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	..	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	14 13	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 5	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	10 15	10 14	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	12 14	12 14	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 6	10 8	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 10	9 10
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 6
Básim	13 10	12 10	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 0	9 13	20 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 10	...	...	12 0	11 10	80 0	80 0	9 2	9 6
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	87 0	87 0	10 0	10 8
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	11 4	10 12	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 12	10 0	16 0	16 14	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	81 0	81 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 11	9 11	*	*	7 6	6 15	8 14	8 4	16 5	15 15	18 13	17 1	24 14	23 0	*	*	11 1	11 8	*	*	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 12	16 11	17 15	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 4	12 4	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	9 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 4	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 4	*	*	*	*	12 0	12 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Arhar, or Thor, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 3	9 5	10 2	10 6	...	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	121 8	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 3	10 10	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	121 8	11 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	19 2	19 2	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	274 3	11 11	10 2
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 10	12 10	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	196 13	11 14	12 14
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	16 6	15 8	21 6	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	196 13	11 14	11 15
Central—																										
Bellary	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	...	...	21 10	20 10	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 13	10 13	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 3	92 3	11 14	12 3
Cuddapah	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 13	10 13	...	...	16 10	16 10	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	11 13
Kurnool	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 14	10 11	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 10	20 10	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 13	11 13
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 5	6 8	...	...	10 0	11 8	11 0	12 2	...	...	*	*	16 5	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 0	97 3	10 11	13 3
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	12 0	9 10	11 0	...	...	17 5	17 5	21 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	162 0	11 11	13 13
Godavari	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 14	10 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	17 5	17 5	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	162 0	12 3	12 11
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 8	6 8	...	...	11 8	12 0	12 2	12 10	...	...	*	*	19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	93 5	11 15	12 11
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	13 3	13 3	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 8	9 6	10 2	10 0	...	...	*	*	21 3	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	160 13	11 11	11 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	9 0	8 10	9 13	9 2	...	...	20 10	20 8	23 14	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	209 0	11 11	11 11
N. Arcot	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	...	...	23 14	21 14	19 10	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	145 13	11 11	12 14
S. Arcot	6 10	6 10	...	...	10 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	21 14	19 10	18 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	143 6	12 14	13 0
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	10 0	11 11	11 11	11 11	...	...	21 14	18 5	*	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	116 10	14 6	13 10
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 6	9 3	9 13	9 13	...	...	18 3	17 8	*	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	96 0	9 9	9 4
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 8	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 0	11 3	...	...	*	*	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 0	150 0	9 8	10 0
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 11	10 2	...	...	16 3	14 11	27 0	27 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	340 0	9 8	9 12
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 8	6 8	6 12	6 8	7 4	7 8	8 4	8 8	29 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Bangalore	7 5	7 1	7 12	7 6	7 6	8 1	8 12	8 12	20 5	20 8	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 6	7 4	7 8	9 12	9 0	9 0	24 0	25 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	480 0	8 0	8 0
Tumkur	8 0	7 0	8 0	7 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	320 0	9 7	9 0
Hassan	...	8 0	7 4	7 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	...	9 0	...
Kadur	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 15	8 15	12 10	12 10	27 5	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	9 7	9 0	11 8	11 8	32 0	34 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	7 8	6 3	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere—																										
Ajmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	18 3	20 3	9 4	9 4	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	65 5	9 0	32 0

* Not sold.

S. JACOB,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXI OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 14th November 1891. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 14th November 1891. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 14th November 1891. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 12th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 12th November 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 12th November 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 14th November 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 12th November 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	10,62,966	651	1,639	10,05,521	613	3,02,03,980	2,94,04,275	...	7,99,705
Bengal Nágpur	150	831	96,936	117	831	1,03,062	124	35,21,019	32,21,400	...	2,99,619
Indian Midland	127	752	1,03,229	137	752	92,346	123	27,61,618	28,80,948	1,19,330	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,67,482	220	1,674	3,86,000	231	1,27,56,852	1,29,98,905	2,42,053	...
South Indian	150	901	1,23,204	137	1,106	1,46,691	133	44,64,625	46,73,767	2,09,142	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	86,970	83	1,044	86,561	83	28,38,821	26,31,951	...	2,06,870
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	739	1,14,277	155	755	1,18,000	156	30,27,725	31,53,328	1,25,603	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	9,283	47	199	9,491	48	3,93,445	3,80,485	77,040	...
TOTAL	250	7,772	19,64,347	253	8,000	19,47,672	243	5,98,78,085	5,93,45,039	...	5,33,026
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,305	7,75,383	324	2,511	4,83,392	193	2,02,88,021	1,47,81,683	...	55,16,338
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,80,644	261	692	1,65,776	240	51,75,187	50,01,633	...	1,73,554
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,57,725	332	777	3,22,545	415	74,56,695	72,93,863	...	1,62,832
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	15,603	125	125	14,050	117	4,68,651	4,73,454	4,803	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	1,36,172	224	715	1,29,642	181	31,86,263	39,23,702	7,37,439	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,362	49	25	964	39	42,043	45,440	3,397	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	369	46	8	448	56	10,633	9,515	...	1,118
TOTAL	251	4,634	13,67,258	295	4,853	11,17,417	230	3,66,37,493	3,15,29,290	...	51,08,203
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,492	8,48,714	569	1,490	6,54,873	440	2,59,31,139	2,20,67,639	...	38,63,500
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,58,120	560	461	2,29,000	497	84,73,386	85,82,417	1,09,031	...
Madras	216	840	1,56,998	187	840	1,73,323	206	58,66,365	56,79,833	...	1,86,532
TOTAL	468	2,793	12,63,832	452	2,791	10,57,196	379	4,02,70,890	3,63,29,889	...	39,41,001
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,199	45,95,437	302	15,644	41,22,285	264	13,67,86,468	12,72,01,238	...	95,82,230
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	30,744	190	162	25,121	155	6,84,611	6,61,799	...	22,812
Tárákeshwar	258	22	6,124	278	22	5,651	257	1,78,946	1,76,321	...	2,625
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	10,162	152	67	5,663	85	2,62,595	2,94,875	32,280	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	10,348	133	78	9,041	116	3,19,841	2,21,182	...	1,341
TOTAL	135	329	57,378	174	329	45,476	138	14,45,993	14,54,177	8,184	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	58,954	167	354	56,876	161	16,53,846	15,93,535	...	60,311
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,109	85	13	910	70	38,032	37,543	...	489
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	26,546	90	311	37,010	119	8,48,851	8,83,368	34,517	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	5,451	59	93	4,021	43	1,19,382	1,52,147	32,765	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,413	49	29	2,406	83	(*g*) 48,381	55,432	7,051	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,276	59	72	4,930	68	1,24,682	1,48,543	23,861	...
TOTAL	107	857	97,749	1 14	872	1,06,153	122	28,33,174	28,70,568	37,394	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	8,917	83	108	8,899	82	4,02,111	2,94,371	...	1,07,740
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	34,481	103	334	30,504	91	8,66,539	9,91,336	1,24,797	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	223	11,892	53	291	17,800	61	3,81,902	5,61,341	1,79,439	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	6,489	69	94	6,439	68	2,01,056	1,96,877	...	4,179
TOTAL	76	651	52,862	81	719	54,743	76	14,49,497	17,49,554	3,00,057	..
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,144	48,12,343	281	17,672	43,37,556	245	14,29,17,243	13,35,72,908	...	93,44,335

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*d*) Athough for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu. Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 14th November 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C.E.*,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th November, 1892.

GOVERNMENT
REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported.	TOTAL OF MONTH.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras	...	...	...	1,573	...	4,734	...	...	...	1,573	...	4,734
Bombay	...	...	...	19,172	28,289	14,604	...	...	...	19,172	28,289	14,604
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,713*	18 118	2,817	1,713	18,118	2,817
Bengal	2,907	3,262	3,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,907	3,262	3,797
N.-W. P. & O.	8,519	11,850	13,806	...	...	388	...	...	...	8,519	11,850	14,194
Punjab	...	241	...	...	...	...	6*	47	332	6	288	332
Cent. Provs.	...	...	593	227	214	162	...	...	...	227	214	760
Berar	...	...	217	725	1,846	1	...	...	...	725	1,846	218
Assam	...	...	956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	956
Raj. & C. I.	787	131	...	2,416	2,710	2,938	...	...	...	3,203	2,841	2,938
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	5,267	4,301	48	...	...	...	5,267	4,301	48
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	12,213	15,484	19,374	29,380	37,360	22,875	1,719	18,165	3,149	43,312	71,009	45,398
WHEAT—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	42,179	1,15,792	42,424	...	...	...	42,179	1,15,792	42,424
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,31,366*	3,30,557	65,511	3,31,366	3,30,557	65,511
Bengal	1,95,451	3,14,200	1,30,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,95,451	3,14,200	1,30,760
N.-W. P. & O.	25,867	2,50,415	1,81,147	666	3,03,817	92,522	...	...	...	26,533	5,54,232	2,73,669
Punjab	12,940	3,159	12,861	11,327	1,97,137	41,624	4,16,570*	11,17,811	1,20,881	4,40,837	13,18,107	1,75,366
Cent. Provs.	1,790	9	304	67,140	1,29,602	96,043	...	...	...	68,030	1,39,611	96,347
Berar	200	...	...	3,385	31,156	11,803	...	...	...	3,585	31,156	11,803
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	700	999	14,271	14,139	40,603	...	...	...	14,271	14,839	41,602
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,36,248	5,68,483	3,26,071	1,38,968	8,01,643	3,25,079	7,47,936	14,48,368	1,86,392	11,23,152	28,18,494	8,37,542
LINSEED—												
Madras	...	...	...	474	...	117	...	...	...	474	...	117
Bombay	...	...	...	15,773	18,391	21,165	...	...	...	15,773	18,391	21,165
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	4,38,965	6,72,764	1,90,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,38,965	6,72,764	1,90,895
N.-W. P. & O.	79,088	1,68,587	72,673	625	8,550	4,702	...	...	...	79,713	1,77,137	77,375
Punjab	...	...	551	...	300	...	...	16	...	...	316	551
Cent. Provs.	5,966	2,440	603	37,909	62,620	12,839	...	...	...	43,875	65,060	13,442
Berar	...	...	...	27,343	13,333	15,438	...	...	...	27,343	13,333	15,438
Assam	6,886	5,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,886	5,304	...
Raj. & C. I.	3,025	12,969	9,072	3,261	22,883	10,645	...	...	...	6,286	35,852	19,717
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	3,386	3,083	3,034	...	...	...	3,386	3,083	3,034
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,33,930	8,62,064	2,73,794	88,771	1,29,160	67,940	...	16	...	6,22,701	9,91,240	3,41,734
INDIGO—												
Madras	...	...	...	Not available.	118	141	Not available.	...	...	...	118	141
Bombay	...	...	...		...	276		...	...	...	...	276
Sindh	...	...	...		...	117		271	671	...	271	788
Bengal	320	32	243		...	...		...	...	320	32	243
N.-W. P. & O.	196	1	2		78	7		...	...	196	79	9
Punjab	13	...	...		...	...		948	335	13	948	335
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...		263	...		...	...	...	263	...
Berar	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...		10	...		...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...		75	...		...	...	...	10	...
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	75	...
Mysore	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	529	33	245		544	541		1,219	1,006	529	1,796	1,792

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 24th November, 1892.

OF INDIA
CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of September 1892, and from 1st January 1892 to 30th September 1892, periods of the years 1890 and 1891.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.													Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.				
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
...	...	...	13,080	20,049	13,959	...	...	...	13,080	20,049	13,959	COTTON, RAW—	
...	6	...	36,54,031	34,08,713	37,37,048	...	...	...	36,54,038	34,08,719	37,37,048	Madras	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,76,382*	3,20,259†	2,06,945	2,76,382	3,20,259	2,06,945	Bombay.	
74,991	42,473	82,310	...	18	10	...	...	...	74,991	42,491	82,320	Sindh.	
4,59,072	2,33,571	2,38,378	3,34,633	4,00,177	1,68,285	126	1	...	7,93,831	6,33,749	4,06,663	Bengal.	
72,205	16,483	237	92,311	62,483	1,837	1,04,353	46,742†	12,615	2,68,869	1,25,708	14,689	N.-W. P. & O.	
1	4,658	14,241	70,410	1,05,900	74,212	...	...	...	70,411	1,10,558	88,453	Punjab.	
...	10,451	10,351	16,44,243	16,49,548	14,49,870	...	...	...	16,44,243	16,59,999	14,60,221	Cent. Provs.	
20,706	3,750	15,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,706	3,750	15,709	Berar.	
1,02,132	31,797	9,951	8,38,376	10,53,977	7,26,625	...	...	...	9,40,508	10,85,774	7,35,676	Assam.	
...	...	...	46,987	33,150	19,823	...	...	...	46,987	33,150	19,823	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	Nizam's Terry.	
												Mysore.	
7,29,114	3,43,189	3,70,277	66,94,094	67,34,015	61,91,669	3,80,861	3,67,002	2,19,560	78,04,069	74,44,206	67,81,506	TOTAL.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WHEAT—	
...	5	...	8,43,535	22,88,793	11,63,689	...	...	...	8,43,535	22,88,798	11,63,689	Madras.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25,98,399*	39,48,073†	12,42,590	25,98,399	39,48,073	12,42,590	Bombay.	
18,31,689	24,03,100	13,26,258	21	24	1	...	...	...	18,31,710	24,03,124	13,26,259	Sindh.	
9,57,174	36,12,740	45,06,215	1,49,888	22,63,177	27,24,267	...	2,812	1,353	11,07,062	58,78,729	72,31,835	Bengal.	
61,785	2,15,822	1,00,647	2,85,898	16,79,018	9,25,823	37,56,061*	70,21,953†	42,88,570	41,03,684	89,16,793	53,85,040	N.-W. P. & O.	
53,069	66,299	16,911	38,62,740	70,58,586	48,01,676	...	...	...	39,15,809	71,24,885	48,18,587	Punjab.	
200	735	...	1,90,995	5,08,511	4,19,505	...	...	...	1,91,195	5,09,246	4,19,505	Cent Provs.	
	367	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	453	Berar.	
...	5,802	14,624	6,83,917	9,69,503	11,69,685	...	...	...	6,83,918	9,75,305	11,84,309	Assam.	
1	...	...	...	3,035	2	...	...	...	...	3,035	2	Raj & C. I.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Terry.	
...												Mysore.	
29,03,858	63,04,870	59,65,108	60,16,994	1,47,70,647	1,12,74,648	63,54,460	1,09,72,838	55,32,513	1,52,75,312	3,20,48,355	2,27,72,269	TOTAL.	
...	...	...	5,978	1,518	2,517	...	...	...	5,978	1,518	2,517	LINSEED—	
...	...	488	5,08,785	10,03,453	9,50,278	...	...	...	5,08,785	10,03,453	9,50,766	Madras.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Bombay.	
...	...	...	...	1,161	18	...	...	...	38,31,376	47,03,774	23,56,041	Sindh.	
38,31,376	47,02,613*	23,56,023	...	2,99,048	1,17,771	191	...	...	11,05,772	29,00,149	26,36,998	Bengal.	
10,59,920	26,01,101	25,19,227	45,661	334	1,841	612*	844†	60	612	1,475	8,061	N.-W. P. & O.	
...	297	6,160	...	18,39,959	10,97,645	...	...	...	9,90,300	19,46,292	13,85,588	Punjab.	
66,032	1,06,333	2,87,943	9,24,268	10,43,869	10,47,196	...	...	...	3,97,955	10,43,869	10,47,729	Cent. Provs.	
...	...	533	3,97,955	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,778	75,142	33,434	Berar.	
1,06,778	75,142	33,434	...	9,91,822	9,51,047	...	...	...	5,91,422	11,64,403	11,44,185	Assam.	
1,19,709	1,72,581	1,93,138	4,71,713	5,72,874	4,54,834	...	...	...	3,17,930	5,72,874	4,54,834	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	3,17,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Terry.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.	
51,83,815	76,58,067	53,96,946	26,72,290	57,54,038	46,23,147	803	844	67	78,56,908	1,34,12,949	1,00,20,160	TOTAL.	
...	...	...		505	616		...	...	505	616		INDIGO—	
...	...	...		228	738		...	...	228	738		Madras.	
...	...	...		...	117		3,041†	5,047	...	3,041	5,164	Bombay.	
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	7,575	2,109	8,099	Sindh.	
7,575	2,109	8,099		78	46		...	...	1,490	1,854	3,960	Bengal.	
1,490	1,776	3,914		65	5		2,077†	2,942	13	3,193	2,956	N.-W. P. & O.	
13	1,051	9		482	3		...	...	...	482	13	Punjab.	
...	...	10		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Cent. Provs.	
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Berar.	
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Assam.	
...	...	...		221	690		...	...	...	221	690	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...		110	1		...	...	...	110	1	Nizam's Terry.	
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.	
9,07	4,936	12,032	...	1,689	2,216		5,118	7,989	9,078	11,743	22,237	TOTAL.	

* Exclusive of river traffic.

† Includes river traffic for August and September only, the statistics of river traffic for the seven months, January to July, 1891, not being available.

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 18 and 21 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports from April 1891, the figures from January to March 1891 not being available.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 19th, 1892.

Throughout the whole week very quiet settled weather has prevailed over the Indian region. The barometer has changed considerably from day to day, but these changes have been fairly uniform, and, as a general rule, the general distribution of pressure has changed very little during the week. In the earlier days pressure was highest over the central parts of the country, and was relatively low over North-Western India, but during the latter half of the week the barometer rose over North-Western India, and the area of highest pressure extended north-westward to the Punjab, so that the whole of North-Western and Central India was included in the high pressure area, but with this exception there was very little change to record. The winds were anti-cyclonic and were light in force, while the temperature was generally below the normal.

On the 13th, pressure was highest at the central stations, low over the south of the Bay and off the Malabar coast. The winds were variable over the Punjab and blew from about the normal directions elsewhere. The weather was fine, and the only rainfall was a shower at Colombo. The chart of the 14th showed that pressure was changing slowly and that the general distribution was practically unaltered. Calms prevailed very largely over the Gangetic plain, but otherwise the wind directions were little changed and were fairly normal. The general weather remained fine and the only rainfall reported was at Trivandrum and Colombo. On the morning of the 15th the barometer was rising practically everywhere. The rise had been greater over North-Western and Central India than elsewhere, hence gradients had increased and the winds, which still retained the same general directions, were inclined to freshen. The sky was somewhat more cloudy over Burma and the south of the Peninsula, and showers were reported from Tavoy, Moulmein, Diamond Island, Cuddalore, Negapatam

and Colombo. The amounts were in all cases small. On the 16th the barometer was falling except in the east of the Peninsula. A large high pressure area covered North-Western and Central India, and moderate gradients existed over the Peninsula. The lowest pressures were reported from the south of the Bay. Calms prevailed over a large part of the Gangetic plain and of the Punjab and northerly to easterly winds elsewhere. Rain had fallen at Moulmein, Madras, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Wellington and Colombo. The chart of the 17th exhibited the same general distribution of pressure as that of the 16th, but gradients were somewhat steeper. Calms prevailed over the Punjab and an anti cyclonic circulation of the winds elsewhere. Showers had fallen in Lower Burma and at one or two places in the south of the Peninsula. On the 18th the barometer was still falling, but the change was uniform and the distribution of pressure little altered. The winds were also practically the same, and the only rainfall was at Cochin and Colombo. On the 19th pressure was still giving way over North-Western India and over the east of the Peninsula, but elsewhere a recovery had commenced. These changes had not affected the general distribution, and the winds, except on the east coast of the Peninsula, where the direction had shifted to north-west, were also unaltered. The only rainfall was at Colombo.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:—

Province.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·8	+0·9	−1·0	+0·4	+0·7	+1·7	+2·1	+0·8
Bengal and Assam	−2·1	−2·5	−1·3	−1·0	−1·3	−1·2	−0·9	−1·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−1·6	−1·3	−0·5	−0·1	−0·1	+0·5	+0·8	−0·3
Punjab	−0·4	+0·7	+0·1	+0·7	+0·9	+2·1	+2·1	+0·9
Bombay	−3·6	−3·3	−3·3	−3·0	−3·3	−2·8	−2·2	−3·1
Central Provinces and Berar	−3·9	−3·6	−3·3	−3·7	−2·8	−1·8	−1·4	−2·9
Central India and Guzerat	−3·0	−2·9	−2·2	−1·6	−1·8	−0·7	−0·3	−1·8
Sind and Rajputana	−0·6	+0·4	+0·8	+0·8	+0·7	+1·6	+0·7	+0·6
Madras	−2·4	−1·8	−0·2	−0·8	−0·8	−1·4	−1·2	−1·2
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA	−1·9	−1·5	−1·2	−0·9	−0·9	−0·2	0	−0·9

In Burma, the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana the mean temperature of the week was slightly above the normal, but in all the other Provinces the mean temperature was in defect, the deficiency ranging from 3°·0 over Bombay and the Central Provinces to only 0°·3 in the North-Western Provinces.

For the whole of India the comparative coolness of the weather steadily decreased as the week progressed, the mean deficiency of the 13th having been 1°·9, while on the 19th there was no departure from the normal.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close shows that rain was received during the week only in eight divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, Oudh (North), Malabar, Madras (South Central and South), and the East Coast (South). The average actual rainfall received varied from 0·83″ in Tenasserim to 0·03″ in Oudh (North). Over Behar and the greater part of the North-Western Provinces no rain is anticipated during the present week, but elsewhere showers of moderate or small amount are expected, hence the third column of the table shows a deficiency of rainfall over the greater part of the country. The only cases of excess were Tenasserim and Oudh (North), where, in each case, no rain is expected.

The three concluding columns of the table show that for the period, October 16th to November 19th, more rain than usual has been received in Arakan, East and Deltaic Bengal, Assam (Surma), Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Malabar, the west of the Peninsula, the Central Divisions, Kathiawar and the east and centre of the Peninsula.

The only heavy fall of rain recorded was 4·60 inches at Allepy.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 19th November. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 16th October to 19th November 1892. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, since October 16th to November 19th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·83	0	+0·83	4·23	5·26	— 20
	Lower Burma	0·32	1·07	—0·75	5·02	6·52	— 23
	Central ditto	0·08	0·51	—0·43	3·06	3·97	— 23
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	7·10	?	?
	Arakan	0	1·04	—1·04	8·81	7·07	+ 25
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·06	—0·06	8·63	3·67	+135
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·11	—0·11	9·26	3·44	+169
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0	0·13	—0·13	0·86	2·09	— 59
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·01	—0·01	6·89	2·53	+172
	Central ditto	0	0·02	—0·02	1·94	2·13	— 9
	North ditto	0	0·05	—0·05	0·62	2·31	— 73
	Orissa	0	0·12	—0·12	7·18	4·30	+ 67
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·02	—0·02	4·20	2·34	+ 79
	Behar (South)	0	0	0	0·50	1·32	— 62
	Ditto (North)	0	0	0	0·14	1·11	— 87
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0	0	0·18	0·82	— 78
	Oudh (South)	0	0	0	0·22	0·39	— 44
	Ditto (North)	0·03	0	+0·03	0·65	0·26	— 81
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0	0	0·02	0·19	— 89
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0	0	0	0·07	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·29	—100
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·10	—100
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·10	—100
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·12	—100
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·18	0·34	— 47
	Ditto (North-West)	0	0·18	—0·18	0·01	0·36	— 97
	Ditto (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·09	—100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·42	0·83	—0·41	16·48	8·56	+ 93
	Madras (South Central)	0·06	0·86	—0·80	2·92	7·22	— 60
	Coorg	0	0·61	—0·61	6·66	6·53	+ 2
	Mysore	0	0·28	—0·28	2·14	4·80	— 55
	Konkan	0	0·13	—0·13	6·67	3·36	+ 99
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·07	—0·07	8·51	3·49	+144
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·12	—0·12	3·54	2·08	+ 70
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·08	—0·08	5·69	1·77	+221
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·07	—0·07	3·32	1·20	+177
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·04	—0·04	2·18	0·96	+127
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·03	—0·03	3·87	1·18	+228
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·02	—0·02	0·61	0·59	+ 3
	Kattiawar	0	0·03	—0·03	1·76	0·34	+418
	Sind	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·08	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·56	0·33	+ 70
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·16	0·29	— 45
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·08	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·22	—0·22	16·05	6·60	+143
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·25	—0·25	9·10	4·58	+ 99
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·07	—0·07	9·59	1·02	+837
	Madras (Central)	0	0·24	—0·24	6·30	4·39	+ 44
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·95	—0·95	11·82	9·07	+ 30
	East Coast (South)	0·05	1·82	—1·77	3·09	11·06	— 72
	Madras (South)	0·04	1·48	—1·44	2·47	8·33	— 70

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 24th November, 1892.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 26th November.*—Light showers in parts of the West Coast, Southern districts and Nilgiris, and a few places in Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and South Arcot. None elsewhere. Rainfall last four weeks extremely deficient except in the Circars and West Coast, and want of rain causing anxiety in Carnatic, Southern and parts of Central districts. Supplies of irrigation water failing, and crops are withering in many places. Sowings continue in parts, and in the Circars, Deccan and West Coast districts crops are flourishing; harvesting of early crops continues favourable in these parts, but the outturn is very moderate or poor in the Central, Carnatic and Southern districts. Pasture, fodder and drinking water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Prices risen sharply in Southern and Central districts and South Arcot, and somewhat in remainder of Carnatic; stationary elsewhere. Continued holding off of rains causing serious damage in southern half of the Presidency.

Bombay.—*For week ending 30th November.*—Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops progressing generally. Opium sowing in Baroda commenced: late sowings in parts of Karachi damaged by insects or frost. Standing crops otherwise good except *bajri* in Nasik and cotton in Dharwar, which have suffered from effects of the late heavy rain. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th November.*—There has been no rain during the week. The winter rice harvest is in progress, and the outturn is generally expected to be satisfactory except in some of the Western and Central districts of Bengal, parts of Behar and Chota Nagpur. The spring and poppy sowings are nearly over, and prospects range from very good to fair. In Patna, Darbhanga and Champaran a little rain is required for the spring crops. New rice is coming into the market and prices show a tendency to fall. Fodder and water supplies are generally sufficient and cattle are doing well. In the Diamond-Harbour Sub-division of the 24-Parganas district, 416 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief against 386 in the previous week. Some anxiety is also felt in regard to the Dantun and Egra thanas of the Midnapore district, owing to the failure of the local winter rice crop.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 30th November.*—Weather seasonable. Rain would be beneficial to the spring sowings which are germinating. Irrigation in progress. Pressing of sugarcane commenced. Poppy sowings nearly finished. Prospects fair. Prices fairly steady, but falling in some districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 30th November.*—Slight rain has fallen in Rawalpindi district. Reaping and threshing of autumn crops proceeding, and sowing of spring crops in progress, but has stopped for want of sufficient rain in Rawalpindi. Spring crops sown, have germinated and are promising. Probable outturn of the rice and cotton crops good, but of maize and other crops below average in Lahore, and reported to be about average in Dera Ismail Khan. Locusts appeared in Hissar and are being destroyed. Condition of cattle is generally reported good. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Poppy crop is growing well in the Lahore district. Prices unsettled in one district, rising in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th November.*—Prospects unchanged and continue excellent. Harvesting of autumn crops in full swing. Spring crop sowings almost completed.

Burma.—*For week ending 26th November.*—LOWER BURMA: In Thayetmyo crops still suffering from want of rain. In Amherst slight damage has been caused by sea water; otherwise crop prospects continue good. Reaping of early paddy progressing in one district and commenced in three others. UPPER BURMA: More rain wanted in Shwebo, Lower Chindwin, Pakokku, Minbu, and Yamethin. In Bhamo, Shwebo, Lower Chindwin, and Southern Shan States crops have suffered more or less from floods and other causes. In Meiktila the rice crop in the affected area is a complete failure. *Jowar (sorghum vulgare)* crops indifferent; otherwise crop prospects generally very good.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th November.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of late rice begun. Mustard sowing continues. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 30th November.*—Crops in good condition except in parts of Bangalore, Hassan and Chitaldroog districts, where they are withering for want of more rain. Prospects generally favourable. Prices risen in the Kolar district.

COORG: Rainfall *nil.* Rice crop thriving. Coffee picking in progress. Prices stationary. Water and forage for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 30th November.*—BERAR: Weather clear and cold. Standing autumn crops in good condition, except in Buldana. Picking of cotton and cutting of early *jowari (sorghum vulgare)* in progress. Sowing of wheat continues in Buldana and Wun. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops finished. Sowing of spring crops in progress. Land being prepared for sowing the hot-weather crops. Prices—wheat 9, coarse rice 9½, white *jowar* 15¾, yellow *jowar* 16½ and *tur* 11½ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 30th November.*—No rain. Winter rain needed in Bundelkhand Agency for spring crops. Autumn crops being still harvested in most parts and a fairly good outturn is expected, except in one district of Gwalior. Land being prepared in Bhopal for opium; sowing continued in Bhopawar: condition of opium in other parts good. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage continue good. Prices of food-grains generally steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 30th November.*—Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Harvest prospects generally good. Condition of cattle good. Pasturage and fodder sufficient. Prices steady in eight States, falling in four, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 24th November.*—Weather fine. Prospects of crops normal.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Horse-Breeding and Agricultural Stock.

NOTE BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT REGARDING THE OBJECTS AND ADVANTAGES OF THE BABUGARH INSTRUCTION FARM.

No. 2807-26, dated Calcutta, the 1st December, 1892.

The following note by the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, regarding the Instruction Farm, Civil Veterinary Department, Babugarh Depôt, near Hapur, North-Western Provinces, is published for general information

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Revenue and Agricultural Department.

NOTE.

The Instruction Farm at Babugarh has been establishd under the orders of the Government* of India with the view of affording practical instruction in the following subjects:—

* Revenue and Agricultural Department letter No. 1842-26, dated 11th August 1892.

(*a*) The management of horse stock in the stables, and the due care and farm working of stud horses and mares kept for breeding purposes.

(*b*) The cultivation of forage crops of kinds suitable and easily obtainable at a moderate cost for the feeding of horse stock.

2. It has been, and is in India, the custom to use only horned cattle for agricultural and ordinary cart purposes, and so the demand for horses for draught work has been but limited, except for hackney carriages in towns, and for dâk carraige and *ekka* purposes where railways are not available. Hence the breeding of horse stock has been chiefly confined to meet demands for horses required for army purposes and Native States.

3. To allow of horse-breeding in any country proving remunerative, there must be one or two factors in operation, either—

A—that pasture lands of good class are available at little or no rent, and so brood mares and young stock can be bred and reared at a very trifling cost; or

B—that brood mares are employed in agricultural work, at which their cost of keep is fully defrayed by the results of their working, and thus the stock produced from them yield, by their sale, a profit.

4. As pasture land suitable for horses breeding is only obtainable in most districts to a very limited extent, moreover, as the so-called pasture lands of India are as a rule not duly cultivated, but the grasses found on them are often of an inferior kind, it cannot be expected that horse-breeding can be followed in India under the conditions noted at *A*.

5. Therefore, to allow of horse-breeding being adopted as remunerative, it is essential that brood mares be employed at agricultural or cart work, and this slow work is suitable for mares kept for breeding purposes. Indeed, mares thus employed prove more sure breeders, and produce better stock than other mares simply kept for brood and given no work.

6. In India horses are used for such draught work as bullocks cannot perform in sufficiently quick time, and it is well known they can satisfactorily do fast work under the tropical sun of India. It may therefore be expected that they will prove no less efficient in the performance of the slower work of carting and of the farm.

7. Granted that the bullock is good for agricultural purposes, still it must be remembered that he yields no produce. It is not intended to urge the *general* substitution of horse and mare power in lieu of bullock power; but it is desirable to explain that in districts where horses are found to thrive and do well that the employment of mares and stallions for farm and cart work, and at the same time using them for breeding purposes, will be found profitable.

8. As practical evidence that horse-breeding, conducted on the lines indicated, is profitable, it may be mentioned that at the Civil Veterinary Department Depôt Farm at Babugarh horse and mare power only are used for all agricultural work, such as ploughing, harrowing, water-lifting, and carting. No bullock is employed, and it is found that stallions and mares perform the work as well as, and at a quicker rate than, bullocks. The mares having regularly steady and slow work yield good produce.

9. The instruction afforded, as above indicated, will convince agriculturists that horse stock can be used for all work now done by bullocks, and that by employing horse and mare power additional profit results.

10. The native farmer rightly, conservative as he is in not adopting new lines unless they prove paying, will, by witnessing the farm cultivation of the Babugarh Depôt, become assured that he can safely and profitably use horses and mares just as well as bullocks for cultivating his farm and for all carting purposes necessary in taking produce to and from markets.

11. Thus it is desirable to allow Native Chiefs, Zamindars and others to have the opportunity of seeing every kind of farm work performed by horse, mare, mule, and donkey power, and so induce them to employ such labour instead of bullocks.

12. It may be hoped, in course of time, that horse stock will become generally used for the farm purposes for which bullocks are now exclusively employed; that thus horse, pony, and mule-breeding will spread and the supply of horse stock will increase, and that the necessity at present existing of importing, for State purposes, thousands of horses annually at a great cost, will no longer remain, but the lakhs of rupees now sent out of India to foreign countries for imported horse stock will be distributed amongst the horse, pony and mule-breeders of India.

In several countries of Europe both bullock and horse power are used in agricultural and cart work; but gradually mare power is becoming more generally employed for reasons above explained. In Hungary four horses and mares may be often seen treading out the corn in the same way that bullocks do in India.

13. At first sight it may be thought that the natives of India will never give up using bullocks for farm and carting work; but it is well known that a native will, when convinced of a new line of action in any trade being profitable, accept and adopt it.

14. The Instruction Farm is being worked with the view of showing and proving to native farmers and horse employers that by using mare power profit assuredly results. When a native sees that a horse-mare or pony-mare can do farm work as well as a bullock, and he likewise notes that the mares are either in foal or have foals at foot, and that the produce is saleable at good market prices, he will admit that the practice is sound.

15. It is therefore urged that every inducement should be offered to allow of the satisfactory results of cultivating and carting by horse and mare power at the Civil Veterinary Department, Babugarh Depôt Farm, becoming generally known and spread throughout the horse-breeding districts of India. In other districts, where the indigenous horse and donkey does not exist, being without the horse-breeding zone, indeed having a climate unsuitable for horse stock, bullock power is generally available, and of course should be employed in lieu, as horses will not work satisfactorily in the climate and on the soil of lands of such districts.

16. It is therefore advisable to introduce horse and mare farm working in those districts only where horses are found to be easily and satisfactorily bred and reared.

17. A most important subject in connection with horse-breeding is the liberal feeding with proper kinds of forage and grains of the young stock, so as to give them every chance of growing into strong and useful animals. Horses, like other stock, are found stunted or well grown according to the manner in which they are fed and reared; hence we find the ordinary country "tatoo," the result of being reared on scant and very often innutritious grass lands; and on the other hand, the large and well developed Punjab horse, which has for generations been from infancy well fed, in order to be developed and made fit for war purposes. The food given to bullocks during dry months will, as a rule, do for horses. An agricultural bullock duly fed on dry *churri* cut up in short pieces and mixed with the usual amount of soaked grain, also bhoosa, is found to keep in good condition. A horse or mare similarly fed will also do well. In Sind and other very dry climates, where green and dry grass cannot be obtained for horse stock, *churri* and bhoosa as above noted are always given.

18. So the instruction afforded at the Depôt Farm in ploughing, ridging, harrowing, manuring, water-lifting, and the due sowing and cultivating of forage crops and grains by horse and mare power in an easy and satisfactory manner, with the view of obtaining good and heavy forage crops, is the most important adjunct to horse-breeding.

19. The methods of grass and forage cultivation found most productive are practically carried out on the farm, and the crops obtained can be seen, weighed, and thus judged of.

20 Local Governments and Administrations are invited to be so good as to allow Native Chiefs, Wards, farmers, and members of district boards, also revenue officials, to have an opportunity of visiting the Babugarh Civil Veterinary Department Instruction Farm at the times when classes are held for the demonstration of the following subjects:—

I.—Stable management.
II.—Management of stud stallions, brood mares and young stock, and the system of utilising them for agricultural purposes.
III.—Forage crop cultivation, *viz.*:—Lucerne, guinea grass, impey, dub, carrots, oats, barley, etc., etc.
IV.—Irrigation by horse, mare, mule, and donkey power.

21. It has been arranged that these classes will be held from 8th to 16th August, and from 24th December to 1st January every year, when practical instruction will be given by the Civil Veterinary Department officers on the above subjects.

22. The lectures on stable management, and the management of stud stallions, brood mares and stock, will be delivered in the stables and paddocks, and practical instruction in the forage crop cultivation will be given in the fields on the farm.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Customs.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889, DURING THE YEAR 1891-92.

No. 269 S., dated Calcutta, 29th November 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ the following reports on the proceedings taken by Customs officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, during the year 1891-92:—

From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 403—1C.—1, dated the 20th May 1892.
To " " " " 2304, " 2nd June 1892.
From the Government of Bengal, No. 101 T. F., dated the 23rd May 1892.
From the Government of Madras, No. 3562, dated the 5th August 1892.
From the Government of Bombay, No. 8307, dated the 19th October 1892.

RESOLUTION.—The reports from Bombay and Karachi, which were submitted to the Local Government on the 17th and 24th June, were not sent to the Government of India until the 19th October. In accordance with the first paragraph of the Resolution of the 27th January 1892, No. 23 S., the Government of Bombay should arrange to place the reports in possession of the Government of India by the 1st August.

2. There were altogether, during the year, 894 cases of detention under the Merchandise Marks Act, compared with 1,133 in the previous year. Five hundred cases, being 44 per cent. of the whole, were under clause (*f*) of section 10, sub-section (2) of the Act, which requires all piece goods to be stamped with their length. In 1890-91 such cases formed 59 per cent. of the whole. There were 262 cases of counterfeit trade marks or false trade descriptions, and 132 cases of non description of foreign origin, against 332 and 135 respectively in the preceding year.

3. The following table shews for each of the chief ports the number of detentions under the Act in the last two years:—

PORT.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.		Detention followed by confiscation.		DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE.				Detention ordered on information received.		Detention ordered without information.	
					With fine.		Without fine.					
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891 92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Calcutta	302	454	1	4	67	92	234	351	...	2	302	452
Madras	4	16	...	2	1	5	3	9	2	1	2	15
Rangoon	2	36	...	...	...	22	2	14	...	1	2	35
Bombay	681	262	1	...	280	131	450	131	...	...	681	262
Karachi	144	126	...	...	95	68	49	58	...	...	144	126
TOTAL	1,133	894	2	6	393	318	738	563	2	4	1,131	890

In many cases ignorance of the requirements of the Act was pleaded, but the Customs officials properly declined to admit the plea.

4. The Government of Bombay refers, for the orders of the Government of India, a question raised by the Commissioner in Sind in connection with the mention of the country of origin of the goods. Four cases are referred to—

(1) relating to two consignments of glass beads from Trieste, in which the goods were described as "made in Bohemia." The importers were warned, but the goods were allowed to pass as Bohemia was considered a sufficient indication of the country of origin;

(2) a consignment of German brandy, in which Hamburg was mentioned, but not specifically stated as being the place of origin of the goods. The importer was fined R10, and the goods were allowed to pass after the bottles had been labelled with the name of the place of origin;

(3) a consignment of French brandy similarly labelled with the word Bordeaux. The importers were fined R5 and permitted to remove the goods after due stamping;

(4) a consignment of petroleum from Batoum, marked "Batoum." This was deemed a sufficient indication of the country of origin, and the goods were passed with a warning to the importers.

5. In the first of these cases the detention and warning were unnecessary, the mention of Bohemia, or of Hungary, being a full compliance with the requirement of the law that the country of origin should be stated. In the other three cases the law was not complied with, but the manner in which such cases are dealt with must depend upon the circumstances of each case. No fine need be inflicted, nor is it necessary to insist on the specification of the country, where brandy marked as from Bordeaux comes from Bordeaux or some other French port, and there is no reason to suppose that it is other than French brandy, for no importer of French brandy would deliberately leave room for doubt whether or not his brandy was really French.

In the case of Russian oil the law should be enforced by requiring the specification of the country, and in the case of liquors from Hamburg also the law should be strictly enforced. If bars of iron or steel have English words stamped thereon, and they are not of English origin, the Collector should require the country of origin to be stamped on them.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution and the papers read in the preamble be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Annexure to Resolution No. 269 S., dated the 29th November 1892.

Reports on the Proceedings taken by Customs officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1891-92.

BURMA.

No. 403—1 C.-1 (Sep. Rev.), dated 20th May 1892.

From—F. C. GATES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to paragraph 4 of the enclosure to Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 295 S., dated the 28th November 1890, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of letter No. 21—8, dated the 28th April 1892, from the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, to the Financial Commissioner, with its annexure, being the report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, in this province during the year 1891-92.

2. The report calls for no special remark except as regards the seizure of "margarine" which was imported by a German firm with the false trade description "choice selected butter." The Officiating Chief Commissioner has doubts as to the adequacy of the punishment ultimately inflicted (on appeal) by the Financial Commissioner, and he would be glad to receive the orders of the Government of India as to the action which should be taken in future similar cases.

No. 21—8, dated 28th April 1892.

From—The Chief Collector of Customs, Burma,
To—The Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma.

I have the honour to forward herewith a statement showing the number of cases dealt with in Burma under the Merchandise Marks Act of 1889 during the year 1891-92.

2. The total was 36, of which only one was brought about by information received by this Department, the remainder being detections by the Customs officers in their examination of goods before giving delivery.

3. The most important detention was that of a large consignment of butter imported from Switzerland. The consignment consisted of 155 cases containing in all 7,440 tins, 7,440lb, and was declared in the customs bill of entry as butter and valued at R7,440. Each tin was labelled "selected butter of choicest quality." A sample was submitted to the Chemical Examiner who, after testing it, reported that it was not butter at all, but "margarine." The whole consignment was confiscated. The importers appealed against this decision and have been allowed to pass the "margarine" on payment of a fine of R500, the original labels to be obliterated and replaced, under customs supervision, by new ones bearing the word "margarine."

4. Twenty-nine detentions were ordered of piece goods not stamped with the length in accordance with section 10, sub-section 2, clause (*f*) of the Act. In the majority of cases the omission was due to ignorance of the law, the importers being itinerant Chinese traders with small lots of silk cloths manufactured in the interior of China. A nominal fine was as a rule imposed and the goods allowed to pass after the length had been stamped on the pieces.

5. In four instances spirits in bottles imported from Hamburg bore labels on which there was either no indication of country of manufacture, or if the indication was given the size of the letters was not according to the requirements of the Act. The labels were properly stamped in the Custom House and the consignments allowed to pass.

6. Under the head of "False trade description," there were three detentions ordered. One was that of the butter referred to in paragraph 3 of this letter. In the second case a quantity of cotton thread of country manufacture on cards was brought in by a native trader, and it was found to measure considerably less than the number of yards marked on each card. The importer was fined and allowed to pass his thread after the cards had been destroyed. The third case occurred at Moulmein where 19 packages of sewing machines were imported from Bremen, and on examination were found to contain 12 sewing machines described as "Saxonia Regia, Singer Noar Machine, Dresden" on metal labels and 2 sewing machines described as "Beste Deutche Singer Machine Gesetzlich Deponirt" also on metal labels. The name "Singer" was effaced from the labels and the machines allowed to pass.

7. There is very little friction in carrying out the provisions of the Act, importers having had time to become acquainted with its requirements and to advise their correspondents in

Europe. The large quantity of merchandise of European manufacture that finds its way to Burma from India has already undergone Customs supervision either at Calcutta or Bombay, and has invariably been found to be marked according to law. Goods from China are also coming in properly stamped and marked.

Statement shewing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1891-92.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered.		Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release with or without a fine.		Detention ordered on information.	Detention ordered without information.
Without stamp under section 10, sub-section 2	29	Nil.	Released with fine .	22	1	35
False trade description under section 10 .	3		„ without fine	14		
The place of manufacture not given, or incorrectly given, under section 10 . . .	4			36		
	36					

CUSTOM HOUSE;
The 28th April 1892.

E. DARLINGTON,
Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.

No. 2304, dated 2nd June 1892.

From—J. E. O'CONOR, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,

To—The Chief Commissioner, Burma.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th May 1892, No 403—1 C.-1, transmitting the report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) in Burma.

2. In reply to the question raised in paragraph 2 of your letter under acknowledgment regarding the adequacy of the punishment (a fine of ₹500) inflicted on the importers of a consignment of margarine with the false trade description of "choice selected butter," I am to state that in the opinion of the Government of India the punishment in this case was clearly inadequate.

BENGAL.

No. 101 T. F., dated 23rd May 1892.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with the orders conveyed in paragraph 4 of the enclosure of your letter No. 295 S., dated the 28th November 1890, I am directed to submit the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Board of Revenue and of its enclosure from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, reporting on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, at this port for the year 1891-92. No proceedings were taken under the Act by the Collectors of Customs at Chittagong, Naraingunge, or the Orissa ports during the year.

* No. 372 B., dated 11th May 1892.

No. 372 B., dated 11th May 1892.

From—T. INGLIS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

With reference to Government Order No. 670 S. R., dated 11th February 1892, I am directed to submit the accompanying copy of a report No. 165, dated 30th ultimo, on the proceedings of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, under the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, for the year 1891-92. No proceedings were taken under the Act by the Collectors of Customs at Chittagong, Naraingunge, or the Orissa ports during the year.

No. 165, dated 30th April 1892.

From—C. R. MARRIOTT, Esq., Officiating Collector of Customs, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

With reference to your docket No. 305 B. of 20th December 1890, I have the honour to forward herewith the yearly report on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act at this port.

2. There were 454 cases of detention against 302 last year. The large majority of these cases fall under clause (*f*) of section 18 being cases of unstamped or insufficiently-stamped piece goods. At the beginning of the year these goods were almost invariably passed without fine on their being properly stamped. This was owing to the fact that for a time such goods, if imported for retail, were deemed not to be liable under the Act. A reasonable time was, therefore, allowed before inflicting a fine. Now, however, that no excuse of ignorance of the Act can be put forward, a slight fine is imposed in nearly every case. Altogether, out of 392 such cases, 71 have been met with fine, the rest of the goods passed on stamping.

3. In two cases information has been given of counterfeit trade marks. Both have been made the subject of a prosecution, and in both the defendants were heavily fined by the Magistrate. In three other instances goods have been detained on account of a counterfeit of Rodgers and Sons' trade mark.

4. Thirty-four cases fall under the head of false trade description. The majority of these were Austrian or German-made shawls on all of which Hindi numerals had been marked after the manner of Indian manufacturers. Some also bore the emblems of Indian deities. The importers were heavily fined and the marks removed before the shawls were permitted to pass. In one case where the marks consisted of numerals only, the importers appealed but with no other result than a modification of the fine. It was obvious that the European manufacturers could have no motive in marking with Hindi numerals save to create a belief that the goods were of Indian make.

5. The first of these seizures was made on information; the informer was desirous that his name should not appear in the matter at all. He was himself subsequently fined for importing similar shawls, similarly marked.

6. An importation of 400 barrels "Portland" cement was received from Belgium, the country of origin being marked on the labels, but in scarcely visible characters. It was argued that Portland cement described a kind of cement not necessarily British. The goods were, however, not passed until the words "made in Belgium" had been stamped in large characters on the labels.

7. A case in which goods described as hollands were found to be largely composed of cotton was referred for the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce as to whether they were rightly so described. The Chamber in their turn referred it to the Manchester Chamber who decided that such goods, though not made of flax, had gained a prescriptive right to the name of hollands. The goods were accordingly passed.

8. German wines are frequently imported as sherry, champagne, port, etc. All such have been compelled to stamp the labels with the country of origin. A consignment of brandy from the firm of J. Cotton & Co. was labelled as manufactured in France, but the bill of entry declared it to be of German manufacture. The invoice confirmed this statement, and the brandy was detained until some further evidence as to its French manufacture and as to the firm of J. Cotton & Co. was given.

9. The Chamber of Commerce reported that piece goods were being imported from Bombay at lengths not corresponding to the stamp. If this be the case, it should be detected before they are passed out of the mills from which they came. Some consignments were, however, detained by the Customs and measured, but no false stamping was detected.

10. It has not been the practice in this port to detain and examine or measure any goods regarding which there is no information laid or good ground for suspicion. Such action is liable to entail hardship and deteriorate the value of goods so treated, while to make such examination effectual it would be absolutely necessary to increase the appraising staff who are already overworked. Thus piece goods are practically not opened nor examined, the samples are taken as showing correctly the marking. Whether the marking is correct as to lengths is a matter left for those concerned in the trade. They can give information if any goods are sold of short measurement; still, leaving the initiative to them appears from the experience of two years to be tantamount to allowing the law in that respect to be a dead letter, but I do not consider it the duty of the Customs authorities to undertake the work of detection, and if it were, the staff, as I have said, is insufficient to make the work effective.

11. If private individuals or the trading community do not think it worth the time and trouble to search out and denounce offences under the Act, still less is it incumbent on the Customs authorities to undertake increased work and incur odium for delays and damage by endeavouring to discover frauds. Until traders as a body give their assistance or until Government accept the responsibility and expense of searching out and prosecuting frauds, the Act may easily be evaded, stamps, labels, numbers, etc., being added after goods have passed the Customs.

12. If the Act is to be made effective for the protection of the ignorant purchaser and, as a consequence, honest trade (for traders being experts are not directly defrauded), it will be necessary for the Government to supplement action at the time of importation by further action before or after sale. No dealer in articles such as, for example, the German-made shawls mentioned above, was deceived by them, but the retail purchaser was no doubt deceived, and thus the local manufacture suffers, unable to cope with dishonesty on one side and ignorance on the other, allied to drive it off the field.

A statement is appended giving the figures required by the last paragraph of the Government of India instructions forwarded to the Board with No. C. 1A.—1-16 of 8th December 1890.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the official year 1891-92.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered.		Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release with or without fine.		Detention ordered on information.	Detention ordered without information.	Reshipment allowed.	
			Released with fine.	Released without fine.				
Without stamp under—								
section 18, clause (*f*) .	392	...	71	321	...	452		
Under clause (*d*)—								
Counterfeit . .	5	1	1	...	2	...	2	1*
False trade description .	34	2	18	10	...	...	4	
Under clause (*e*) . .	23	1	2	20	...	...	...	
TOTAL	454	4	92	351	...	...	6	1

* Pending before the Board of Revenue.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
CALCUTTA;
The 30th April 1892.

C. R. MARRIOTT,
Offg. Collector of Customs.

MADRAS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,—No. 3562 Mis, dated 9th August 1892.

Read—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), No. 355, dated 4th July 1892;

Read the following:—

From the Collector of Arcot, South, dated 21st June 1892, No. 696.
" " of Canara, South, " 13th " " " 2489.
" " of Ganjam. " 10th " " " 357.
" " of Godavari, " 11th " " " 308.
" " of Kistana, " 16th " " " 1897.

Read the following:—

No. 1297 G., dated 13th June 1892.

From—W. P. AUSTIN, Esq., Collector of Sea Customs, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue, Madras.

Adverting to Board's Proceedings No. 86 (Separate Revenue), dated 11th February 1892, I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, at this port during the year 1891-92.

2. I enclose a statement in the prescribed form showing the number of cases dealt with during the year under review. There were about 300 cases in which packages were opened and examined at the Custom House for the purposes of the Act, and out of those 14 in which goods were detained in consequence of infringement of the Act being discovered in the course of such examination. In one case detention was ordered in consequence of information given and in pursuance of criminal proceedings instituted in the Magistrate's Court by one of the local firms.

3. Twelve of the 14 cases referred to above consisted of the importation of unstamped or partially-stamped piece goods, and in the remaining two cases goods were marked with the name of a British trader, the place of manufacture being omitted to be indicated on the labels in one, and insufficiently shown by means of detached labels with obscure printing in the other. In the case in which criminal proceedings were instituted the importers were charged with using a false trade mark.

4. The piece goods detained consisted of cotton, silks, and woollens which were either not stamped at all or had their lengths marked on tickets attached, and with the exception of one case in which the goods were confiscated, being of trifling value, they were all passed after the requirements of the law had been duly complied with and the payment of the penalties which it was considered necessary to impose. The two cases in which the description of the goods on the labels were not accompanied by a definite indication of origin consisted of liquors, and these were allowed to be passed on the objectionable labels being removed from the bottles. The particulars are as follows:—

Certain cases purporting to contain brandy bearing labels indicative of English origin were imported by a native from Egypt without the place of manufacture being given, and as the importer was not in a position to state where the liquor was manufactured, the consignment was allowed to be cleared on the importer agreeing to remove the labels.

In the second case a small consignment of whiskey was sent out for commission sale from Hamburg to a European firm here with labels having the words "*Fine Old Highland Whiskey—Chas. McBride & Co., Aberdeen*" printed in bold type, the country of origin ("Manufactured in Germany") being indicated by means of small detached labels round the necks of the bottles. As it was clearly intended by this to lead purchasers believe that the whiskey was

manufatured in Scotland, I intended taking serious notice of the case, but the firm having readily admitted its inability to defend the use of the combined labels and the consignment not having been sent out to its order, I accepted its proposal to remove the large labels which were calculated to deceive before allowing delivery to be taken. The case before the Presidency Magistrate was in respect of three consignments consisting of 33 cases of mulls valued, I believe, at over ₹10,000. The suit was instituted at the instance of Messrs. Binny & Co. as agents for Messrs. J. and A. Leigh of Preston, and the importer having pleaded guilty to the charge of using a false trade mark on the goods in question, the magistrate ordered their forfeiture under section 9 of the Merchandise Marks Act and sentenced the offender to simple imprisonment for three months in addition to bearing the cost of the prosecution. The offence appears to have consisted in the goods in question being stamped with the words "Ishashi Mull" in Tamil by which name and description the mulls manufactured by Messrs. Preston and imported by Messrs. Finny & Co. are known in the local market, although their mulls are not so marked. Notwithstanding the fact that the trade marks in both cases were not the same, it was apparent that the intention of the importer, by the use of the words referred to above on the cloth imported by him, was to cause purchasers to believe that they were the same mulls as those sold by Messrs. Binny & Co. which have earned a reputation for themselves in the local market. I may state that the shippers of these confiscated mulls, Messrs. Maudley & Co., of Manchester, have since applied to the High Court for a revision of judgment through their local agent, in respect of the magistrate's order adjudging forfeiture of their goods, but the High Court has dismissed the application on the ground that the agent had no *locus standi* and that the shippers were not parties to the case. The goods are to be sold on behalf of Government.

5. Generally speaking, importers of piece goods have complied with the law as regards stamping, and I find that the few cases where the requirement was not observed related to petty imports made by shop-keepers and tailors. Continental manufacturers appear also to be exercising due care in marking their goods in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and it must be admitted that the requirements of the law have the effect of protecting the interests of both the British trader and the consumer in India, but much remains to be done yet to put a check on dishonest and fraudulent practices of the trade in India, for, when once the goods leave the Custom House, the owner finds himself at liberty to remove or add any description he chooses, and although he would be amenable to the law for it, I am afraid that very few of such cases ever come to light.

6. In conclusion, I would point out that the introduction of the Act has largely increased the work of the office, especially in the appraisers' department, where packages selected for examination have to be opened and examined in detail, and with the limited establishment it is often found difficult to cope with the work satisfactorily. The present establishment consists of only three clerks, costing altogether ₹95.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered.				Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
Under section 18, clause (*d*).	Under section 18, clause (*e*).	Under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total.		With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	12	15	2	5	8	1	14

From the Collector of Madura, No. 55, dated 5th May 1892.

Read the following:—

From the Collector of Malabar, No. 462 Gl., dated 22nd June 1892.

Statement showing the detention of goods under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, in the District of Malabar during the year 1891-92.

Port.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine.		
Cochin	1	...	...	1	...	1

Remarks.—Towards the end of the year under report two consignments of Cognac imported from London and bearing labels "P and L" on the bottles were found in the godowns of Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co. at Cochin. The labels simply indicated the name of the firm, but not of the place of manufacture. The consignments were consequently detained under section 18 (*e*) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, but were delivered to Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co. under the orders of the Deputy Collector, Cochin, after having fresh labels affixed thereto. This was the only instance which occurred under the Merchandise Marks Act in this district.

Read—

From the Collector of Nellore, dated 13th June 1892, No. 2730-Acc.
„ „ of Tanjore, „ 13th May „ „ 321.
„ „ of Tinnevelly, „ 12th June „ „ 398.
„ „ of Vizagapatam, „ 2nd „ „ „ 1248.

RESOLUTION.—The reports of the Collectors of Maritime Districts on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during 1891-92 are submitted to Government. Proceedings were taken under the Act in the Madras and Malabar districts only.

2. The total number of cases of detention of goods under the Act during the year under report was 16. Of these, 1 was under 18 (*d*) of the Sea Customs Act as modified by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 3 under 18 (*e*), and 12 under 18 (*f*), which requires all piece goods to be stamped with their length.

3. The following table shows the particulars of detentions :—

Port.	Detentions ordered.	Detentions followed by confiscation.	Detentions followed by release.		Detentions ordered on information received.	Detentions ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine.		
Madras	15	2	5	8	1	14
Cochin	1	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL . .	16	2	5	9	1	15

4. The Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, is apprehensive that owners of goods may evade the provisions of the Act by removing or adding to descriptions of goods after they have been cleared from the Custom House. Such cases may no doubt occur, but it is for the offender's trade rivals to bring any malpractice to notice.

5. The Collector further reports that the introduction of the Act has largely increased the work of his office, and that it is found difficult to cope with it satisfactorily. He should apply separately for an increase of establishment if he can justify it by statistics showing appreciable increase of work.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India.

No. 3562A.

Copy to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

BOMBAY AND SIND.

No. 8307, dated 19th October 1892.

From—T. D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Mr. Assistant Secretary O'Conor's letter No. 4051 S., dated 5th instant, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Government of India, the reports received from the Collectors of Customs, Bombay and Karachi, on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1891-92, and the statements accompanying them, together with a memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3215, dated 30th July 1892, and a copy of the Resolution No. 8306 of to-day's date passed by this Government on these papers, and to solicit the orders of the Government of India on the point referred to in paragraph 2 of the Resolution.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,—No. 8306, dated 19th October 1892.

Read—

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, No. 3011, dated 21st June 1892, submitting a letter No. 4992 C., dated 17th idem, from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, who forwards the report for the official year 1891-92 on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act, No. IV of 1889, at the Port of Bombay.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3215, dated 30th July 1892, submitting the report No. 1033, dated 24th June 1892, from the Collector of Customs, Karachi, on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, for the year 1891-92 at the Port of Karachi.

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3390 S., dated 17th August 1892.

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4051 S., dated 5th October 1892.

RESOLUTION.—The results recorded in the reports submitted by the Collectors of Customs, Bombay and Karachi, on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1891-92 are satisfactory, and show that the requirements of the Act are now generally known and understood by the public, and that great care is taken by the Customs officials, both at Bombay and Karachi, in administering its provisions. The number of cases of breaches of the provisions of the Act dealt with both at Bombay and Karachi was 388, being considerably less than the number (825) dealt with in the preceding year.

2. The Collector of Customs, Karachi, in paragraph 3 (*u*) of his report states that two consignments of glass beads from Trieste had on the packets containing the beads the following label :—

"Made in Bohemia, 12 bunches six diamond-cut silver beads";

but that as "Bohemia" was considered sufficient indication of the country of origin, the goods were in both cases allowed to pass with a warning to the importers. The Commissioner in Sind, however, observes that it is not clear that a warning was needed in the case, and is of opinion that an article is as properly marked if labelled "made in Hanover" or "made in Prussia," as "made in Germany," and requests the orders of Government on this point. Section 10, clause (1) of Act IV of 1889 required both the place and the country of origin to be indicated on the label, but the provisions of that Act have been amended by Act IX of 1891, and under section 8 of the latter Act the country of origin need only be indicated on the label. The view taken by the Collector of Customs, Karachi, appears thus to conform to the strict letter of the rule, but the remarks made by the Commissioner are also worthy of notice and the point should be referred to the Government of India for orders.

3. It should be pointed out to the Commissioner in Sind that in accordance with paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 1027, dated 10th February 1892, the report of the Collector of Customs, Karachi, should have reached Government by the 1st of July.

4. The reports and the statements accompanying them, together with the memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3215, dated 30th July 1892, and a copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India for information.

No. 4992 C., dated 17th June 1892.

From—J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., C.I.E., Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay,

To—The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Bombay.

I have the honour to submit the Second Annual Report for the official year 1891-92 on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act which came into operation on the 1st April 1889.

The accompanying statement, marked A, has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India communicated in Government Resolution No. 8960 of the 15th December 1890 in the Revenue Department. It shows that the total of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act dealt with during the year was 262 against 681 in the previous year. For easy comparison statement A shews the figures for each of the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

In the year under report 180 infringements of clause (*d*) of section 18, 42 under clause (*e*) and 40 under clause (*f*) of Act VIII of 1878, as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act, were detected. Of the 262 cases shewn in statement A fines were inflicted in 131 cases. In the remaining 131 cases the goods under detention were passed without penalties, as the requirements of the Act were held to have been partly or fully complied with.

Except one which infringed both section 18, clause (*e*) of the Customs Act, and section 4 (1) of the Merchandise Marks Act, all the cases adjudicated were under section 18, clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of Act VIII of 1878.

Under clause (*d*) of section 18, no cases occurred of importation of goods with false trade marks. On the other hand, several cases of false trade descriptions were detected chiefly as regards number, weight or measure, place of manufacture, and material.

Other false trade descriptions consisted of the application to goods of descriptive expressions in languages (mostly English and Gujarati) other than those of the country of origin.

The marked decline in the number of cases under each of the clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of section 18 of the Act is, I believe, due to the fact that the requirements of the Act are now generally known and understood.

The annexed comparative statement, marked B, shews that of the 262 seizures 179 were adjudicated by the Collector, 4 by the First Assistant Collector, and 79 by the Assistant Collector in charge Docks Custom House. No decision has been made the subject of an appeal, though in some cases, on applications and explanations from parties concerned, decisions have been reconsidered. The total recoveries under fines and redemption penalties amounted to ₹2,740.

During the year 3,766 packages of goods, 4,627 bundles of steel, and 2,600 bars of iron were detained. The annexed statement C shews in detail the disposal of the detained packages.

In only two cases, both of them of German shawls with Indian devices, have heavy fines been inflicted. In one case a ₹300 substantive and a ₹300 redemption fine were paid; in the other a ₹100 substantive fine only was paid, and instead of a ₹500 redemption fine the goods were re-exported.

The accompanying statement, marked D, shews that during the year 3,676 unstamped pieces of piece-goods of the value of ₹27,013-10-11 from foreign ports were passed on stamping each piece with its length on standard yards as required by section 10, clause (*f*) of the Act. It

will be noticed that the number of irregularities under clause (*f*) is much smaller than in the previous year.

During the year none of the cases has been either so important or so different from those detailed in last year's report as to make desirable any separate summary of cases.

I would express regret that I have failed to take advantage of the sanction which Government were pleased to accord to the suggestion in last year's report that cognizance should be taken of breaches of the Act detected in Bombay city. The matter has not been lost sight of and certain reported infringements of the Act are under consideration. The difficulty found in taking action has been partly the necessity of securing for the first prosecution a case of importance and one in which the infringement of the Act resulted in injury or loss to some considerable section of the public. My information also is that the sanction granted by Government and its publication both in the European and native papers have had a considerable deterrent effect, and that especially in the matters of length and weight traders have deemed it advisable to remove misleading labels.

No. 3011, dated 21st June 1892.

Endorsed by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Bombay.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department, with reference to Resolution No. 1027, dated the 10th February last.

APPENDIX A.

Administration of the Merchandise Marks Act (details required under Government of India's letter No. 295 S. of 28th November 1890).

Year.	Detentions under section 18, Clause (*d*).	Detentions under section 18, Clause (*e*).	Detentions under section 18, Clause (*f*).	Total of Columns 2 to 4.	Confiscations.	Releases: With fine.	Releases: Without fine.	Detention on information.	Detentions without information.	Remarks.
1890-91	268	88	325	681	1	230	450	...	681	(*d*) In four cases reshipment was allowed, in one as an alternative to confiscation and in three as an alternative to correction of packages. (*B*) Of three cases in which reshipment was ordered, in two the goods were reshipped, in the third they were destroyed.
1891-92	180*	42†	40	262	...	131(*A*)	131(*B*)	...	262	

* These include 11 cases which infringed clause (*c*) also.
† These include a case which infringed section 8 (1) also.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE;
The 17th June 1892.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

APPENDIX B.

Disposal of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act by officers exercising powers under section 182 of Act VIII of 1878.

Official year.	Cases disposed of: By the Collector.	By the First Assistant Collector	By the Assistant Collector in charge Docks Custom House.	Total of columns 2 to 4.	Total penalties under clause 8 of section 167 of the Customs Act.(*d*) R	a.	p.	Total fines in lieu of confiscation under clause 8, section 167 of the Sea Customs Act.(*d*) R	a.	p.
1890-91	(*a*) 590	7	84	681	2,958	0	0	3,731 (*c*)	0	0
1891-92	(*a*) 179	(*b*) 4	79	262	2,132	0	0	608	0	0

(*a*) These include 325 and 35 cases respectively, in which under the general orders of the Collector piece goods were passed on the stamping of length without the submission of a separate report in each case. Of the 179 cases in 1891-92, one was in respect of the overstamping of the weight on packets of brass chains.

(*b*) The four cases disposed of by the First Assistant Collector were in respect of goods imported by Foreign Parcel Post. As they were first offences, the importers were let off with a warning and the goods passed on removing the objectionable labels or marks.

(*c*) In one case the importers elected to reship instead of redeeming for home consumption on payment of a penalty of R500.

(*d*). The penalties and fines in lieu of confiscation are the amounts recovered.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE;
The 17th June 1892.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

APPENDIX C.

Packages detained under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1891-92.

Year.	Number.	How disposed of: Passed: With qualification and with fine. (a)	Passed: Without qualification and with fine. (a)	Passed: Without qualification and without fine. (a)	Passed: With qualification and without fine. (a)	Reshipped: With fine.	Reshipped: Without fine.	Confiscated.	Packages not redeemed on payment of redemption penalty.
1890-91	15,330 Cases 89,757 Bars 83,401 Bundles 26,304 Slabs 581	3,544 Bars 83,401 Bundles 26,304 Slabs 317	3,785	6,247 Slabs 264	1,640 Cases 89,757	105	7	2	...
1891-92	3,766 Bundles of steel 4,627 Bars of iron . 2,600	1,680	153 Bundles 2,912	1,019 Bundles 1,715 Bars 2,600	907	4	3	...	...

(a) Qualification means an addition to or alteration in the description or marks upon goods or their covers made to bring them into accordance with the requirements of the law.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE;
The 17th June 1892.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

APPENDIX D.

Piece goods detained under Section 18, Clause (f), of Act VIII of 1878.

From where imported.	Pieces unstamped: Number: 1890-91.	Number: 1891-92.	Value: 1890-91. R	a.	p.	Value: 1891-92. R.	a.	p.
United Kingdom	10,879	475	1,81,574	9	11	9,817	4	8
Foreign European ports	2,916	199	68,084	1	10	4,340	11	3
Chinese ports	2,752	108	29,919	0	0	210	0	0
Asiatic ports (other than China)	4,436	1,887	22,328	15	8	7,755	11	0
Austrian ports	...	...	...			...		
African ports	984	1,007	9,571	4	0	4,890	0	0
Total	21,467	3,676	2,56,477	15	5	27,013	10	11

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE;
The 17th June 1892.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

No. 1033, dated 24th June 1892.

From—R. N. COGHLAN, Esq., Collector of Customs, Karachi,

To—The Commissioner in Sind.

I have the honour to submit statement showing the number of cases dealt with under section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1891-92, together with my report on the working of the Act, agreeably to paragraph 1 of Bombay Government Resolution No. 7387 of the 27th October 1891, received under your endorsement No. 5178, dated 11th November 1891.

2. In the year under report there were in the aggregate 126 cases disposed of under the Act, namely,—

39 under clause (*d*);
60 under clause (*e*); and
27 under clause (*f*).

3. The 39 cases coming under clause (*d*) were dealt with as follows:—

In 16 the importers were permitted to stamp the name of the country of produce of goods from foreign ports bearing English descriptions on payment of small fines, and in the other 23 cases the goods were passed after compliance with the requirements of the Act and the importers warned. The facts connected with the various cases of infringements of the Act, which came before me for disposal, are as follows:—

(*a*) Five consignments of lime-juice were imported from London; the bottles were labelled to the effect that the contents were entirely free from alcohol. On examination, however, they were not found to be free from spirits. In three cases importers explained that they were ignorant of the cause of the false

description shewn on the bottles, being only clearing agents for the owners who were up-country. In two instances the goods were imported by the consignees for sale here; these importers in submitting an explanation stated they were unaware of the fact that the lime-juice contained spirits, and that they would be careful in future. In four instances the importers were allowed to remove the labels on payment of small fines. In one instance the quantity of spirit being only 1 per cent. no action was taken in the matter.

A consignment of 12 time-pieces was imperted here from London. These time-pieces were of American manufacture, and ten out of the twelve had "Seth Thomas, U. S. A." and the other two "Time flies away." There was no indication on the latter two of the country of origin, and the importers explained, as they were only clearing agents for the owner, they could not account for the omission; the time-pieces were allowed to be marked as required by law on payment of a small fine.

(*c*) Two consignments of sewing machines from America. These were shipped from Liverpool for this port. The machines were marked "N. Y. Favourite and patented October 8th, 1878; July 6th, 1880; September 22nd, 1885; October 19th, 1887."

In these instances the letters "N. Y" were considered sufficient indication of the country of origin, and the goods were allowed to pass.

(*d*) Two consignments of German beer imported from London. In one consignment the bottles were labelled—

"Amers foortsche Baiersch bier brouwerij (coat of arms) Pilsener Export."

The importers explained that they were merely agents and not the owners, and were consequently unable to explain why the name of the country of origin was omitted. Under the circumstances they were permitted to stamp the bottles as required by law on payment of a fine of ₹5 and to remove the goods which they did. In the other case there were only two cases of samples of beer having labels with description of contents in the English language, being samples; the words "Bohemian Brewery" and "Berlin" on the labels were considered sufficient and goods passed.

(*e*) Two consignments of brandy—one of 100 cases German brandy from Hamburg, and the other French brandy from Liverpool. The consignment of German brandy bore the following labels on bottles:—

"Fine Old Hambro Brandy, T. Grose, Hamburg."

The importer explained that he was ignorant of the requirements of the law, and would see that future consignments were duly marked as required. This explanation was considered unsatisfactory, and the importer permitted to remove his goods after labelling the bottles with the name of the country of origin and payment of a fine of ₹10.

The consignment of 100 cases French brandy had the bottles labelled as under:—

"Please destroy the label on emptying the contents. Fine Old Cognac. J. B. Valle & Co., Bordeaux. Established 1858."

Being merely clearing agents the importers stated they could not account for the omission of the name of the country of produce; they were fined ₹5 and permitted to remove the goods after due stamping.

(*f*) One consignment of 81,000 cases petroleum from Batoum. The cases were marked—

"65lbs nett. Highest refined and Fire-tested Petroleum. The united exporters of ✡ Batoum. Registered Trade Mark."

In this case the name Batoum was deemed sufficient indication of the country of origin and the oil passed with a warning to the importers.

(*g*) Nine consignments of Austrian sugar imported from Bremen and Hamburg. All these had English letters on the bags denoting the quality or description of the sugar. In five instances the importers were allowed to pass their sugar after they were duly marked with the name of the country of produce, and in the other four the importers' explanation not having been considered satisfactory they were permitted to stamp their bags on payment of a penalty of ₹5 in each case.

(*h*) One consignment of 30 cases port imported from London. The seals on the bottles had the description of contents in the English language. The importers stated in explanation that it was an error on the part of their London agents. This explanation not being deemed satisfactory they were fined ₹5 and permitted to duly label the bottles, after which they were passed.

(*i*) One consignment of accordeons from Hamburg. The accordeons were labelled with the description in the English language. This description was considered as intended only for identifying the articles for the convenience of dealers and shop-keepers and they were, in accordance with instructions received with B. G. Resolution No. 8960, dated 15th December 1890, passed without stamping.

(*j*) One consignment of tobacco imported from America. These 10 cases were shipped from Liverpool. The cases were marked—"Belle of Viginia, Manufactured by David Dunlop, Petersburgh, U. A."

The importers explained that this was their first consignment, and they were not aware of the requirements of the law. This explanation was accepted as the letters U.A. were considered sufficient indication of the country of manufacture, namely, United States of America.

(*k*) One was a consignment of gold and silver thread, valued at ₹1,170, imported from Trieste *viâ* Bombay. The packets containing the thread were marked "gold thread." The omission to show the name of the country of origin is explained by the importers to be due to oversight on the part of the shippers. This explanation was not accepted, and importers were fined ₹10 and were allowed to remove the goods after being duly stamped.

(*l*) There were two consignments of window-glass from Antwerp—one was a consignment of 250 cases. These cases were marked in the English language, "glass, this side up, patent $\overset{B}{<}_{G}\overset{G}{>}$ Karachi." The importers explained that the omission of the name of the country of origin was an oversight. The cases were allowed to pass after they were duly marked with the name of the country of manufacture. The other consignment of 34 cases window-glass were marked "blue," "green", "ruby" and "enamelled" in the English language. The importers could not satisfactorily explain why the name of the country of manufacture was omitted; they were therefore fined ₹5 and the cases passed after they were stamped as required by law.

(*m*) One consignment of 50 cases candles was imported from Antwerp. The packets of candles were marked—"De Roubaix Jenar & Co.'s superfine stearine candles, solely manufactured at their works at Brussels."

The importers stated that as the candles were manufactured at "Brussels," that name was shown on the packets. The candles were passed, as Brussels was considered sufficient indication of the country of origin.

(*n*) One consignment of 25 cases aromatic schnapps was imported from London. The liquor, though manufactured in Holland, had labels affixed to the bottles showing the description of the contents in the English language without indicating the country of origin. The importer having satisfactorily explained the omission was permitted to remove the goods after the bottles were duly stamped as required by the Act.

(*o*) One consignment of three bales pot-paper was imported from Trieste *viâ* Bombay. The packet of the paper had wrappers which were marked "made in Austria"; the sheets of paper bore the impression of an anchor and the English words "trade mark." The country of origin shown on the wrappers was considered sufficient, the goods were accordingly allowed to pass.

(*p*) One was a consignment of razors, 24 dozens, from Antwerp; of these 3 dozens were found to have the following inscription on the blades:—"Henry Kaufman & Sons, † Cutlers of Superior Razors, * nearHigh Street, Solingen."

The wrappers, however, had the name of the country of manufacture. The importers stated in explanation that the omission was an oversight; the goods were accordingly passed with a warning.

(*q*) One consignment of hardware and one of zinc sheets were imported from Antwerp. These had English descriptions on the goods; the importer having satisfactorily accounted for the omission of the name of the country of manufacture, the goods were allowed to pass with a warning.

(*r*) A consignment of two cases cigars were imported from Antwerp; the boxes had labels bearing English names. The importers stated they were unable to explain the omission of the name of the country of origin as they were only clearing the cases for the owners; they were fined ₹5 and allowed to remove the goods after the boxes were stamped as required by law.

(*s*) One consignment of three cases champagne was imported from London; the bottles had labels descriptive of the contents in the English language. The importers having satisfactorily accounted for the omission of the name of the country of origin, the goods were allowed to pass after they were duly stamped.

(*t*) One consignment of one case buttons (shirting) imported from Hamburg. The cards to which the buttons were affixed had the description of the article in the English language. The importers explained that this was their first consignment of these goods, and that they would take such action in the matter as would ensure further shipments being properly marked; they were permitted to remove the goods on payment of a small fine and after the goods were duly marked as required by law.

(*u*) Two consignments of glass beads from Trieste. Both these consisting of two and three cases, respectively, had on the packets of glass beads the following label:—"Made in Bohemia, 12 Bunches six diamond-cut silver beads."

The importers in both cases were warned, and the goods allowed to pass as "Bohemia" was considered sufficient indication of the country of origin.

4. There were 60 cases coming under clause (*e*), *viz.*,—

(*a*) One consignment of marsala, madeira, sherry, port, and champagne imported from Liverpool; the bottles of the wine had labels affixed with the description of

the wine and bore the name of traders in the United Kingdom. The importers having satisfactorily explained the cause of omission of the country of origin the goods were allowed to pass after they were stamped.

(*b*) One consignment of claret, sherry, port, and vermouth from London, bearing similar labels and particulars as the above consignment, was also allowed removal after due stamping.

(*c*) One consignment of champagne and still hock, one of champagne, port, and sherry, and two of champagne and still hock from London. These bottles had, besides the description of the wine, the names of the dealers or traders in the United Kingdom or British India. In the first two cases, the importers were cautioned and the goods allowed to pass after due stamping; in the latter cases, the importers were fined R5 in each case and allowed to remove the goods after they were labelled as required by law.

(*d*) Two of claret from Bordeaux and one from Liverpool. In the first two cases, the bottles had the description of the claret on the seals, and the labels had the names of either British or British Indian dealers. The importers having explained that it was an omission on the part of the shippers, the goods were allowed to pass, the word "Bordeaux" having been considered sufficient indication of the country of origin. In the other case of claret from Liverpool the bottles were similarly labelled. Importers' explanation being considered satisfactory, the goods were passed after due stamping

(*e*) Six consignments of champagne were imported from London. In one case of 7 cases the importer having satisfactorily explained the omission of the name of the country of produce, the goods were allowed to pass. In another case of 20 cases, the explanation tendered was considered satisfactory as the word "Reims" was deemed sufficient indication of the country of origin and the goods were allowed to pass. In the remaining four cases of 34, 16, 15, and 20 cases the importers were fined and goods passed after due compliance with the requirements of the Act.

(*f*) There were four consignments of 25 cases, 5 cases, 2 hhds. and 2 cases of port wine from London and Glasgow. The 25 cases from London were allowed to pass after due stamping after warning the importer of the requirements of the Act. The 5 cases from Glasgow and 2 hhds. and 2 cases from London were allowed to be removed on the importer's paying small fines and after the goods were marked with the name of the country of produce.

(*g*) Four consignments of still hock from London consisting of 40 cases, 18 cases, 6 cases and 15 cases, all bearing names of British Indian dealers. The 40 cases were passed, the words "Reims" being considered sufficient indication of the country of origin. In the other cases the importers were fined R5, R6, and R5, respectively, and after the goods were marked as required by the Act they were allowed to pass.

(*h*) One was a consignment of 150 cases beer and one of 10 cases mineral water from Antwerp. Both these consignments had labels affixed to the bottles describing the contents in the English language, and showing the names of British Indian dealers. In the former case, being the first offence the importer was cautioned and the 150 cases beer allowed to pass after they were marked. The mineral water was allowed removal on importers paying a fine of R5 and labelling the bottles with the name of the country of origin.

(*i*) Ten hhds. of gin and 16 hhds. of brandy were imported from Hamburg; both these consignments were marked with the names of British Indian dealers. The importers stated in explanation that as the spirits were not sold in bulk, but after bottling, they did not consider it necessary to mark the casks with the name of the country of origin; the importers were fined and permitted to remove the casks after they were properly marked.

(*j*) The following consignments were imported from Antwerp:—Five of nails consisting of 130, 250, 125, 102 and 30 kegs, respectively, and marked with the initials of the names of British or British Indian traders. The 250 kegs were allowed to be removed after they were duly stamped, and the others were passed without stamping, importers having been warned to have their future consignments marked as required by law.

(*k*) Two of zinc perforated sheets comprising 4 and 2 casks, respectively. The casks bore the initials of the names of British Indian dealers. The four casks were passed without being stamped, importer being warned of the requirements of the Act, and the two casks were passed after they were stamped and the importer had paid a fine.

(*l*) One of 892 bars and bundles of iron. These were marked with the initials of the names of the British or British Indian dealers. These were passed without stamping with a warning to the importers.

(*m*) One of 37 beams of steel joists and one of 6 cases of bentwood furniture were also passed without stamping with a similar warning to the importers, having been similarly marked as the above.

(*n*) Two of 12 barrels and 10 barrels of rosin, respectively. The importers not having satisfactorily explained the reason of the omission of the name of the country of origin, while the names of British Indian dealers were shown on the casks, on payment of a fine of R5 in each case I allowed removal of the goods after due compliance with the requirements of the Act.

(*o*) One of three packages enamelled ware, one of 390 iron girders, one of 152 steel beam and one of 33 casks of alizarine. All these bore the initials of the names of British or British Indian dealers. In the case of the enamelled ware, the importer was fined and allowed to remove his goods after stamping. The iron girders were allowed to be stamped before removal was permitted. In the case of the steel beams the importers were fined R5 and allowed the option of removing the goods after stamping. As regards the casks of alizarine, these were marked in the English language with the names of the importers and showed the indication of the country of origin, namely, "made in Germany," in the same language; but besides this the casks were marked with the name of a native dealer of this port in the Guzarati language, but without showing in the same language the name of the country of manufacture; the importers were cautioned and allowed to remove the casks after they were marked.

(*p*) Eight of glass-ware marked with the names of British or British Indian dealers. These comprised 14 cases, 4 cases, 4 cases, 7, 5 2, 10 and 7 cases. The first two items were passed without stamping after warning the importers. In the other six cases the importers were fined and the goods were allowed to be removed after they were marked with the name of the country of origin.

(*q*) Eight bags of sugar from Hamburg marked with letters indicating in the English language the description and quality of the sugar, and the initials of the name of firms in British India. The consignments comprised 450, 300, 50, 575, 50, 1400, 2900, and 300 bags, respectively. The first three items were allowed to be removed after the importers had stamped the bags as required by law; the 575 and 50 bags were passed without stamping with a warning to the importers. In the remaining three cases, the importers explained that the shippers were not aware that such goods as bags of sugar required the name of the country of origin to be shown on the bags. This explanation having been considered unsatisfactory, they were fined R5 in each case and permitted to remove the goods after the bags were marked with the name of the country of produce.

5. Under clause (*f*) there were 27 cases, *viz.*,—

(*a*) Seven of consignments of woollen shawls—one was from London, one from Liverpool, three from Bremen, and two from Hamburg.

In the first case, the importers having explained that they were only agents for the owners, and that they were not aware of the infringement, the goods, namely, one case containing 120 shawls, value R420, were allowed to pass on payment of a fine after the shawls were stamped with their lengths. In the second case, the importers stated that the shawls were shipped on consignment without order, and to stamp these shawls would spoil the value and entail heavy loss from handling, and that they would only be sold as a job lot. This explanation not having been considered satisfactory, the importers were fined R5 and the goods, namely, 8 cases containing 150 shawls, value R3,100, allowed to be removed after they were marked with their lengths.

The third item consisted of one case shawls, 120 in number, R360; two cases shawls, 299 in number, R960, and one case shawls, 171 in number, R400, respectively. The importers in explanation stated that they were merely clearing agents for the owners and did not know nor could explain the cause of omission of lengths unless that the shippers were of the opinion that lengths on shawls were not required, and that they would apprise them to send out goods duly marked as required by the Act. The importers were allowed to remove the goods after they were duly stamped and on payment of fines. The two consignments from Hamburg consisted of two cases Cashmere shawls, 125 pieces, value R635, and two cases shawls, 202 pieces, value R909. Both these consignments were passed without requiring the lengths to be stamped on the pieces.

Since these cases occurred Bombay Government Resolution No. 337, dated 16th January 1892, was received, under which shawls are not to be stamped.

(*b*) Six of consignments of woollen piece goods—

(1) two from London;
(2) one from Bremen;
(3) one from Liverpool;
(4) one from Antwerp; and
(5) one from Marseilles.

All these consignments had not their lengths stamped on the pieces. The importers were permitted in all cases save (4) to remove the goods after they were duly marked and on payment of fines. In this (4) case there being only one piece without having its length marked, the importer was permitted to mark it when it was passed.

(*c*) twelve of consignments of cotton coloured piece goods—

two from Hamburg;
four from Persian Gulf ports; and
six from London.

In the two instances of piece goods imported from Hamburg the importers were allowed to stamp lengths on the pieces on payment of small fines. In the case of goods from the

Persian Gulf ports in three instances the goods were permitted to be marked with their lengths on payment of fines. In the fourth instance, the goods having been exported from this port and subsequently re-imported, they were allowed to pass and the importers warned.

In the six consignments from London on all of which the lengths were omitted, the owners of one explained that it was an omission on the part of the shippers, and that they were taking measures to prevent a recurrence; they were fined ₹5 and goods passed after they were stamped. In the other five the importers stated that they were merely acting as agents for the owners and were not aware of the infringement; they were allowed the option of removing the goods on payment of small fines after due stamping of the goods.

(*d*) Of scarves there were two consignments from Bremen—one consisted of a case containing 30 pieces and the other of a case with 48 pieces. The importers explained they were not aware of the cause of omission on the part of the shippers, as they were only acting as agents, but presumed the shippers considered the marking unnecessary. The importers were permitted to remove the goods after they were duly stamped and on payment of a fine of ₹5 in each case.

6. During the year under review no appeals were preferred against the orders of the Collector.

7. There is a decrease of 18 cases compared with last year and of 80 in the number of infringements under clause (*f*), which must be regarded as an indication of the requirements of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act having become more generally known to the public here and shippers abroad.

8. I had only one instance of a consignment of five cases of cotton white piece goods, the lengths of which were marked on the inner fold of the pieces. In this case the importers were duly warned and the goods allowed to pass.

9. I am glad to be able to observe that I have not had a single case under any of the clauses of section 18, wherein deliberate fraud was attempted.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

Number of cases detained.	Clause and section under which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release with or without fine.	Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
39	Section 18, clause (*d*)	*Nil*	39	*Nil*	39
60	,, ,, (*e*)	*Nil*	60	*Nil*	60
27	,, ,, (*f*)	*Nil*	27	*Nil*	27
126		*Nil*	126	*Nil*	126

KARACHI CUSTOM HOUSE;
The 16th June 1892.

R. N. COGHLAN,
Collector of Customs.

No. 3215, dated 30th July 1892.

Memo. by—COLONEL R. J. CRAWFORD, Acting Commissioner in Sind.

The accompanying report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, submitted by the Collector of Customs, Karachi, for the year 1891-92 is submitted to Government in reference to their Resolution No. 7387 of 27th October 1891.

No. 1033 of 24th June 1892.

2. Further information asked for in respect of certain cases is subjoined below :—

(1) Case (*e*) under clause (*d*), paragraph 3 of the Collector's letter, and case (*d*), clause (*e*), paragraph 4 of the Collector's letter.

In both cases the name of the country of origin was omitted, but in one the importers were fined ₹10 and ₹5, whereas in the other they were excused. The explanation of the different treatment is that in the former case the consignments were large and valuable, and in the latter they were small and a caution as to the requirements of the law was considered sufficient.

(2) Case (*e*), clause (*d*), paragraph 3 of the Collector's letter (French brandy), and case (*f*), clause (*d*), paragraph 3 of the Collector's letter (petroleum).

In the first case Bordeaux was not considered as a sufficient indication of the name of the country of origin, whereas in the latter "Batoum" was. The following is the Collector's explanation:—

"Under section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, clauses (*d*) and (*e*), when goods of foreign manufacture bear trade description or manufacturer's name in the English language, or the names of traders or dealers in the United Kingdom or British India, the *country* of origin has to be shown on such goods, and not the name of the *place*.

"In the case of kerosine oil imported from Batoum, as it was the first offence on the part of the importer, the goods were passed as a special case without being stamped.

"Kerosine oil is imported from two places only, namely, Batoum which is well known to be in Asiatic Russia and from America; there was no reason to suppose that the oil from Batoum was of British origin."

(3) On an enquiry whether "Bordeaux" was not a sufficient indication of the name of the country of origin, the Collector states:—

The word "Bordeaux" on a bottle is not sufficient indication under section 10, clause (1) of Act IV of 1889. The law, as it formerly stood, required both the *place* and the country to be indicated on the label, but since the Act was amended by Act IX of 1891, the country of origin only is now required, and unless it is indicated always it would be difficult to enforce compliance with the Acts."

(4) Case (*k*) under clause (*d*), paragraph 3 of the Collector's letter (two consignments of glass beads from Trieste).

It is not clear that a warning was needed in this case. The Collector states that "made in Bohemia" on the label was not sufficient according to law, and that it should have been "made in Austria." In the Commissioner's opinion this view cannot be sustained, and he would request the orders of Government on the point. It seems to him that an article is as properly marked if labelled "made in Hanover" or "made in Prussia" as "made in Germany." Properly speaking Bohemia is a province of the "Austro-Hungarian Empire," not of Austria.

(5) Case (*l*), clause (*c*), paragraph 4 of the Collector's letter.

The Commissioner was not sure whether it was possible to insist on bars and bundles of iron being stamped with the country of origin. But the Collector explains that this is the fact, and that this requirement of the law is insisted on at the Bombay Custom House, the procedure at which is invariably followed at Karachi as far as possible

(6) Case (*j*), clause (*d*), paragraph 3 of Collector's letter.

VA. stands for Virginia, not for United States of America. This has been pointed out to the Collector.

3. Government will recognise that care and attention are paid to the enforcement of the Act in Karachi.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	WEEK ENDING 21ST NOVEMBER 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	WEEK ENDING 19TH NOVEMBER 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 21st November 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 19th November 1892.	Increase in 1892-93.	Decrease in 1892-93.
State lines worked by companies.	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	10,30,787	636	1,639	10,47,195	639	3,12,43,767	3,03,96,263	...	8,47,504
Bengal Nagpur	150	831	91,851	111	831	1,03,019	124	36,12,850	33,24,410	...	2,88,440
Indian Midland	127	752	1,01,589	135	752	92,484	123	28,63,207	29,75,601	1,12,394	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,10,377	245	1,674	4,00,000	239	1,31,67,229	1,34,01,508	2,34,279	...
South Indian	150	901	1,21,690	135	1,106	1,45,315	131	45,86,315	48,20,331	2,34,016	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	99,122	95	1,044	1,14,799	110	29,38,143	27,44,767	...	1,93,376
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	739	1,21,946	165	755	97,680	129	31,49,671	32,47,605	97,934	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	10,187	51	199	10,756	54	3,13,632	3,92,480	78,848	...
TOTAL	250	7,772	19,96,749	257	8,000	20,11,248	251	6,18,74,834	6,13,02,974	...	5,71,860
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,305	7,57,643	316	2,511	5,28,023	210	2,10,55,664	1,53,06,932	...	57,48,732
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,85,232	268	692	1,53,904	222	53,60,419	51,56,967	...	2,03,452
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,74,813	354	777	3,01,980	389	77,31,508	76,18,689	...	1,12,819
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	19,606	157	125	15,100	121	4,88,257	4,83,858	...	4,399
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	1,26,148	207	715	1,02,975	144	33,12,411	40,11,889	6,99,478	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,357	48	28	1,227	44	43,400	46,667	3,267	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	300	37	8	422	53	10,933	9,937	...	996
TOTAL	251	4,634	13,65,099	295	4,856	11,03,631	227	3,80,02,592	3,26,34,939	...	53,67,653
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,492	8,87,425	595	1,490	6,74,922	453	2,68,18,564	2,27,56,475	...	40,62,089
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,68,223	582	461	2,35,000	510	87,41,609	88,19,756	78,147	...
Madras	210	840	1,52,088	181	840	1,09,849	227	60,18,453	58,51,305	...	1,67,088
TOTAL	468	2,793	13,07,736	468	2,791	11,00,771	394	4,15,78,626	3,74,27,596	...	41,51,030
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,199	46,69,584	307	15,647	42,15,650	269	14,14,56,052	13,13,65,509	...	1,00,90,543
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	24,400	151	162	27,532	170	7,09,011	6,88,887	...	20,124
Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,832	311	22	5,307	244	1,85,778	1,82,228	...	3,550
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	6,995	104	67	4,861	73	2,69,590	3,03,050	33,460	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,164	117	78	9,471	121	3,29,005	3,30,653	1,648	...
TOTAL	135	329	47,391	144	329	47,231	144	14,93,384	15,04,818	11,434	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	57,105	161	354	63,627	180	17,10,951	16,57,162	...	53,789
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,244	96	13	920	71	39,276	38,712	...	564
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	24,940	84	311	32,286	104	8,73,791	9,10,558	36,767	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	5,068	54	93	4,630	50	1,24,450	1,57,328	32,878	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,375	47	29	2,072	71	(*g*) 49,756	57,556	7,800	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	5,362	74	72	3,583	50	1,30,044	1,52,799	22,755	...
TOTAL	107	857	95,094	111	872	1,07,118	123	29,28,268	29,74,115	45,847	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	8,917	83	108	8,899	82	4,11,028	3,03,270	...	1,07,758
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	28,853	86	334	27,702	83	8,95,392	10,18,944	1,23,552	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	223	12,671	57	291	15,992	55	3,94,573	5,81,080	1,86,507	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	6,196	66	94	5,637	60	2,07,252	2,02,432	...	4,820
TOTAL	76	651	47,720	73	719	49,331	69	14,97,217	18,02,456	3,05,239	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,144	48,68,706	284	17,675	44,28,229	251	14,77,85,949	13,79,50,168	...	98,35,781

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 21st November 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C.E.*,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd December, 1892.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 26th, 1892.

The weather charts for the week, November 20th to November 26th, again show very quiet, fine weather prevailing throughout the whole of the Indian region. On most days of the week pressure has been highest over the central parts of the country, but occasionally owing to a brisk barometric rise in the north-west, the high pressure area has extended in that direction and has covered the whole of North-Western and Central India. Pressure has been lowest over the south-east of the Bay and over the Arabian Sea off the west coast of the Peninsula. The barometric difference between the areas of high and low pressure has altered from day to day, the barometric gradient being at times moderately steep, and at others very slight, and with these changes the force of the wind has also altered slightly, but on the whole both the general distribution of pressure and the circulation of the wind has been very steady throughout the week. The temperature has varied considerably both in North-West India and in Burma, but elsewhere the changes have been small, and the mean result for the whole of India for the week has been a very slight departure from the normal.

On Sunday, November 20th, the barometer was falling fairly briskly in Sind where a shallow depression had appeared. Elsewhere the changes were small. Pressure was highest in Eastern Rajputana, lowest in Lower Burma and Ceylon. Calms prevailed over a large part of Northern and Central India, northerly winds over the Bay, and easterly winds on the west coast. The only rainfall was a light shower at Negapatam. On the 21st, pressure was falling almost

everywhere, but the general distribution was little changed. Readings were highest over the central parts of the country and lowest within a shallow depression overlying Tenasserim and the south of the Bay. The wind was westerly in the Gangetic plain, but otherwise the directions were unaltered. Rain was slightly more general, light showers having fallen at Tavoy, Moulmein, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Colombo, Trivandrum, Negapatam, and Tinnevelly. On the 22nd, the barometer was still falling except in North-West India where a recovery had set in. Pressure was highest in the north-west of the Punjab, but the high pressure area over the central parts of the country, though of less intensity than on the preceding days, still existed. Calms prevailed over the Punjab, but elsewhere there was no change in the general circulation of the winds. Rain had fallen at Peshawar, Colombo, Wellington, Cochin, Cuddalore, Trichnopoly, Negapatam, and Tinnevelly. The chart of the 23rd showed that the barometer was rising over North East India and the East of the Peninsula and was falling elsewhere. The fall had been brisk over the Punjab and a feeble depression had replaced the high pressure area previously reported from North-West India. Consequently the high pressure area over the central parts of the country had again risen to importance. The wind circulated anti-cyclonically around this area, blowing from the westward down the Gangetic plain, from the northward over the Bay area, and from the eastward in Western India. Light showers had fallen at Moulmein, Colombo, Wellington, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. On the 24th the barometer was rising everywhere. The rise had been very rapid over North-West India and a high pressure area had again formed over that region and extended south eastward so as to include the permanent high pressure area of the central parts of the country. Readings were lowest in Malabar and Burma, but the barometric differences were small. Calms and variable breezes prevailed within the high pressure area but elsewhere the wind circulation was unaltered. The only rainfall was a shower at Colombo. On the 25th the barometric changes reported were generally small and irregular and the distribution was practically the same as on the preceding day. The winds exhibited a well marked anticyclonic ciculation. There was no rain. The chart of the 26th showed that pressure changes continued small, and there was again no general alteration in the distribution. Calms prevailed over North-West India and anticyclonic winds elsewhere. There was again no rain.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·3	+0·5	−0·1	−0·9	−2·3	−2·8	−2·2	−0·9
Bengal and Assam . .	−0·9	−0·9	−1·1	−1·5	−0·4	−0·5	−1·8	−1·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·0	+1·0	+2·5	+3·1	+2·4	+1·6	−1·0	+1·5
Punjab	+2·7	+5·2	+3·5	+0·8	+0·7	−0·1	−0·9	+1·7
Bombay	−1·6	−1·1	−1·3	−1·1	−1·4	−1·0	−0·8	−1·2
Central Provinces and Berar	−0·7	−0·2	+0·9	+1·4	+1·9	+1·7	+1·8	+1·0
Central India and Guzerat .	+0·5	+0·9	+1·4	+1·5	+1·6	+0·5	−1·2	+0·7
Sind and Rajputana . .	+2·6	+4·5	+2·4	+2·6	+2·9	+0·9	−1·8	+2·0
Madras	−0·4	+0·2	−0·9	−1·1	−1·4	−1·1	−1·1	−0·8
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA .	+0·5	+1·1	+0·8	+0·5	+0·4	−0·1	−1·0	+0·3

The mean variation of the whole of India for the week was only +0°·3. From the 20th to the 24th the mean slightly exceeded the average, but on the 25th and 26th, the weather was slightly cooler than usual. The provincial returns show that in Burma Bengal, Assam, Bombay, and Madras, the temperature of the week was below the average, and that in the other provinces it was above. Relatively to the average the warmest region was North West India, while the coolest was Bombay. Between the 20th and the 25th a well-marked cold wave entered Northern India from the westward and advanced eastward as far as the North-Western Provinces, but on the 26th it suddenly disappeared.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close shows that rain fell during the week only in ten of the rainfall divisions, and in the case of four of these, the average actual rainfall of each division was less than one-tenth of an inch These four divisions were Tenasserim, Central Burma, the hill districts of the Punjab and Coorg, while the other six divisions which received an average actual rainfall of an amount varying from one-tenth of an inch to four-tenths of an inch were Lower Burma, North-West Punjab, Malabar, Madras (South-central), East Coast (South), and Madras (South).

In Tenasserim no rainfall is expected during the week under review, and hence in this division there is an excess of 00·5 inch, but in every other case there is a deficiency.

The three concluding columns of the table giving the actual and normal rainfall for the period, October 16th to November 26th, show a considerable deficiency of rainfall over a large part of the country, but except in the south of the Peninsula the deficiency is of comparatively little importance as the amount expected is small. In Madras (South-central) the total received during the period was 3·38 inches against an average of 7·78 inches; in Madras (South) the amount received was only 2·60 inches as against 9·02 inches anticipated; in the East Coast (South) 3·27 inches has been received, while 12·70 inches is expected. Hence in this region the deficiency is large.

In parts of Madras moderate falls were received as the following statement shows :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Madras (S. C.)	Coimbatore	Pallachi	2·48
Ditto	Nilgiris	Coonoor	3·62
East Coast (S.)	Tanjore	Tranquebar	2·10

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending November 26th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from Oct. 16th to November 26th, 1892. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 16th to November 26th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·05	0	+0·05	4·28	5·26	— 19
	Lower Burma	0·11	0·36	—0·25	5·13	6·87	— 25
	Central ditto	0·01	0·36	—0·35	3·08	4·33	— 29
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	7·10	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	8·81	7·07	+ 25
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·31	—0·31	8·63	3·98	+117
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·07	—0·07	9·26	3·50	+165
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·86	2·16	— 60
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·04	—0·04	6·89	2·57	+168
	Central ditto	0	0·01	—0·01	1·94	2·14	— 9
	North ditto	0	0·01	—0·01	0·62	2·32	— 73
	Orissa	0	0·33	—0·33	7·18	4·63	+ 55
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·02	—0·02	4·20	2·36	+ 78
	Bihar (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·50	1·33	— 62
	Ditto (North)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·14	1·12	— 88
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·18	0·85	— 79
	Oudh (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·22	0·41	— 46
	Ditto (North)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·05	0·29	— 83
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·02	0·20	— 90
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·07	—100
	North Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·32	—100
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·13	—100
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·11	—100
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·15	—100
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·01	0·11	—0·10	0·19	0·45	— 58
	Ditto (North-West)	0·12	0·22	—0·10	0·13	0·58	— 78
	Ditto (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·14	—100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·39	0·44	—0·05	16·87	8·99	+ 88
	Madras (South Central)	0·46	0·56	—0·10	3·38	7·78	— 57
	Coorg	0·07	0·24	—0·17	0·73	0·77	— 1
	Mysore	0	0·34	—0·34	2·14	5·13	— 58
	Konkan	0	0·05	—0·05	6·07	3·40	+ 96
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·09	—0·09	8·51	3·57	+138
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·06	—0·06	3·54	2·14	+ 65
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·16	—0·16	5·69	1·94	+193
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	3·32	1·21	+174
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·03	—0·03	2·18	0·99	+120
	Ditto (East)	0	0·06	—0·06	3·87	1·24	+212
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·61	0·59	+ 3
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	1·76	0·34	+418
	Sind	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·09	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·12	—0·12	0·56	0·46	+ 22
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·16	0·30	— 47
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·09	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·90	—0·90	16·05	7·50	+114
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·57	—0·57	9·00	5·15	+ 77
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·10	—0·10	9·56	1·12	+754
	Madras (Central)	0	0·44	—0·44	6·30	4·83	+ 30
	East Coast (Central)	0	1·46	—1·46	11·82	10·53	+ 12
	Ditto (South)	0·18	1·63	—1·45	3·27	12·70	— 74
	Madras (South)	0·14	0·69	—0·55	2·00	9·02	— 71

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 1st December, 1892.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 3rd December.*—Light showers generally in the Carnatic from Nellore to Tanjore and a few scattered falls elsewhere in the southern half of the Presidency. None elsewhere. Sowings retarded owing to drought. Standing crops good in the Circars, Deccan and the West Coast, but suffering from drought in the Carnatic, Central and Southern Districts. Harvest proceeding. Outturn average to good in former, poor to moderate in latter groups. Water-supply for drinking abundant, but for irrigation scanty and insufficient throughout the Carnatic and Southern Districts. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Prices stationary in the Circars, Deccan and West Coast, but risen very sharply in all other districts. Over the greater part of the Carnatic, Southern and Central Districts, the continued absence of heavy rain is causing very serious damage. Rainfall of October was generally light, and over the greater part of the area the fall of the last four weeks is much less than one inch, whilst usual fall of the Carnatic is about 10, and of the Southern Districts 6 inches during the period.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th December.*—*Jowari* and cotton in parts of Bijapur blighted, and wheat in one taluka of Thar and Parkar damaged by locusts: standing crops otherwise good, except *bajri* in Nasik and cotton in parts of Dharwar. Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops progressing. Cotton-picking continues in three districts, and opium sowing in Baroda. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices generally steady.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd December.*—Rain fell in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling on the 27th November, and in the former was accompanied by hail which did slight damage to the standing crops. Elsewhere there was no rain. No change has occurred in the prospects of the winter rice crop. The progress of the harvest is satisfactory throughout the Province, both in the districts as to which more favourable anticipations of the outturn have been formed and in those for which the estimates are less favourable, *viz.*, parts of Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, and Shahabad. The prospects of the cold-weather crops, including poppy and tobacco, are promising, but more moisture is required for these crops in Behar. Heavy dews are reported from some places. Prices of rice are falling in many districts. Cattle are healthy, and fodder and water plentiful.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th December.*—Weather seasonable. Rain still needed in places. Poppy-sowings completed. Irrigation of spring crops and poppy continues Pressing of sugarcane in progress. Prospects generally favourable. A flight of locusts passed over Meerut, from east to west, but no damage has been reported. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th December.*—Slight rain has fallen in six districts. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly completed. Cotton-picking continues. Sugarcane being pressed. Sowing of spring crops in progress: it has been stopped in Rawalpindi for want of rain. Outturn of the autumn crops is reported an average one in Lahore and Rawalpindi. Condition and prospects of spring crops are fair throughout. Condition of cattle is generally reported good. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. The poppy crop is growing well in parts of Lahore. Prices unsettled in one district, rising in one, falling in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 7th December.*—Weather clear and cold. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Spring crops in excellent condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 3rd December.*—LOWER BURMA: In Thayetmyo crops are poor; in Amherst slight damage has been done by sea water; in Tavoy, 2,710 acres have been damaged by various causes: in all other districts crop prospects are excellent. Reaping progressing. UPPER BURMA: More rain is needed in Pakokku, Minbu, and Magwe. In parts of Bhamo crops have been damaged by floods and vermin. The condition of crops in Yamethin is critical. In the Wundwin sub-division of the Meiktila district, rice crops have failed, and *jowar* is indifferent. In Shwebo, owing to want of rain, there has been no sowing of crops. Crop prospects elsewhere good.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th December.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th December.—Mysore:* Crops generally require more rain. Prospects favourable. Prices risen in the Bangalore and Tumkur districts.

COORG: Rainfall *nil.* Rice crop maturing. Coffee-picking in progress. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th December.—Berar:* Weather fair and cool. Autumn crops in good condition. Spring sowings almost completed and young crops promise well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress. Sowing of spring crops continues and lands under preparation for hot-weather crops. Prices—wheat 9, coarse rice 9¼, white *juar* 15¾, yellow *juar* 18¼, and *tur* 10 seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th December.*—*Jowar* and cotton harvesting in progress in most parts of Central India. Outturn expected good. Spring sowings still continue in some parts. Condition of crops good, but no winter rain has fallen in Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage in good condition. Opium being sown in Bhopawar and germinating in Bhopal. Condition of crops in other Agencies good. Prices of food grains generally steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th December.*—Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Harvests generally good. Condition of cattle good. Some cattle-disease in parts of Ulwar. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in nine States, falling in four, rising in one, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 1st December.*—Very slight rain. Weather fine and cold. Prospects of crops good.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Post Office.

Savings Bank.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE SAVINGS BANKS IN INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

No. 4890-A., dated Calcutta, the 7th December 1892.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Report by the Comptroller and Auditor General on the operations of the Savings Banks in India for the year 1891-92.

No. 30, dated Calcutta, the 24th November 1892.

From—The Comptroller and Auditor General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the operations of the Savings Banks in India during the year 1891-92.

2. These Banks continue to be of two classes, *viz.*, Banks open to the public and Service institutions. The former comprise Presidency and Post Office Banks and the latter State Railway Provident Institutions, the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund and the Military Banks. The State Railway Provident Institutions are for the benefit of the non-pensionable employees of the State Railways, the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund for the benefit of the Officers of Public Works and Telegraph Departments, and the Military Banks for the non-commissioned officers and privates of British regiments.

3. I annex the usual statements marked I to VII, containing the accounts and statistics of the year. The principal features of these accounts are summarised as follows:—On the 31st March 1892 there were 6,642 Government Savings Banks in India containing 528,752 accounts which earned from Government ₹30,55,069 in the shape of interest and possessed balances at their credit aggregating ₹8,88,59,118. In addition to these balances, Government held on behalf of depositors Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of ₹4,38,900, and sold for, and returned to, depositors during the year Promissory Notes amounting to ₹1,34,200.

4. There has been no change in the total number of Banks though there are slight variations in the details. There has, however, been an increase of 53,423 in the number of depositors and of ₹82,36,698 in the balance at credit at the close of the year as compared with 1890-91, and during the year under review the receipts, withdrawals and interest exceeded those of the previous year by ₹1,38,58,000, ₹1,09,11,000, and ₹2,57,134 respectively. The effects of the reduction of the maximum limit of annual deposits on the total receipts have been nearly counterbalanced by the steady growth in the number of depositors, and the total receipts of the year under review were the highest on record except those of the years 1886-87 and 1888-89.

5. The transactions of the several classes of Banks are shown in the following table:—

Description of Banks.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Interest earned.	Bank balances.	Nominal value of Government Promissory Notes.	
					Returned and sold.	Held for Depositors.
			₹	₹	₹	₹
Presidency, Calcutta . .	1	11,062	87,331	24,99,984	500	29,900
„ Madras . .	1	2,959	17,863	5,51,308	7,000	16,000
„ Bombay . .	1	25,124	2,69,223	75,60,590	6,000	23,800
Railway . . .	11	13,605	1,52,762	45,93,559	...	1,000
Civil Engineers . . .	1	599	70,275	19,57,623	...	...
Military	175	11,950	48,707	11,02,895	...	...
Post Office . . .	6,452	463,453	24,08,908	7,05,93,159	1,20,700	3,68,200
Total .	6,642	528,752	30,55,069	8,88,59,118	1,34,200	4,38,900

6. The subjoined statement compares the figures for the year under report with those of the previous year for each class of Bank. The Presidency Bank, Calcutta, shows a decrease in the number of accounts and an increase in the amount of balance. The Banks at Madras and Bombay show an increase in both respects. The Railway Banks lost in the number of banks and of accounts, but gained largely in the amount of balance. The Civil Engineers' Provident Fund shows steady progress both in the number of accounts and the amount of balance. The Military Banks show a large decrease both in the number of accounts and the balances, though the number of banks has increased by 5. For the first time since their institution there has been a falling off in the number of Post Office Banks, the decrease being, however, only 3; but the steady growth both in the number of depositors and the bank balances continues. There is no reason to suppose that the limit in regard to the number of depositors and in the bank balances in the Post Office Savings Banks has been reached, and it is probable that these banks will continue their steady growth in popularity for a considerable period.

Increase or decrease in 1891-92, as compared with 1890-91.

Name of Banks.	Number of Banks.		Number of Accounts.		Bank balances.		Government Promissory Notes.		Average of Depositors' Balances.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease	Increase.	Decrease	Increase.	Decrease.
					₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Presidency, Calcutta.	...	...	...	3	1,30,144	...	10,100	...	13	...
Presidency, Madras.	...	...	58	...	24,368	...	16,000	...	5	...
Presidency, Bombay.	...	...	116	...	2,94,470	...	...	5,000	10	...
Railway .	...	2	...	546	480,059	...	...	...	47	...
Civil Engineers .	...	...	40	...	3,26,293	...	...	...	350	...
Military .	5	...	...	1,151	...	1,50,385	...	...	...	30
Post Office . .	...	3	54,909	...	71,25,740	...	1,600	...	...	3
Total	5	5	55,123	1,700	83,87,083	1,50,385	27,700	5,000		
Net increase .	...		53,423		82,36,698		22,700			

7. The new investment in Government Promissory Notes amounted to only ₹1,33,500 as against ₹2,51,100 in the preceding year, but owing to larger receipts from depositors and smaller withdrawals the closing balance of securities in the custody of Government was somewhat larger than in the preceding year. The high price of Government paper ruling throughout the year has evidently acted as a check on investments, and the same cause has also without doubt had a considerable effect in increasing the cash deposited during the year.

8. Statement VII gives particulars by provinces of the classification of the depositors and their balances for Presidency and Post Office Savings Banks combined. It will be observed that the growth of the depositors' balances is spread over all the provinces, though it is largest in Bengal and Bombay. As might be expected, the professional classes, especially those having a fixed income and comprising Government servants form a large proportion of the depositors, while the smallest proportion is that of the agricultural class. Owing however to the large number of depositors classed as "indefinite or non-productive" it is doubtful whether any safe conclusions can be drawn from the classification of depositors.

9. My ledgers relating to the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund have been agreed with the accounts kept by the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, but the figures for the year 1891-92 are subject to correction on the closing of the Finance and Revenue Accounts which will remain open up to February next.

Statement I.

Number of Working Banks and of the Depositors therein on the 31st March 1892.

BANKS.	NUMBER OF WORKING BANKS.		NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in number of Depositors.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS PER BANK.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—							
Presidency Banks—							
Calcutta	1	1	11,065	11,062	—3	...	...
Madras	1	1	2,901	2,959	+58	...	...
Bombay	1	1	25,008	25,124	+116	...	...
Post Office Banks	6,455	6,452	408,544	463,453	+54,909	63	72
TOTAL	6,458	6,455	447,518	502,598	+55,080	...	...
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—							
State Railway Provident Institutions	13	11	14,151	13,605	—546	1,088	1,236
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	1	1	559	599	+40	...	...
Military Banks	170	175	13,101	11,950	—1,151	77	68
TOTAL	184	187	27,811	26,154	—1,657	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	6,642	6,642	475,329	528,752	+53,423	...	...

Number of Depositors in the several classes of Banks from 1880-81 to 1891-92.

BANKS.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—												
Presidency Banks—												
Calcutta	10,283	11,063	11,850	11,912	12,016	11,546	11,155	10,881	10,931	10,862	11,065	11,062
Madras	13,737	15,187	10,997	10,826	10,267	9,386	3,358	3,152	3,091	2,975	2,901	2,959
Bombay	37,186	42,206	43,145	46,120	48,535	48,428	26,700	25,061	25 230	25,062	25,008	25,124
Post Office Banks	...	...	39,121	84,848	122,599	155,009	219,010	261,157	311,001	358,272	408,544	463,453
District Banks	18,977	21,880	21,972	22,661	23,695	10,618	168	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	80,183	90,336	127,085	176,367	217,112	234,987	260,391	300,251	350,253	397,171	447,518	502,598
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—												
State Railway Provident Institutions	4,720	6,331	6,956	6,625	8,972	11,638	12,168	12,848	14,372	14,598	14,151	13,605
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	...	...	...	...	233	313	380	465	500	532	559	599
Military Banks	17,260	18,161	13,557	20,447	16,100	15,518	16,151	18,303	18,142	19,504	13,101	11,950
TOTAL	21,980	24,492	20,513	27,072	25,305	27,469	28,699	31,616	33,014	34,634	27,811	26,154
GRAND TOTAL	102,163	114,828	147,598	203,439	242,417	262,456	289,090	331,867	383,267	431,805	475,329	528,752

Statement II.

Deposits (including Interest), Withdrawals and Balances in the several classes of Savings Banks from 1859-60 to 1891-92 (in thousands of Rupees) as entered in the Finance and Revenue Accounts.

YEARS.	DEPOSITS.								WITHDRAWALS.								BALANCE.							
	PRESIDENCY BANKS.			DISTRICT BANKS.	POST OFFICE BANKS.	STATE RAILWAY PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS.	CIVIL ENGINEERS' PROVIDENT FUND.	MILITARY BANKS.	TOTAL.	PRESIDENCY BANKS.			DISTRICT BANKS.	POST OFFICE BANKS.	STATE RAILWAY PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS.	CIVIL ENGINEERS' PROVIDENT FUND.	MILITARY BANKS.	TOTAL.	PRESIDENCY BANKS.			DISTRICT BANKS.	POST OFFICE BANKS.	STATE RAILWAY PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS.	CIVIL ENGINEERS' PROVIDENT FUND.	MILITARY BANKS.	TOTAL.
	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.							Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.							Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.						
1859-60	6,78	13,36	19,18	...	...	...	...	11,04	38,99	25,11	7,71	11,83	...	...	...	...	17,72*	57,04*									
1860-61	8,57	12,19	16,23	...	...	...	...	16,36	32,76	6,40	8,69	3,64	...	...	...	...	25,38*	62,37*									
1861-62	8,55	12,38	16,69	...	...	...	...	13,71	33,45	7,02	6,82	5,27	...	...	...	...	23,29	60,91									
1862-63	10,07	12,66	18,94	...	...	...	...	15,79	32,55	6,74	5,97	...	...	...	...	...	23,97	65,64									
1863-64	9,25	12,13	18,01	...	...	...	...	13,14	24,75	8,09	4,87	93	...	...	...	...	24,82	64,21									
1864-65	8,91	11,58	18,67	...	...	...	...	15,17	33,63	7,19	4,91	6,59	...	...	...	...	22,45	61,61									
1865-66	9,51	12,40	21,33	...	...	...	...	15,79	38,04	7,61	4,20	6,36	...	...	...	...	20,14	63,38									
1866-67	11,88	13,82	29,84	...	...	...	...	12,71	44,44	8,83	4,76	5,84	...	...	...	...	20,89	74,04									
1867-68	16,76	15,64	34,93	...	...	...	...	18,72	54,91	10,70	5,58	8,12	...	...	...	...	20,93	88,22									
1868-69	24,03	17,78	38,39	...	...	...	...	18,51	64,36	14,65	6,82	11,51	...	...	...	...	20,36	1,01,13									
1869-70	26,58	18,73	42,43	...	...	...	...	17,08	66,50	20,40	8,63	12,85	...	...	...	...	17,30	1,08,10									
1870-71	29,15	18,81	48,26	1,48	...	...	...	14,45	67,41	19,82	8,94	13,96	28	...	...	...	18,50	1,15,00									
1871-72	31,68	21,09	54,79	4,08	...	...	...	14,66	75,04	21,48	8,13	15,21	1,62	...	...	...	20,79	1,30,14									
1872-73	36,01	22,80	67,25	7,43	...	...	...	16,53	89,90	23,28	9,20	16,44	2,60	...	...	...	22,40	1,54,28									
1873-74	34,10	23,06	89,07	11,52	...	...	...	16,50	1,17,73	27,88	12,81	32,38	3,90	...	...	...	23,56	1,80,15									
1874-75	29,97	22,67	88,60	16,34	...	...	...	17,91	73,09	17,43	9,62	22,79	5,51	...	...	...	23,60	1,81,14									
1875-76	27,91	23,43	93,86	20,75	...	...	...	18,43	73,75	14,51	7,93	17,97	6,54	...	...	...	23,22	1,89,55									
1876-77	26,64	23,56	96,03	24,17	...	...	...	17,43	71,79	13,56	8,80	19,70	7,85	...	...	...	23,55	1,93,62									
1877-78	25,57	24,38	91,33	27,71	...	...	...	18,04	72,56	12,55	8,22	23,72	11,44	...	...	...	22,98	1,92,54									
1878-79	24,66	22,89	88,60	32,11	...	...	...	17,84	67,79	11,61	10,39	19,40	9,28	...	...	...	24,76	1,91,24									
1879-80	28,27	24,89	1,06,71	43,63	...	8	...	21,66	99,62	12,38	8,73	11,27	19,26	...	3	...	24,76	2,28,29									
1880-81	35,32	32,13	1,55,11	70,35	...	3,16	...	28,39	2,04,48	17,74	11,46	21,66	32,66	...	2,52	...	25,94	3,21,37									
1881-82	34,74	32,80	1,63,67	72,62	...	4,83	...	22,71	1,64,39	21,06	13,95	53,48	37,44	...	5,07	...	18,37	3,27,27									
1882-83	33,25	29,35	1,73,76	73,30	27,97	4,53	...	17,35	1,86,23	20,72	14,34	44,12	35,34	16,03	7,18	...	16,83	3,61,64									
1883-84	29,44	28,22	1,70,79	72,72	75,00	5,72	...	16,39	2,45,54	20,97	12,79	58,13	34,58	58,42	10,12	...	14,30	4,00,59									
1884-85	28,76	27,55	1,74,28	75,31	1,34,24	10,62	72	11,86	3,09 21	17,50	12,10	49,92	32,45	1,10,07	13,19	72	14,66	4,68,71									
1885-86	28,02	26,18	1,64,10	29,52	2,25,39	9,36	2,22	11,76	3,77,22	16,47	11,59	60,12	73,92	1,58,71	18,13	2,91	13,87	5,08,12									
1886-87	26,76	8,08	81,47	—1	4,25,40	13,27	2,33	13,17	5,38,93	14,31	21,77	1,10,73	30,20	2,58,66	18,84	4,90	14,08	5,79,52									
1887-88	27,58	7,87	80,85	...	5,05,47	9,85	3,43	14,47	4,65,48	12,95	3,27	27,14	55	3,13,75	23 08	7,96	14,74	6,67,55									
1888-89	26,98	7,22	81,87	...	5 89,25	13,27	3,27	15,26	5,31,71	14,39	3,88	26,92	...	3,69,47	32,62	10,78	13,53	7,62,25									
1889-90	23,31	5,85	73,44	...	5,86,97	14,97	3,43	19,85	4,07,62	11,50	3,18	23,37	...	3,51,19	36,07	13,34	14,20	7,53,18									
1890-91	23,64	5,27	72,66	...	6,34,67	10,84	4,00	13,73	3,44,38	7,75	2,37	16,38	...	2,41,80	41,14	16,31	12,53	8,06,22									
1891-92†	25,00	5,51	75,60	...	7,05,93	11,48	4,00	13,07	4,82,96	6,36	2,09	14,24	...	3,56,51	45,94	19,58	11,03	8,88,59									

* Include balances transferred from the War Office. † The Finance and Revenue Accounts are not yet closed, and these figures are subject to revision.

Statement III.

Classification of Depositors in the Presidency and Post Office Banks, State Railway Provident Institutions, and Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, according to their professions, on the 31st March 1892.

BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.	CLASS I, PROFESSIONAL. A Having fixed incomes.	CLASS I, PROFESSIONAL. B Having variable incomes.	Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or Non-productive.	TOTAL.
Presidency Banks	13,051	1,587	2,280	2,291	104	1,482	18,350	39,145
Post Office Banks	145,737	40,231	63,089	20,009	6,657	11,925	1,75,805	463,453
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS.								
State Railway Provident Institutions	12,903	53	631	18	...	...	...	13,605
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	599
Military Banks	...	...	11,950	...	...	...	...	11,50
TOTAL 1891-92	172,290	41,871	77,950	22,318	6,761	13,407	194,155	528,752
TOTAL 1890-91	160,364	39,365	69,183	18,391	5,586	11,921	170,519	475,329
INCREASE IN 1891-92	11,926	2,506	8,767	3,927	1,175	1,486	23,636	53,423
Percentage of each class in—								
Presidency Banks	33·3	4·1	5·8	5·8	·3	3·8	46·9	100
Post Office Banks	31·5	8·7	13·6	4·3	1·4	2·6	37·9	100
State Railway Provident Institutions	94·9	·4	4·6	·1	...	...	...	100
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Military Banks	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
All Banks taken together	51·94	2·64	24·8	2·04	·34	1·28	16·96	100

Statement IV.

Interest earned during 1890-91 and 1891-92 and the Balances held at the close of each year.

	INTEREST EARNED IN			BALANCE HELD AT CLOSE OF			AVERAGE BALANCE IN EACH BANK.		AVERAGE BALANCE AT CREDIT OF EACH DEPOSITOR.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	1890-91.	1891-92	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Presidency Banks—										
Calcutta	83,995	87,331	+3,336	23,63,840	24,99,984	+1,36,144	23,63,840	24,99,984	213	226
Madras	19,601	17,863	—1,738	5,26,940	5,51,308	+24,368	5,26,940	5,51,308	181	186
Bombay	2,62,890	2,69,223	+6,333	72,66,120	75,60,590	+2,94,470	72,66,120	75,60,590	290	300
TOTAL	3,66,486	3,74,417	+7,931	1,01,56,900	1,06,11,882	+4,54,982	...	...	...	...
Post Office Banks	21,84,345	24,08,908	+2,24,563	6,34,67,410	7,05,93,159	+71,25,749	9,832	10,941	155	152
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—										
State Railway Provident Institutions	1,36,473	1,52,762	+16,289	41,13,500	45,93,559	+4,80,059	3,16,423	4,17,596	290	337
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	58,393	70,275	+11,882	16,31,330	19,57,623	+3,26,293	16,31,330	19,57,623	2,918	3,268
Military Banks—										
Bengal	31,573	29,155	—2,418	7,55,030	6,63,727	—91,303	7,056	6,089	78	77
Madras	10,315	10,168	—147	2,52,587	2,29,061	—23,526	8,147	7,389	123	114
Bombay	10,350	9,384	—966	2,45,663	2,10,107	—35,556	7,677	6,003	169	149
TOTAL	52,238	48,707	—3,531	12,53,280	11,02,895	—1,50,385	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	27,97,935	30,55,069	+2,57,134	8,06,22,420*	8,88,59,118	+82,36,698	...	...	...	...

* These figures which agree with the Finance and Revenue Accounts include ₹15,663, on account of dead accounts which were excluded from last year's report.

Statement V.

Interest earned and Balances held by Native and by European and Eurasian Depositors respectively, as recorded in the Savings Bank Ledgers.

	Native Depositors, including Accounts of Local Institutions.						European and Eurasian Depositors, including Accounts of Local Institutions.					
	Number of Accounts.		Amount of Interest earned.		Balance.		Number of Accounts.		Amount of Interest earned.		Balance	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
			₹	₹	₹	₹			₹	₹	₹	₹
Banks open to the Public—												
Presidency Banks—												
Calcutta	7,989	8,111	51,137	56,101	14,83,444	16,17,269	3,076	2,951	31,299	31,230	8,80,393	8,82,715
Madras	1,875	1,946	9,585	9,969	2,83,095	3,13,249	1,026	1,013	8,687	7,894	2,43,837	2,38,059
Bombay	18,948	19,170	1,87,197	1,94,748	52,06,909	54,86,974	6,060	5,954	75,693	74,475	20,59,211	20,73,616
Post Office Banks	3,62,368	4,11,907	19,09,063	21,00,514	5,57,08,203	6,17,01,748	46,176	51,546	2,75,282	3,08,394	77,59,204	88,91,411
Service Institutions—												
State Railway Provident Institution	10,881	10,486	59,688	63,234	17,54,386	19,36,353	3,270	3,119	74,280	89,528	23,43,473	26,57,206
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	57	59	4,942	3,920	1,42,129	63,209	502	540	53,451	66,355	14,89,195	18,94,414
Military Banks—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,603	8,545	31,573	29,155	7,55,029	6,63,727
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,051	1,998	10,315	10,168	2,52,586	2,29,061
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,447	1,407	10,350	9,384	2,45,663	2,10,107
Total	4,02,118	4,51,679	22,21,612	24,28,486	6,45,78,166	7,11,18,802	73,211	77,073	5,70,930	6,26,583	1,60,28,591	1,77,40,316

Statement VI.

Government Promissory Notes purchased, received, and sold or returned on account of Savings Banks' Depositors.

	Notes purchased for Depositors.						Notes received from Depositors.						Notes sold or returned.						Notes remaining in custody of the Comptroller General and the Accountant General, Bombay.							
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
Banks open to the Public—																										
Presidency Banks—																										
Calcutta	...	28,900	21,800	24,000	6,400	600	2,500	500	100	...	...	10,000	...	28,900	8,500	28,100	12,500	500	13,600	16,100	16,600	30,000	25,900	19,800	29,900	
Madras	500	1,000	8,500	16,500	15,000	(a) 23,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	13,000	28,000	(a) 7,000	...	...	1,000	9,500	13,000	..	(a) 16,000	
Bombay	13,500	12,300	3,800	8,500	3,300	1,00	3,500	2,000	500	14,900	...	...	30,000	13,500	4,000	14,000	3,300	6,000	31,300	18,300	19,100	19,400	28,800	28,800	(b) 23,800	
Post Office Banks	4,40,600	3,33,300	3,55,000	5,26,800	2,26,200	1,08,900	88,900	14,400	14,300	10,900	16,200	13,400	4,33,000	3,19,800	3,71,500	5,02,700	3,15,300	1,20,700	2,82,300	3,78,800	4,06,700	4,04,500	4,39,500	3,66,600	3,68,200	
Service Institutions—																										
State Railway Provident Institutions	5,500	19,200	9,000	20,200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	11,000	3,400	21,700	15,700	...	2,700	4,200	12,400	18,000	16,500	1,000	1,000	
Total	4,60,100	3,94,700	3,98,100	5,96,000	2,51,100	1,33,500	94,900	16,900	14,900	25,800	16,200	23,400	4,67,500	3,73,200	3,87,400	5,79,500	3,74,800	1,34,200	3,29,900	4,17,400	4,55,800	4,81,400	5,23,700	4,16,200	4,38,900	

(a) Non-transferable Treasury Notes on account of Regimental Cart Funds.

(b) ₹13,900 in custody of the Secretary, Presidency Bank.

Statement VII.

Particulars by Provinces of Presidency and Post Office Savings Banks combined on the 31st March 1892.

	Classification of Depositors.							Interest earned in		Balance held at close of	
	Class 4, Professional.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or Non-productive.	Total.	1890-91.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	A Having fixed Incomes.	B Having variable Incomes.									
								R	R	R	R
India	6,918	1,233	4,287	588	35	966	7,215	21,242	1,30,732	38,34,874	41,08,727
Central Provinces	4 499	865	1,751	249	50	173	3,625	11,212	54,236	16,24,871	17,00,210
Burma	3,933	406	8,921	683	23	828	3,211	18,005	59,657	19,67,378	24,61,579
Assam	3,467	919	1,843	205	116	189	3,429	10,168	47,734	13,99,347	16,62,113
Bengal	46,117	16,566	11,771	5,135	2,927	3,363	64,838	150,717	6,11,309	1,78,09,669	1,97,97,468
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	15 952	5,631	11,137	1,699	673	887	14,776	50,755	2,45,009	70,16,955	75 40,875
Punjab	11,435	2,300	6,652	1,104	279	721	9,452	31,943	1,91,948	56 49,794	62,62,584
Berar	1,972	334	520	156	84	76	1,734	4,876	23 574	6,86,104	7 62,480
Madras	26,854	5,803	8,763	5,127	1,795	2,443	25,680	76,465	2,29,877	66,60,788	72,87,377
Bombay	37,641	7,761	9,724	7,354	779	3,761	60,195	127,215	9,56,755	2,70,34,516	2,95,91,628
TOTAL	158,788	41,818	65,369	22,300	6,761	13,407	194,155	502,598	25,50,831	7,36,24 296	8,12,05,041

ORDER.—Ordered, that the report and the statements be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 28th November 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 26th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 28th November 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 26th November 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	11,05,316	676	1,639	10,35,270	632	3,23,49,083	3,14,70,836	...	8,78,247
Bengal Nágpur	150	831	1,08,547	131	831	98,054	118	37,21,417	34,14,014	...	3,07,403
Indian Midland	127	752	1,19,984	160	752	1,02,377	136	29,83,191	30,84,795	1,01,604	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,35,186	260	1,674	4,00,000	239	1,36,02,415	1,38,11,824	2,09,409	...
South Indian	150	901	1,26,033	140	1,166	1,40,757	127	47,12,148	49,61,670	2,49,322	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	1,07,004	102	1,044	88,561	85	30,45,147	28,33,854	...	2,11,293
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	739	87,501	118	755	94,720	125	32,37,172	33,37,482	1,00,310	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	9,333	47	199	9,852	50	3,22,965	4,04,931	81,966	..
TOTAL	250	7,772	20,98,904	270	8,000	19,69,591	246	6,39,73,738	6,33,19,406	...	6,54,332
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	7,92,671	331	2,511	5,32,986	212	2,18,48,335	1,58,38,170	...	60,10,165
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,60,023	231	692	1,53,878	222	55,20,442	53,14.393	...	2,06,049
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,95,381	380	777	3,29,340	424	80,26.889	79,35,886	...	91,003
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	14,071	113	125	17,070	137	5,02,328	4,97,098	...	5,230
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	1,02,547	168	715	1,14,871	161	34,14,958	41,26,760	7,11,802	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,277	46	28	758	27	44.677	47,429	2,752	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	367	46	8	496	62	11,300	10,433	...	867
TOTAL	251	4,634	13,66,337	295	4,856	11,49,399	237	3,93,68,929	3,37,70,169	...	55,98,760
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,492	8,62,103	578	1,490	7,42,126	498	2,76,80,667	2,35,17,644	...	41,63,023
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,71,807	590	461	2,38,000	516	90,13,416	90,69,907	56,491	...
Madras	216	840	1,78,758	213	840	2,01,342	240	61,97.211	60,84,118	...	1,13,093
TOTAL	468	2,793	13,12,668	470	2,791	11,81,468	423	4,28,91,294	3,86,71,669	...	42,19,625
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,199	47,77,909	314	15,647	43,00,458	275	14,62,33,961	13,57,61,244	...	1,04,72,717
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	21,329	132	162	19,974	123	7,30,340	7,08,454	...	21,886
Tárakeshwar	258	22	5,245	238	22	5,121	233	1,91,023	1,87,557	...	3,466
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	9,172	137	67	5,955	89	2,78,762	3,12,009	33,247	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,835	126	78	8,314	107	3,38,840	3,40,413	1,573	...
TOTAL	135	329	45,581	139	329	39,364	120	15,38,965	15,48,433	9,468	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	63,310	179	354	56,312	159	17,74,261	17,13,474	...	60,787
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,354	104	13	1,110	85	40,630	40,015	...	615
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	27,344	92	311	33,491	108	9,01,135	9,41,832	40,697	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	5,019	54	93	4,320	46	1,29,469	1,61,565	32,096	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,664	58	29	1,548	53	(*g*) 51,424	59,278	7,854	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,601	50	72	3,340	46	1,33,645	1,56,285	22,640	...
TOTAL	107	857	1,02,296	119	872	1,00,121	115	30,30,564	30,72,449	41,885	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	8,917	83	108	8,899	82	4,19,945	3,12,169	...	1,07,776
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	36,742	110	334	25,951	78	9,32,134	10,44,939	1,12,805	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	223	15,927	71	291	17,000	58	4,10,500	5,97,451	1,86,951	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,764	61	94	5,974	64	2,13,016	2,07,992	...	5,024
TOTAL	76	651	58,433	90	719	48,925	68	15,55,650	18,50,382	2,94,732	..
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,144	49,93,136	291	17,675	44,97,767	254	15,27,79,085	14,25,44,677	...	1,02,34,408

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 28th November 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
19th December, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 4	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 10	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 1	11 3	12 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 5	...	...	...	...	211 2	211 12	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 8	8 5	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	9 2	10 5	...	...	8 4	8 12	9 3	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	28 3	28 3	...	...	392 0	392 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 11	12 0	...	...	9 11	9 6	10 7	10 1	21 5	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 3	20 13	20 13	8 9	8 14	70 0	70 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	+++	+++	...	...	7 11	7 11	9 5	9 5	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	+++	+++	7 2	7 2	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	6 7	7 0	9 5	8 10	27 10	28 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	20 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	16 0	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	18 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 7	11 6	10 5	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	16 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	11 0	11 0
Assam—																										
Sirma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 6	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 10	10 8
Cachar	8 0	8 9	...	...	6 12	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 11	6 12	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 9	7 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	11 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 8
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	4 12	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	55 0	58 0	3 1	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 3	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	7 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 8	10 0
Tippera	10 9	9 8	...	...	8 0	7 6½	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	6 8	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	...	11 0	...	...	7 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	...	...	17 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 0	8 0	7 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 8	11 10	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	280 0	280 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 13	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	106 0	106 0	10 10⅜	10 10⅜
Calcutta	11 1	11 2	15 3	15 3	8 0	8 0	10 14	10 13	15 5	15 6	12 4	11 13	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 4	19 5	20 0	15 4	15 2	85 0	85 0	11 3	11 6
Hooghly	12 0	12 8	13 5	13 0	8 0	8 0	10 10	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	12 8	...	...	11 6	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 8
Nadia (Krishnagar)	11 13⅓	11 13⅓	17 12½	17 12½	9 6½	9 0	11 4½	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 6	...	...	17 12½	17 12½	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	11 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 4	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 14
Faridpur	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	12 8	12 0	...	...	9 4	8 12	11 4	10 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 0	...	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	12 10	12 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	...	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	22 0	22 0	13 4	14 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	13 8	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 8	9 12	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 15	9 12
Rajshahi	12 0	12 0	16 8	12 0	9 0	9 0	10 14	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 10	16 8	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 0	9 8	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	11 4	11 4	15 12	15 12	9 0	8 12	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	...	...	14 12	14 12	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	10 8	10 3	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1†	16 12†	...	...	15 12	21 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 12	11 3	16 0	16 0	8 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 8 to 10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	10 0 to 12 0	11 0	14 0	13 0 to 15 8	..	...	...	...	30 0	34 0	...	...	11 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 12 0	20 0	23 0	10 8 to 15 0	11 8 to 16 0	140 0 to 160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0
Palámau	11 13	11 13	13 8	...	11 4	11 4	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	29 0	...	...	...	11 6	12 15	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 14
Hazáribágh	11 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	7 0	8 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	28 8	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	21 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 8

† Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	12 0 to 13 0	12 8 to 13 0	14 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 16 0	8 8 to 9 0	9 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	{30 0 to 32 0	{14 8 to 17 0	16 0	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 17 0	230	{25 0 to 26 8	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 4
Gaya	12 8	12 0	14 8	17 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	14 8	...	17 0	21 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	21 8	20 8	18 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 8 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 8	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	128 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Pernea	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	15 2	15 2	10 1	10 1	12 10	12 10	17 10	..	25 4	...	25 4	20 3	20 3	...	15 2	15 12	24 0	26 8	16 6	17 0	176 12	164 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	11 8	12 10	15 6	15 6	11 0	11 0	15 6	14 11	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	16 8	25 5	26 6	17 0	18 11	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 0
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	..	30 0	30 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sarna	13 0	13 8	16 8	17 8	8 0	8 8	12 12	12 11	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 11	23 0	22 12	19 0	19 4	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	11 8	11 8	14 8	15 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	..	...	28 0	27 8		...	15 8	16 0	25 8	25 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	20 8	20 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 4½	13 2	17 1	16 15	9 8	9 8	11 6	11 8½	17 7	17 5½	17 1½	16 13	19 8	19 8	17 5½	18 7	18 2	18 0	20 14	21 6½	20 14	21 8½	125 0	122 8	9 12	9 10
Ghazipur	14 3	14 3	17 6	18 0	7 1	7 1	10 5	10 5	18 0	18 0	16 1	16 12	21 14	23 3	15 7	15 7	16 1	17 6	20 10	19 5	20 0	21 4	180 4	180 4	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 8	13 8	18 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...			21 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Allahabad	12 4	12 0	17 4	17 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	...	...	14 0	13 0	20 4	20 4	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 10	97 8	97 8	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 4	16 0	21 8	21 0	8 0	7 8	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	...	...	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamírpur	17 0	16 4	18 8	19 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	20 8	20 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 4	...	...	32 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Jalaun	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 0	13 8	20 8	20 0	7 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	21 0	19 8	24 0	22 8	21 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 10	14 10	20 12	20 12	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	19 4	19 4	18 4	18 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 4	20 4	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 12	10 8
Farukhabad	13 12	13 12	19 12	19 0	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	19 12	19 12	19 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 8	23 4	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Mainpuri	15 0	15 0	20 4	20 4	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 12	23 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 12	15 12	24 8	23 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	13 4	...	...	22 8	20 8	22 8	22 8	10 4	10 8	24 8	24 8	30 8	27 8	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Western—																										
Bijnor	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 8	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 12	...	...	27 4	27 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	23 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	21 0	21 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	14 8	14 0	25 8	24 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	27 0	27 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 8	14 8	24 0	22 8	5 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	12 8	23 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	21 8	21 8	145 0	145 0	11 0	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 4	15 4	23 0	22 12	6 0	6 0	9 15	9 11	22 12	22 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	23 12	22 0	23 8	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Submontane—																										
Ballia	14 12	14 12	18 12	18 12	9 12	9 12	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	23 4	23 4	16 0	16 0	16 12	16 12	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	13 5	13 5	18 1	18 1	8 14	8 14	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	...	...	15 8	15 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 0	12 8	18 0	17 1	9 0	9 0	13 8	12 15	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 12	16 3	16 3	17 1	17 1	19 12	19 12	18 14	19 5	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	16 0	15 0	20 0	18 8	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0‡	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	14 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bareilly	15 12	15 4	21 0	20 8	9 0	7 0	...	14 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	23 8	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Rohilkand	13 2	13 8	27 8	29 0	11 4	11 4	13 2	13 12	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	20 10	26 4	25 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 14	10 14
Moradabad	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	15 0	17 8	20 12	19 9	23 8	22 14	20 0	18 5	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 0
Jhansi Tal	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	8 0
Almora	9 8	9 8	11 4	11 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0‖	9 0‖	200 0	160 0	7 0	8 0
Bijnor	13 12	14 1	19 2	21 10	9 0	10 2	13 0	12 6	...	...	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	20 8	20 4	20 4	...	...	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	14 14	15 0	22 0	24 3	6 9	6 9	11 8	11 8	22 0	22 0	16 9	16 8	8 13	9 14	6 9	6 9	22 0	22 0	17 10	17 10	14 5	13 3	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saháranpur	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 8	19 8	22 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 8
Debra Dún	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	7 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	20 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 8	23 8	23 8	19 0	19 0	31 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	13 0	12 8	21 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	28 0	20 8	24 0	24 8	29 0	19 8	16	22 8	22 8	16 0	16 0	25 0	28 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Lucknow	13 8	13 0	19 14	19 12	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 12	22 0	20 0	21 0	20 8	...	...	23 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	22 8	20 8	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 2	13 6	18 8	18 4	10 12	10 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	15 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	12 12	12 5	20 0	20 0	7 0	10 8	14 0	14 8	24 4	23 5	18 8	18 0	24 0	26 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	27 0	26 0	21 0	21 8	120 0	115 0	11 0	10 0
Gonda	15 0	15 2	19 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	15 4	15 4	23 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	34	36 0	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 8	15 8	22 12	22 12	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	20 8	21 8	33 0	33 0	22 12	22 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sitapur	14 12	14 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	22 0	...	23 0	...	20 0	...	27 0	26 8	29 0	32 0	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 4	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	30 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	24 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 12	13 12	17 8	16 4	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	18 12	17 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 8	22 8	22 8	21 14	25 0	...	...	13 2	14 2
Bánswara	17 8	16 14	18 12	18 12	7 8	7 8	15 0	13 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	25 0	41 0	36 9	18 12	20 0	...	...	10 5	10 5
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 2½	10 2½	14 1	14 7½	7 13	7 13	8 3½	8 9½	16 6½	15 10	10 2½	8 9½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	12 8	12 1¾	18 12	15 10	9 6	7 0½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Erinpura	11 2	11 4	16 4	16 12	...	..	7 6½	7 8	18 1	18 4	15 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 15	17 4					220 0	220 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 3	12 3	19 8	19 8	5 0	5 0	9 10	9 10	19 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 8	20 0	19 0			87 8	87 8	12 14	12 8
Abu	10 4	10 15	15 0	14 8	6 0	6 12	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	9 8	9 8			11 0	10 0
Kishengarh	12 8	12 0	18 0	18 8	8 0	9 0	9 12	10 0	19 8	16 4	17 0	16 4	†	†	†	†	17 0	18 8	19 8	18 8	†	†	*	*	12 8	12 0
Boondee	18 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 0
Kotah	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	30 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 12
Jhallawar	15 10	15 2	22 14	23 10½	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	22 6	22 6	15 8	15 12½	...	...	24 5	24 5	16 8	16 13	24 5	25 8	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	8 13	9 0
Tonk	16 4	16 5	21 8	21 2	6 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	26 8	25 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 3	21 0	...	...	...	85 0	95 0	10 14	10 10
Jeypore	13 4	13 8	20 4	19 12	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	17 4	17 0	†	†	12 0	12 0‡	19-8 to 22 0	19-4 to 22 0	21 8	21 0	24 0	23 0	100 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 14	16 9	23 2	22 13	10 10	10 10	11 4	11 4	22 13	22 8	21 4	21 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 1	22 13	...	...	40 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	16 5½	16 5	25 11½	25 9½	8 7	8 6	9 15½	9 13½	22 8	22 8	25 2½	24 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	25 12¼	25 0¾	...	...	28 10½	29 6¾	90 0	90 0	12 1½	12 1½
Bhurtpore	15 8	15 10½	24 10½	24 3	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	25 8	25 0	21 13	21 2½	...	...	9 12	9 12	25 8	25 3	21 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	15 4	15 8	24 0	23 9	7 4	7 4	8 2	8 2	27 3	27 0	25 11	24 5	...	...	16 0	12 12	23 11	22 14	25 13	20 10	29 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	15 0	15 0	17 7½	18 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 6	21 12	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 4					200 0	200 0	11 8	10 11
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 8½	12 12½	19 0½	18 0	7 10½	8 0	8 8	8 2½	18 12	16 0	15 11	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 15¼	18 8	17 1	15 0	10 2½	10 8	105 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 8	16 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	27 0	...	...	25 0	§	¶	11 0	13 5
Bálmer	7 12	8 2	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	...	...	...	22 8	21 2	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 5	13 5
Anádra	10 10	11 2	14 0	...	5 12	15 12	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 4
Shahpoora	12 4	12 6	15 14	16 4	7 6½	7 13	8 14½	9 9½	21 12	20 7	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 2½	16 1½	21 8	19 2½	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 10½	11 2
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 11 and 11 14	9 13½ and 11 9	15 5	16 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	20 0 and 22 8	18 12 and 19 6	15 0 and 17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 15½	20 0	18 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 4	8 4	...	...	7 0	6 6	8 12	8 0	14 6	13 8	13 10	11 4	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 5½	10 0	...	...	3 0	3 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	19 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	15 5½	15 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	12 3	12 8	16 7	16 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	22 0	17 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	28 0	26 0	20 7	22 0	140 0	140 0	12 4	12 4
Goona	17 4	17 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 5	23 0	24 0			200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	16 7½	16 7½	23 6	23 6	7 7	7 7	8 12½	8 12½	19 2	19 2	19 10½	20 3	...	...	12 12	12 12	24 11½	18 13½	21 4	22 5	27 10	17 0½	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	27 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	300 0	300 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	29 0	23 0	21 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	11 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Ludhiána	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	12 0	‡	†	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Jullundur	13 0	13 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	†	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	11 4	12 0
Gurdáspur	12 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	12 0	†	†	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hill—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	100 0	7 8	8 0
Kángra	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 8
Gujránwála	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 4
Gujrát	12 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	65 0	65 0	11 0	13 4
Hazára	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	‡	‡	15 0	12 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	17 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	†	†	75 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	‡	‡	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	‡	80 0	80 0	12 0	14 0
Kohát	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	85 0	105 0	60 0	66 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	†	‡	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	11 13	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	‡	6 0	6 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	120 0	150 0	35 0	35 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	17 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	22 8	22 8
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	9 8	16 0	15 0	7 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 8	14 0	12 0	12 0	6 8	6 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 12	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	142 0	150 0	12 0	11 12
Tándo and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 0	11 8	14 0	14 8	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	65 0	65 0	9 0	9 0
Quetta	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡				
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	9 0	9 0	*	*	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 8	9 9	12 0	9 13	20 0	20 0	*	*	11 8	11 0	*	*	10 0	10 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	7 15	7 14	*	*	8 9	8 9	9 9	9 14	13 0	13 0	9 13	9 13	15 4	14 2	*	*	11 3	11 3	*	*	8 14	8 14	105 0	105 0	11 10	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	9 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	103 0	103 0	12 0	11 2
Bombay	8 10	8 4	14 10	14 9	7 1	7 1	10 8	10 8	14 12	14 10	11 1	13 1	14 12	14-12	15 1	15 0	12 12	12 7	16 4	17 6	7 9	7 6	58 4	58 14	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 12½	8 12½	*	*	8 3		10 0	10 0	*	*	12 14	12 14	18 11	18 11	*	*	11 7½	11 7½	*	*	8 12½	8 12½	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 1	9 1	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 8	9 8	21 12	21 12	15 15	15 15	22 6	22 6	...	*	10 11	10 11	...	*	13 2	13 2	75 0	75 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	9 12	9 8	16 8	16 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	*	*	10 8	10 0	*	*	9 0	8 15	73 8	83 0	14 0	13 8
Sátara	8 11	8 11	14 2	14 2	9 12	9 12	10 4	10 4	23 4	23 11	21 1	20 10	*	*	15 12	15 12	9 12	9 12	16 9	16 9	8 15	8 15	108 0	108 0	10 3	10 3
Sholapur	11 2	10 10	*	*	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	20 4	20 4	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 11	11 5	*	*	9 5	9 12	53 0	64 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	6 12	8 7	*	...	7 13	7 15	8 9	8 9	15 4	15 4	14 15	14 15	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	..	...	12 0	12 0	52 0	52 0	8 12	10 8
Poona (City)	8 10	9 3	10 3½	10 3																			67 7	67 7	11 11	11 11
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	18 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 3	18 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	15 0	16 0	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	12 15	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	17 4	15 13	21 6	19 2	...	...	12 15	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	106 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	22 12	22 12	19 12	19 12	*	*	*	*	10 9	10 9	...	*	16 14	16 14	91 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	11 0	11 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	12 8	12 8	*	*	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	9 0	9 6	17 12	18 13	6 11	7 4	8 0	8 0	17 12	18 13½	15 4	16 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	10 0	10 5	*	*	12 12	12 12	107 0	107 0	12 12	12 12
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9½	8 9½	13 11½	13 11½	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 0	17 2	18 4½	16 0	16 0	18 4½	18 4½	*	*	9 11½	9 6	*	*	10 0	10 13½	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	9 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	17 0	16 8	15 0	24 0	*	*	18 0	17 8	28 0	22 8	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	10 14½	11 0½	13 1½	13 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 12	*	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	*	*	10 3	11 0	145 0	145 0	11 3	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 4	11 14	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 8	16 0	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	85 0	90 0	73 0	76 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	13 7	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 7	10 9	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 10	11 10	100 0	120 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 8	18 0	20 12	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 2	15 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8
Hoshangabad	12 15	12 15	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 6	10 6	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 10	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 15	12 11	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 0	17 4	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	10 14	10 6	7 4	8 14	10 0	10 0	14 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	9 8	...	...	7 3	8 0	150 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	11 14	10 0	9 11	11 4	10 15	17 8	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 10	9 11	95 0	95 0	10 8	10 8
Wardha	13 5	13 15	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 9	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	11 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	19 3	19 3	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 11	12 11	9 6	9 6	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 0	...	...	11 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 12	13 4	9 4	10 12	12 12	13 4	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	12 8	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 8	17 4	26 14	27 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 8	...	...	24 4	25 8	160 0	128 0	10 6	9 6
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	13 9	...	...	9 2	9 2	180 0	180 0	9 2	8 0
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 1	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	136 0	136 0	9 2	9 2
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	10 14	11 11	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	16 5	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	9 9 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 8	12 5	14 15	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	16 2	...	...	10 14	10 15	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	12 14	12 14	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	14 14	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	60 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 6	11 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	...	120	120 0	9 5	9 10
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 8	13 10	...	...	7 12	7 10	10 13	10 0	20 13	20 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	9 6	9 2
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	87 0	87 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	11 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 2	8 0
Amraoti	11 11	11 4	...	...	7 10	7 8	9 3	8 12	16 10	16 0	14 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 12	...	...	11 2	11 0	81 0	81 0	9 10	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	..	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 2	9 11	*	*	6 12	7 6	8 3	8 14	15 2	16 5	16 12	18 13	21 7	24 14	*	*	9 11	11 1	*	*	10 8	12 3	115 0	120 0	9 0	9 2
Bolárum	9 5	10 8	*	*	7 0	8 12	9 0	10 8	16 11	16 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	11 7	12 4	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5 8
Chadarghat	8 0	9 0	*	*	7 12	8 0	9 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	*	*	*	*	10 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1892—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorgum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorgum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Akhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Akhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 2	9 5	10 14	10 2	* *	* *	* *	* *	19 11	18 3	12 0	12 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	9 8	...	114 0	108 0	9 0	9 0
S. Canara	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 0	10 3	11 5	11 5	* *	* *	* *	* *	19 5	19 5	...	...	9 8	9 0	...	...	8 12	...	96 0	96 0	9 8	9 8
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 7	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	19 2	19 2	19 14	* *	23 0	23 5	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	...	150 0	150 0	9 12	9 8
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 10	12 10	15 13	15 13	...	...	8 0	7 0	...	...	11 0	...	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Salem	6 13	7 11	...	...	9 6	8 14	11 3	9 6	16 0	19 2	19 11	19 11	23 14	23 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 0	...	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Central—																										
Bellary	8 10	8 10	...	...	9 8	10 3	10 5	10 5	21 14	21 10	18 13	19 5	23 5	23 5	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	11 8	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 13	10 13	17 0	17 0	12 3	12 3	18 5	18 6	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	11 8	...	240 0	240 0	8 15	8 0
Caddapah	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 13	10 13	18 3	16 10	23 14	23 14	22 2	21 13	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	11 8	...	480 0	480 0	8 0	8 0
Kurnool	7 5	7 5	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 13	12 0	21 3	20 10	16 5	8 13	*	*	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	10 2	...	320 0	320 0	9 7	9 0
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 2	7 5	...	...	12 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	23 13	17 0	24 13	24 10	20 13	16 5	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	25 0	26 0	114 0	108 0	9 0	9 0
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 13	7 5	10 3	10 3	23 13	17 5	26 0	26 0	23 3	21 3	...	...	9 4	9 0	...	...	11 8	...	150 0	150 0	9 12	9 8
Godavari	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 0	12 0	19 3	17 5	24 10	26 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	11 0	...	340 0	340 0	8 0	8 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 8	6 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	20 0	19 0	*	*	20 14	20 14	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	11 8	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 8	17 8	16 8	13 3	13 3	21 3	20 10	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	11 8	...	480 0	480 0	8 0	8 0
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 0	...	...	9 6	9 1 8	10 0	10 2	17 5	*	20 8	20 8	*	*	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	16 3	16 3	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Chingleput	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 13	9 13	21 14	21 10	14 14	14 10	23 2	23 2	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	14 11	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0
N. Arcot	7 0	6 10	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 10	10 10	17 0	15 0	13 3	13 3	22 5	21 14	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	14 11	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0
S. Arcot	6 10	6 10	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 11	11 6	18 3	16 0	13 3	13 3	23 14	23 14	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	14 11	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 11	11 11	19 2	16 10	13 3	13 3	21 14	21 14	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	14 11	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	17 13	16 13	13 3	13 3	21 14	18 5	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	14 11	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 6	11 3	16 3	16 3	14 11	*	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	14 11	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 2	10 2	16 3	16 3	14 11	14 11	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	14 11	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 8	7 4	8 12	8 4	20 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	...	114 0	108 0	9 0	9 0
Bangalore	7 0	7 5	7 0	7 1	7 6	7 6	8 1	8 1	20 0	20 5	...	...	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	...	96 0	96 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	7 8	7 4	7 6	7 4	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	24 0	29 0	31 0	31 0	29 0	29 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	...	150 0	150 0	9 12	9 8
Tumkur	7 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	25 0	...	...	...	29 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	...	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	...	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	8 0	7 0	7 6	7 6	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	7 6	7 14	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	...	480 0	480 0	8 15	8 0
Chitaldroog	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	17 5	...	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	14 11	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Ajmer—																										
Ajmer	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	14 11	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 3rd, 1892.

Strongly marked anticyclonic conditions have prevailed throughout the Indian region during the week under review. Pressure has been steadily highest over North-Western India and the central parts of the country, and lowest over the Arabian Sea off the Malabar Coast and the south of the Bay. Towards the close of the week unsettled weather appeared both in Madras and in North-West India. In both regions rain fell and the wind directions were changed, but the disturbance was not sufficient to alter the general distribution of pressure as described above. The winds were anticyclonic throughout the greater part of the country during the week, but in the north-west of the Punjab and in Baluchistan and on the Madras Coast, at the close of the week slight cyclonic movements were reported. The rain which fell in the extreme north-west of India and in the south of the Peninsula was slight.

On the 27th the pressure changes were small except in Sind and Kathiawar where a brisk fall had occurred. Readings were highest over Rajputana and adjacent districts and lowest in Malabar and over the south of the Bay. Pressure was generally below the average. The wind was fairly normal in direction and force, but at Diamond Inland a strong north-north-east wind

was blowing. Snow had fallen at Gnatong and slight rain showers at Diamond Island, Bassein, Rangoon, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, and Colombo. On the 28th the barometer was rising except in Burma, and the pressure generally was about normal. The wind remained strong at Diamond Island and it was evident that some slight disturbance existed to the north of the Andaman Islands. Showers had again fallen at Diamond Island, Bassein, Rangoon, Silchar, Gnatong, and Jalpaiguri. The chart of the 29th showed a barometric fall over the Punjab, the west of the North-Western Provinces, Northern Rajputana, South-West Bengal and Lower Burma, and a rise elsewhere. The general distribution of pressure was unchanged, and the only points of importance were the relatively low readings existing over Northern India and the slight disturbance near the Andaman Islands. The wind had drawn towards North-West on the west side of the Bay, and was still strong from the north-eastward at Diamond Island. A few drops of rain were reported from Diamond Island and Bassein. On the 30th the pressure changes were slight except in Sind where the barometer had fallen rapidly. The tendency was, however, downward almost everywhere. Pressure was below the normal average except in the west, south, and centre of the Peninsula. The winds were generally unchanged in direction, but the force was rising around the Bay. The disturbed weather near Diamond Island continued. Slight rain had fallen at Quetta, Tounghoo, and Diamond Island. The chart of the 1st December showed a barometric rise everywhere, and pressure exceeded the normal average in all districts except Lower Sind and Lower Burma where there was some deficiency. Pressure was highest in the Punjab and lowest over the Bay. The wind had shifted to east-north-east at Diamond Island and the area of disturbed weather near that station had apparently commenced a westerly advance. The winds had shifted to east and south-east at some stations on the plains and hills of the Punjab, and a partial cyclonic circulation was shown over the Bay. The force remained strong at Diamond Island and was fresh at several stations. Chaman, Quetta, and Trevandrum reported light rain showers, and Gnatong a snowstorm. On the 2nd the changes of the barometer were again generally small and irregular, the more important being a rise over North-Eastern India and a fall on the Madras Coast. The wind was irregularly cyclonic and fresh in force over the centre and south of the Bay, and rain had commenced at Madras where also the sea was rough. Strongish winds prevailed on the North-West Frontiers of India and heavyish rain had fallen at Chaman and Quetta and slight rain at Montgomery, Dera Ismail Khan, Multan, and Srinagar. On the 3rd the barometer was rising almost everywhere, the rise being brisk to rapid in the north-west. The disturbance over the Bay had apparently filled up and pressure decreased steadily from a high pressure area in the north-west to a low pressure area in the extreme south. The winds were irregular and strong in places, over Madras and over the Punjab and its neighbourhood, but elsewhere the ordinary anticyclonic directions prevailed. Showers of rain were reported over the Punjab, Baluchistan, and the south of the Peninsula, the largest amounts being reported from Baluchistan.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:—

Province.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	−0·4	−2·7	−1·7	+0·3	−0·3	−0·5	−0·2	−0·8
Bengal and Assam	−2·4	−3·1	−1·8	−0·8	−0·2	−1·2	−2·4	−1·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−3·0	−3·4	−2·4	−2·5	−2·3	−1·1	+0·4	−2·0
Punjab	−0·8	−0·4	−1·5	+0·7	+1·5	+2·7	−0·3	+0·3
Bombay	−1·1	−1·3	−1·5	−2·2	−3·0	−3·1	−0·8	−1·9
Berar and Central Provinces	−0·1	−2·1	−4·5	−5·1	−3·6	−1·8	−0·4	−2·5
Guzerat and Central India	−2·6	−3·0	−3·2	−4·1	−3·3	−1·6	−0·7	−2·6
Sind and Rajputana	−2·2	−2·4	−2·9	−1·8	+1·1	−0·4	−1·6	−1·5
Madras	−1·0	−1·3	−0·6	−1·3	−2·0	+0·4	+1·9	−0·6
Mean for whole India	−1·5	−2·2	−2·2	−1·9	−1·3	−0·7	−0·5	−1·5

The above shows a general deficiency for the whole of India for the week of 1½°. On the 28th, 29th, and 30th the general defect for all Provinces was about 2°, on the 27th November and 1st December the deficiency was about 1½°, and on the ramaining two days was about ½°. The provincial returns show a deficiency of 2½° at the more central stations, of 2° in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay, of 1½° in Bengal, Sind, and Rajputana, and of less than 1° in Burma and Madras. In the Punjab there was a slight excess. The excess in the last-named province was due to the high minimum temperatures which accompanied the cloudy nights due to the slightly disturbed weather at the close of the week.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that rain has been received in fifteen only of the rainfall divisions, and of these fifteen divisions, no less than ten had an average actual rainfall for the division of less than one-tenth of an inch. The five divisions which received one-tenth or over were Lower Burma, the hill districts of the Punjab, the west of the Punjab, and the East Coast, Central and South, and with these exceptions there was practically no rain throughout. The third column of the table shows that even this slight rainfall was in excess of the normal in Lower Burma, in Assam (Surma), and in the hill districts, the north-west and the west of the Punjab, but elsewhere the fall was deficient. It is, however, only in the Carnatic that rainfall of any importance is anticipated during the week under review, and it is only in the three following divisions, *viz.*, the East Coast (Central and South) and Madras (South) that the existing shortness of the rainfall is of great importance.

The information given in the three final columns of the table is practically the same as that given by the same columns in last week's table, *viz.*, a rather serious deficiency in Southern and Central Madras and Mysore, a comparatively unimportant deficiency over Nothern India, and a considerable excess elsewhere.

No heavy falls occurred during the week.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 3rd December.			Rainfall data from 16th October to 3rd December 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 16th October to 3rd December.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	4·28	5·26	— 19
	Lower Burma	0·28	0·20	+0·08	5·41	7·07	— 23
	Central ditto	0·02	0·15	−0·13	3·10	4·48	— 31
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	7·10	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	8·81	7·07	+ 25
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·04	−0·04	8·63	4·02	+115
	Assam (Surma)	0·09	0·06	+0·03	9·35	3·56	+163
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0	0·15	−0·15	0·86	2·31	— 63
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·03	−0·03	6·89	2·59	+166
	Central ditto	0	0·02	−0·02	1·94	2·16	— 10
	North ditto	0	0·02	−0·02	0·62	2·35	— 74
	Orissa	0	0·17	−0·17	7·18	4·80	+ 50
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·08	−0·08	4·20	2·44	+ 72
	Bihar (South)	0	0·10	−0·10	0·50	1·43	— 65
	Ditto (North)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·14	1·16	— 88
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·18	0·92	— 80
	Oudh (South)	0	0	0	0·22	0·41	— 46
	Ditto (North)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·05	0·30	— 83
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·02	0·20	— 90
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0	0	0	0·08	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·35	—100
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·02	0·02	0	0·02	0·15	— 87
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·12	—100
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·02	0·03	−0·01	0·02	0·18	— 89
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·16	0·09	+0·01	0·33	0·33	— 00
	Ditto (North-West)	0·06	0·02	+0·04	0·19	0·02	—090
	Ditto (West)	0·12	0·01	+0·11	0·12	0·13	— 10
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·03	0·17	−0·14	16·90	9·17	+ 84
	Madras (South Central)	0·04	0·30	−0·26	3·42	8·08	— 58
	Coorg	0	0·07	−0·07	6·73	6·84	— 2
	Mysore	0·01	0·20	−0·19	2·15	5·33	— 66
	Konkan	0	0·08	−0·08	6·67	3·48	+ 92
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·25	−0·25	8·51	3·82	+123
	Khandeish	0	0·17	−0·17	3·34	2·31	+ 53
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·14	−0·14	5·69	2·07	+175
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·14	−0·14	3·32	1·35	+146
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·13	−0·13	2·18	1·13	+ 93
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·05	−0·05	3·87	1·29	+200
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·61	0·59	+ 4
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	1·76	0·34	+418
	Sind	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·11	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·56	0·52	+ 8
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·16	0·32	— 50
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·10	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·45	−0·45	16·05	7·95	+102
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·09	−0·09	9·10	5·24	+ 74
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·05	−0·05	9·56	5·17	+ 85
	Madras (Central)	0·03	0·30	−0·27	6·33	5·13	+ 23
	East Coast (Central)	0·17	1·32	−1·16	11·94	11·74	+ 2
	East Coast (South)	0·34	1·83	−1·49	3·61	14·53	— 75
	Madras (South)	0·01	1·39	−1·38	2·61	10·41	— 75

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 8th December 1892.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th December.*—Moderate showers in Carnatic and Central districts and Nilgiris, light and scattered in Southern districts. The rain has done some good, but was too little to save much of the crops. Ordinary sowings retarded. Standing crops thriving in Circars, Deccan, and West Coast, suffering very severely in Carnatic and Southern and somewhat in Central districts. Harvesting of early crops continues: yield fully average in Circars and Deccan, very moderate in Southern, Central and Carnatic. Water-supply for drinking ample, for irrigation very scanty in southern half of the Presidency. Pasture land fodder generally abundant, but pasture growing scarce in the Southern districts. Condition of cattle good. Prices stationary Circars, Deccan, and West Coast, rise continued in Carnatic, Central and Southern districts, except in Coimbatore and Madura where rates rather easier, though still double normal rates. Deficiency of rainfall last six weeks 10 to 12 inches Carnatic and Tanjore, 6 inches Madura and Tinnevelly, and upwards 3·5 inches Central districts, usual fall being upwards 12 Carnatic and Tanjore, 7 Madura and Tinnevelly, and 4 to 9 Central districts. This great and continued deficiency causing increasing damage, and great loss of crop anticipated.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th December.*—Late crops blighted and cotton damaged by winds in parts of Bijapur. Standing crops otherwise good except *bajri* in Nasik. Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops progressing in a few districts. Cotton-picking continues in two districts and opium sowing in Baroda. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th December.*—There was no rain in the Province during the week with the exception of a few light showers in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. The winter rice harvest is in full progress, and a good outturn continues to be generally anticipated, but reports from Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, and Hooghly indicate a poor harvest in parts of those districts. The spring crops are doing well, but rain would be beneficial in some districts in Behar. Sugarcane-pressing has begun in several districts. Poppy is a promising crop, except in the unirrigated tracts of Muzaffarpur, where the sowings have failed almost entirely for want of moisture. The prospects of the tobacco crop are also favourable. Prices of rice continue easy with a tendency to fall as new rice comes into the market. Cattle are in good condition, and fodder and water supplies sufficient. There is no longer any distress in the Diamond Harbour sub-division, where the winter rice is a bumper crop. The distribution of gratuitous relief has ceased.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th December.*—Except in Ballia where there has been slight rain, the weather has been fine though generally cloudy. A fall of rain would greatly benefit the young crops. Irrigation in progress and prospects generally good. Sugarcane-pressing going on. Locusts appeared in parts of the Fyzabad and Saharanpur districts, but no damage has been reported. Prices on the whole fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th December.*—Slight rain in a part of the Mooltan district only. Sowing of spring crops continues and rain urgently needed in Umballa and Lahore. Sugarcane being pressed. Condition and prospects of spring crops reported good in all districts except Rawalpindi, where they are average. Cattle said to be in good condition throughout the Province. Fodder sufficient in all districts except in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Poppy crops

flourishing in Lahore. Prices unsettled in two districts, rising in one and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th December.*—Weather cloudy and cool. Reaping of rice in Bilaspur and of *juar* in Nagpur and Wardha in progress. In Chanda, Raipur, and Sambalpur threshing of rice continues. Winter crops thriving. In the Harda tahsil insects have attacked the young wheat crops.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th December.*—LOWER BURMA: Crop prospects continue good in all districts except Thayetmyo, where an 8 anna crop is expected. Reaping in progress everywhere. UPPER BURMA: No rain has fallen during the week, and little change has taken place in crop prospects. In Bhamo damage has been caused by caterpillars and rats, and in two circles of Shwebo by elephants. In two townships of Myingyan the *jowar* crop is withering and the late millet crop is poor. Dry-weather crops in Legain township and Salin sub-division, Minbu district, have failed largely from want of rain. Prospects in Meiktila and Yamethin are bad, but in other districts they are good. Early paddy is being reaped in all districts, and in Meiktila wheat is being sown. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Rangoon and the Upper Chindwin.

Assam.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Weather cool. Reaping of winter paddy continues. Prospects of crops generally good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th December.*—BERAR: Weather fair and cool. Autumn crops in good condition, some being cut. First picking of cotton almost finished; second picking commenced. In Ellichpur sowing of spring crops almost completed. Present spring crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. Sowing of spring crops in progress. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Lands are being prepared for hot-weather sowings. Prices:—wheat 9, coarse rice 9¼, white *juar* 15⅝, yellow *juar* 18¼, and *tur* 10 seers per current rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th December.*—MYSORE: Crops and prospects generally fair, but more rain is wanted especially in parts of the Mysore, Hassan, and Chitaldroog districts. Prices fallen in the Bangalore and risen in the Hassan district and parts of Mysore.

COORG: Rainfall *nil*. Rice crop ripening. Coffee-picking continues. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th December.*—Harvesting of autumn crops still continues in four Agencies and has been completed elsewhere. Outturn generally good. Spring sowings in progress in four Agencies and completed in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, where the winter rain still holds off. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage good in all parts. No change in prices of food-grains. Weather cloudy and warm.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th December.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good. Harvest prospects generally good. Cotton crops slightly damaged in Ajmere district by frost. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in nine States, falling in three, rising in two, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th December.*—Weather fine with passing clouds. Wheat and peas germinating.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE METEROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,—No. 59, dated Calcutta, the 9th December 1892.

Meteorology.

READ—

Letter from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, No. 4410, dated 22nd October 1892, submitting the Annual Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department for the year 1891-92.

RESOLUTION.

1. The number of observatories in charge of the Meteorological Department has increased from 154 in 1889-90 and 159 in 1890-91 to 165 in the year under report. Two old observatories—at Zanzibar and at Camorta in the Nicobars—resumed operations during the year, and two new stations were started at Tinnevelly and Bijapur.

2. During the present year sanction has been given for the establishment of fourteen more observatories, of which four or five will be in Upper Burma and seven or eight on the North-West Frontier and in Persia. The latter will be of especial value in connection with the storms to which the cold weather rains of Northern India and the snowfall of the Himalayas owe their existence. The seven new stations in Hyderabad and the new station at Srinagar in Kashmir, to which allusion was made in last year's review, commenced recording observations in the autumn of 1892. The opening in the spring of 1892 of the first class observatory at Bangalore has been followed up by the organization of a complete battery of stations for the Mysore State under the superintendence of a special department in charge of a skilled officer. This undertaking on the part of the Durbar is likely to be of considerable practical value in a part of the Deccan peculiarly liable to drought. The voluntary observatories continued to do good work, and the best acknowledgments of the Government of India are due to the observers at those stations.

3. Satisfactory progress has been made in supplying the Symons' gauge for ordinary rainfall observations in Madras, the North-Western Provinces, and Native States. The Local Governments and Administrations have also circulated the instructions prepared by the Meteorological Reporter for the fixing of the gauges, record of the rainfall, and inspection of gauge-stations. The degree of interest taken by District Officers in inspection work is, however, by no means uniformly satisfactory. As compared with the importance of securing a correct registration of rainfall, especially in insecure tracts, the time and trouble entailed by inspections are insignificant. The Government of India, therefore, trust that Provincial authorities will take measures, wherever this has not already been done, to ensure a regular and sufficient inspection of gauge-stations by local officers, and the supply to the Meteorological Reporter of a sufficient number of the duplicate reports, alluded to in paragraph 25 of his report, to enable him to judge of the efficiency with which the rainfall record is being maintained.

4. The tabulation and publication of rainfall data have received considerable attention during the year, and the acknowledgments of the Government of India are due to the Provincial Governments which have cordially responded to the proposals for publication of monthly statements of rainfall in forms suggested by the Meteorological Department. The year's results are now comprehended in a single volume showing a most complete and valuable record of rainfall over a large tropical area.

The Reporter has made an interesting comparison between the forecast of the rainfall of the south-west monsoon issued by him on June 6th, 1891, with the actual data subsequently obtained, from which it appears that the general character of the forecast was borne out by the results. His observations on the subject are repeated below—

"The delay in the establishment of the monsoon and the large deficiency in Rajputana were fully anticipated. The deficiency in Bengal was due to the great indraught to the sink in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces. This was not anticipated so fully as it might and probably would have been, if the indications of the existence of this sink had been stronger and more decided than they were when the forecast was drawn up, and if the accuracy of the barometric data employed were not occasionally very doubtful."

The Government of India are confident that the value of these forecasts will increase markedly from year to year as the data available become more numerous.

5. Flood-warnings continued to be furnished with useful results. A new departure, also, was made by the organization of an arrangement for the issue of weather warnings to troops in the field: and an experimental trial was given to the system during the Black Mountain expedition of April and May 1891 and the Cavalry Camp held at Aligarh in December 1891.

6. An unprecedented amount of valuable work was done in the collection of special storm observations and of marine data from ships' logs and the Government of India have recently sanctioned the publication of these in a suitable form. Record is given of 22 storms as against 10 in the previous year, and the arrangements for storm-warnings, which remain practically unaltered, have proved thoroughly efficient. The services rendered by the Telegraph Department in this connection are especially noted by Mr. Eliot and merit the best thanks of the Goverment of India.

Mr. Eliot has explained the circumstances attending the loss of the *Enterprise* and the *Coleroon* in the cyclone of November 1891, and his explanation renders it very doubtful whether, considering the course and suddenness of the storm, telegraphic communication with the Andamans would have prevented the disaster. It seems clear that no sensible increase in protection to the Port of Calcutta would be gained thereby—a much more desirable undertaking for this object being the construction of a cable from the Eastern Channel Lightship to Saugor Island. With reference to a suggestion from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, the Government of India have expressed their inability in the present state of the finances to entertain the proposal for the connection of Port Blair with the mainland by cable, which would have entailed an expenditure of over 15 lakhs of rupees.

7. The Government of India are glad to notice the efficiency of the inspections and the large number of instruments verified during the year. The actinometric observations at Simla and meteorological observations in forests respecting the influence of their growth on rainfall were satisfactorily continued. The Seismic experiments in Assam have again proved useless, and it is for consideration whether they should not now be dropped. The annual weather review has been abandoned for a monthly review which supplies information more promptly and at more suitable intervals; and the publications of the Department generally record a considerable amount of valuable work.

8. The thanks of the Government of India are again due to the Imperial Reporter, to his Assistants, and to the Provincial Reporters for the excellence which continues to characterize their work, as well as for the increased practical value which it assumes year by year under the guidance of Mr. Eliot.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded for communication to the several Departments of the Government of India, to Local Governments and Administrations, to the Director General of Telegraphs, to the Surveyor General of India, to the Surgeon General with the Government of India, and to the Metrological Reporter to the Government of India.

Ordered also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIV OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 5th December 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 5th December 1891. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 5th December 1891. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 3rd December 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 3rd December 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 3rd December 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 5th December 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 3rd December 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	9,93,526	608	1,639	10,03,121	612	3,33,42,609	3,24,62,431	...	8,80,178
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,17,465	141	831	1,04,507	126	38,38,882	35,23,279	...	3,15,603
Indian Midland	127	752	1,20,461	160	752	98,217	131	31,03,652	31,82,515	78,863	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,42,511	265	1,674	4,12,000	246	1,40,44,926	1,42,29,336	1,84,410	...
South Indian	150	901	1,35,852	151	1,106	1,70,129	154	48,48,200	51,34,733	2,86,533	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	1,16,166	111	1,044	93,016	89	31,61,313	29,19,309	...	2,41,944
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	739	74,649	101	755	91,410	121	33,11,821	34,34,160	1,22,339	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	9,238	46	199	10,843	54	3,32,203	4,17,743	85,540	...
TOTAL	250	7,772	20,09,868	259	8,000	19,83,243	248	6,59,83,606	6,53,03,506	...	6,80,040
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	7,25,059	303	2,511	5,01,439	200	2,25,55,786	1,63,70,026	...	61,85,760
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,65,757	240	692	1,52,584	220	56,86,199	54,71,775	...	2,14,424
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,50,000	322	777	2,65,900	342	82,76,889	81,87,339	...	89,550
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	14,768	118	125	16,260	130	5,17,096	5,13,821	...	3,275
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	1,10,129	181	715	1,20,446	168	35,25,087	42,47,206	7,22,119	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,278	46	28	1,481	53	45,955	48,936	2,981	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	402	50	8	533	67	11,702	10,966	...	736
TOTAL	251	4,634	12,67,393	273	4,856	10,58,643	218	4,06,18,714	3,48,50,069	...	57,68,645
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,492	8,96,815	601	1,490	8,19,119	550	2,85,77,482	2,43,49,667	...	42,27,815
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,91,035	631	461	2,52,000	547	93,04,451	93,25,357	20,906	...
Madras	216	840	1,69,361	197	840	1,02,414	122	63,62,572	61,74,695	...	1,87,877
TOTAL	468	2,793	13,53,211	485	2,791	11,73,533	420	4,42,44,505	3,98,49,719	...	43,94,786
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,199	46,30,472	305	15,647	42,15,419	269	15,08,46,825	14,00,03,354	...	1,08,43,471
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	19,426	120	162	18,495	114	7,49,766	7,27,681	...	22,085
Tárakeshwar	258	22	4,996	227	22	4,956	225	1,96,019	1,90,923	...	5,096
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	5,109	76	67	4,756	71	2,83,871	3,17,527	33,656	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,123	117	78	13,444	172	3,47,963	3,53,857	5,894	...
TOTAL	135	329	38,654	117	329	41,651	127	15,77,619	15,89,988	12,369	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	55,116	156	354	57,263	162	18,29,377	17,63,211	...	66,166
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,439	111	13	1,610	124	42,069	41,758	...	311
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	307	25,736	84	311	34,467	111	9,26,871	9,73,131	46,260	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	6,583	71	93	4,840	52	1,36,052	1,66,498	30,446	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,357	47	29	1,586	55	(*g*) 52,781	60,864	8,083	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,544	49	72	4,550	63	1,37,189	1,60,121	22,932	...
TOTAL	107	868	93,775	108	872	1,04,316	120	31,24,339	31,65,583	41,244	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,987	102	108	8,899	82	4,30,934	3,21,068	...	1,09,866
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	26,524	79	334	26,397	79	9,58,658	10,71,060	1,12,402	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	223	14,043	63	291	15,800	54	4,24,543	6,15,225	1,90,682	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,603	60	94	6,053	64	2,18,619	2,14,714	...	3,905
TOTAL	76	651	46,170	71	719	48,250	67	16,01,820	19,00,999	2,99,179	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,155	48,20,038	281	17,675	44,18,535	250	15,75,81,537	14,69,80,992	...	1,06,00,545

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railwa . Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 5th December 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C.E.*,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th December, 1892.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 52.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 10th, 1892.

The rainfall, which accompanied the advance of the depression across the Bay which was noticed in last week's summary, continued over the south of the Peninsula during the first two days of the week under review, but on the 6th the rainfall ceased and the weather became fine. On the 4th there were also light showers over the North-Western Himalayas, and throughout the whole week light showers occurred on and near the Eastern Himalayas. With these exceptions the weather was fine all over the country. The distribution of pressure was of the ordinary anticyclonic character. Pressure was steadily high over North-Western and Central India, and low over the Arabian Sea off the Malabar Coast and over the south of the Bay. Gradients were very slight over Northern and Central India, but occasionally became rather steep over the Bay and the east and west sides of the Peninsula. The wind varied between north-west and south-east at some stations in North-Western India, on the North-Western Himalayas and in Baluchistan during the week, but elsewhere the directions were steady and the winds blew from the normal anticyclonic directions. Temperature fell briskly towards the close of the week.

On the 4th pressure was rising over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces,

and falling elsewhere. Readings were highest over the western desert and lowest over Malabar, Ceylon, and the south of the Bay, the pressure difference being 0·318″. South-east and south-west winds were reported from the stations in the extreme north-west. Elsewhere the directions were about normal. Over the Peninsula the force was fresh. Rain was falling over the Carnatic, from Cuddapah and Nellore southward, and also at Wellington, Coimbatore, and Cochin. The heaviest amounts were 1·62″ at Cuddalore, 1·24″ at Wellington, and 1·04″ at Coimbatore. At the stations in Baluchistan and the North-Western Himalayas light showers had also occurred, and at Gnatong a snow-storm was reported. On the 5th pressure was falling everywhere, but the distribution was little changed except that, owing to the excess of fall in the north, gradients had become slighter. The wind had shifted round to north-west, on the North-Western Himalayas, and the force had decreased on the Madras Coast, but otherwise the wind was almost unaltered. Rain still fell in the extreme south, but the amounts were small and the rainfall area was contracting. At Gnatong further slight snow was reported. The chart of the 6th showed that pressure was still decreasing. The general distribution was unaltered, but gradients were slighter than on the previous day. The winds, though still preserving their general anticyclonic circulation, were becoming variable in direction in several parts of the country. The force was almost everywhere moderate or light. Showers were reported from Diamond Island, Sibsagar, Darjeeling, and Jalpaiguri and further snow from Gnatong. Elsewhere the weather was very fine and the sky practically cloudless. The next day, the 7th, a recovery of pressure had commenced. The rise was greatest in the north-west, and in consequence gradients showed a tendency to increase. The winds were generally unaltered in direction, but showed a slight increase in force. Light rain had again fallen at Diamond Island, Sibsagar, and Darjeeling, and snow at Gnatong. On the 8th a feeble depression was shown over the Andaman Sea, and the barometer was falling in Burma and the central parts of the Peninsula, though elsewhere the rise noticed on the preceding day continued. The wind was northerly in Lower Burma and was backing to north-west on the Madras Coast, but elsewhere there was no important change. Light snow had fallen at Gnatong, and light rain at Sibsagar. On the 9th the barometer was falling over the greater part of the country, the change being rapid in Sind. The shallow depression still existed over the Andaman Sea, and the general conditions were the same as on the preceding day. The winds were also unchanged. Light snow was again reported from Gnatong, but there was no rain at any station. The chart of the 10th showed that pressure was increasing over a large part of North-Western India and also in Lower Burma, but was still decreasing elsewhere. The depression which had previously existed over the Andaman Sea had commenced to move and was travelling west-south-west towards Ceylon. Gradients were moderate over the Bay. The wind had shifted to north-east in Lower Burma, but the directions elsewhere were unchanged. Snow continued at Gnatong, but there was no rain anywhere.

Temperature.—During the whole of the earlier part of the week the mean temperature over the greater part of India approximated closely to the average, but towards the close a brisk fall set in, and the weather became abnormally cool. This coolness first showed itself in Sind and Rajputana, and thence spread eastward across Northern and Central India.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·7	0	−0·3	−0·3	−1·6	−3·0	−2·8	−1·2
Bengal and Assam	−1·6	−0·6	−0·2	−0·7	−1·6	−2·9	−4·1	−1·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·6	+1·7	+1·5	+0·9	−1·2	−3·1	−4·1	−0·2
Punjab	−1·0	+0·9	+1·7	−0·7	−2·1	−3·1	−2·8	−1·0
Bombay	+1·5	+0·9	−0·1	−0·3	+0·2	−0·8	−1·4	0
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·7	+1·2	+0·9	+3·1	+3·4	−1·1	+0·1	+1·2
Central India and Guzerat	+0·1	+0·2	+1·0	+2.5	−1·9	−3·2	−2·5	−0·5
Sind and Rajputana	−0·4	+0·2	+2·4	+0·9	−3·9	−4·4	−3·6	−1·3
Madras	+2·4	+0·5	−0 6	−1·4	−1·4	−0·7	−1·3	−0·4
Mean for whole India	+0·4	+0·6	+0·7	+0·4	−1·1	−2·5	−2·5	−0·6

From the 4th to the 7th the mean temperature was very nearly normal, the variations for the whole of India for each day showing an excess of about ½°. On the 8th the temperature began to fall, and on the 9th and 10th the mean deficiency was 2½°. During these three days the minima were exceptionally low throughout almost the whole country.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close shows that rain has been received during the week in only eleven of the rainfall divisions, and that of these eleven divisions no less than six had an average actual rainfall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch. The divisions which received over one-tenth of an inch were :—Assam (Brahmaputra), Bengal (North), Madras (South Central and South), and the East Coast (South). The heaviest average falls received were 0·58 inch in Madras (South Central) and 0·41 inch in Madras (South). Three divisions, *viz.*, Assam (Brahmaputra), Bengal (North), and Madras (South Central) had slightly more than the normal amount, while in all other parts of the Indian region the fall was below the average. In most parts of India the deficiency was small and comparatively unimportant, as the anticipated rainfall during the week under review is small, but in the East Coast (South) the amount was nearly one inch, in Madras (South) three-quarters of an inch and in the East Coast (North) over half an inch in defect.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibit no important alteration as compared with last week. In the south of the Peninsula, *viz.*, in divisions Madras (South), East Coast (South), Mysore and Madras (South Central), the rainfall is from 50% to 75% short of the normal, and as the rainfall in this region and at this season is considerable and very important, this deficiency is serious. In other parts of India, though the percentage variations from the normal average exhibit very large departures, the excess or deficiency is of less importance as the anticipated rainfall is small.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 10th December.			Rainfall data from 16th Oct. to 10th Dec. 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since 16th October to 10th December.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	4·28	5·26	— 19
	Lower Burma	0	0·06	—0·06	5·41	7·13	— 24
	Central ditto	0	0·02	—0·02	3·10	4·50	— 31
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	7·10	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	8·81	7·07	+ 25
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·35	—0·35	8·63	4·37	+ 97
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·30	—0·30	9·35	3·86	+142
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·21	0·07	+0·14	1·07	2·38	— 55
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·14	—0·14	6·89	2·73	+152
	Central ditto	0	0·09	—0·09	1·94	2·24	— 13
	North ditto	0·11	0·03	+0·08	0·73	2·37	— 69
	Orissa	0	0·19	—0·19	7·18	4·99	+ 44
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·05	—0·05	4·20	2·49	+ 69
	Bihar (South)	0	0	0	0·50	1·43	— 65
	Ditto (North)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·14	1·17	— 88
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0	0	0·18	0·92	— 80
	Oudh (South)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·22	0·42	— 48
	Ditto (North)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·05	0·30	— 83
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·02	0·22	— 91
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·13	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·37	—100
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·02	0·17	— 88
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·15	—100
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·19	—0·19	0·02	0·37	— 95
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·03	0·24	—0·21	0·32	0·77	— 58
	Ditto (North-West)	0·03	0·19	—0·16	0·24	0·80	— 70
	Ditto (West)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·12	0·19	— 37
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·09	0·34	—0·25	16·99	9·50	+ 79
	Madras (South Central)	0·58	0·43	+0·15	4·01	8·51	— 53
	Coorg	0	0·38	—0·38	6·73	7·22	— 7
	Mysore	0·03	0·09	—0·06	2·19	5·42	— 60
	Konkan	0	0·01	—0·01	6·67	3·49	+ 91
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0	0	8·51	3·83	+122
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·01	—0·01	3·54	2·32	+ 53
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·16	—0·16	5·69	2·23	+155
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·08	—0·08	3·32	1·43	+132
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·08	—0·08	2·18	1·20	+ 82
	Ditto (East)	0	0·05	—0·05	3·87	1·34	+189
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·61	0·59	+ 3
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	1·76	0·34	+418
	Sind	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·13	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·14	—0·14	0·56	0·66	— 15
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·14	—0·14	0·16	0·46	— 65
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·11	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·61	—0·61	16·05	8·56	+ 88
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·05	—0·05	9·10	5·29	+ 72
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·13	—0·13	9·56	1·29	+641
	Madras (Central)	0·02	0·08	—0·06	6·35	5·20	+ 22
	East Coast (Central)	0·03	0·34	—0·31	11·97	12·08	— 1
	Ditto (South)	0·41	1·38	—0·97	4·02	15·90	— 75
	Madras (South)	0·20	0·95	—0·75	2·81	11·35	— 75

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 15th December, 1892.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 17th December.*—Rainfall good in Carnatic and moderate in parts of Deccan, Central and Southern districts. It has greatly revived standing crops, but more rain is urgently required over the southern half of the Presidency. Usual sowings in south greatly retarded. Favourable harvest in Deccan and Circars continues, but in southern half of Presidency early crops yielding a poor outturn. Water-supply for drinking ample, but very deficient for agriculture in Southern districts. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient, and cattle in good condition in most parts. Prices risen generally aud sharply in Southern districts, especially in Madura and Tinnevelly where prices of dry grains are more than double normal rates. General prospect somewhat improved by recent rainfall, but much more required to relieve anxiety regarding Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st December.*—Slight rain in parts of Kanara. Late crops damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of Sind. Gram and *tur* (cajanus indicus) in parts of Bijapur, and exotic cotton in parts of Dharwar injured by blight, and cotton in parts of Bijapur by unfavourable winds. Standing crops otherwise good, except *jowari* (sorghum vulgare) in Sholapur and Bijapur which has suffered from effects of late excessive rain. Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops continues in a few districts. Poppy-sowing progressing in Baroda. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th December.*—No rain fell during the week. Weather seasonably cold and dry. The *aman* harvest continues and is almost completed in some districts. There has been no change in the prospects, and reports are generally favourable except as to parts of the Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, and Hooghly districts. The condition of the *rabi* crops is satisfactory. Some rain would be beneficial in the districts of the Patna Division. Poppy is a promising crop except on the unirrigated tracts of Muzaffarpur. Tobacco is also flourishing. Sugarcane-pressing is in progress in some districts, and the earlier pulses and potatoes are being gathered. Prices of rice remained almost stationary in most districts. Where any movement was observed, the tendency was towards a decline. Cattle are doing well, and fodder and water are plentiful.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st December.*—Weather clear and cold. Prospects of spring crops and of poppy fair. Irrigation going on, but rain much needed for unirrigated crops. Slight injury to the pulse *arhar* (cajanus indicus), by frost, is reported from Cawnpore and Bareilly. Locusts appeared in the Meerut tahsil, but no damage is reported. Prices are generally steady, but show a tendency to rise in Partabgurh and Banda.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st December.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi districts. Late sowings of spring crops in progress. Rain beginning to be urgently needed for this crop in Amballa, Sialkot, and Lahore. Sugarcane being pressed in Sialkot. Condition and prospects of spring crops good in all districts except Rawalpindi, where they are average. Growing wheat has commenced to suffer from drought in Sialkot. Condition of cattle is good throughout the Province. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, where it is insufficient in the former and decreasing in parts of the latter district.

The poppy crop is flourishing. Prices are unsettled in two districts, rising in one, but are stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st December.*—Weather clear and cold, but cloudy in the first portion of the week. Prospects excellent, fodder and water sufficient.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th December.*—LOWER BURMA: Crop prospects continue good in all districts. In Thayetmyo the outturn is now estimated at ten annas. Reaping still progressing everywhere. UPPER BURMA: No rain has fallen during the week. Crop prospects remain unchanged in Myingyan and mainland. Crops in the Pagan sub-division are poor from want of rain. Crops have failed to a considerable extent in the Legaing township and Salin sub-division of the Minbu district for want of rain. No report received from Meiktila. In the Southern Shan States slight damage has been done to crops by floods: in other districts prospects are good. Reaping of early paddy is progressing in all districts, and the cultivation of dry-weather paddy has commenced in some districts. The price of paddy has fallen largely in Prome, Shwebo, and Lower Chindwin, and considerably in Pakokku and Magwe, and has risen materially in Rangoon and Kyaukse; elsewhere the variations in prices are unimportant.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th December.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of late rice continues. Prospects good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st December.*—BERAR: Weather fair and cool. Autumn crops in good condition. Picking of cotton, and reaping and threshing of *jowari* (sorghum vulgare) continues Spring sowings completed and spring crops good. Linseed and gram in flower in Amraoti. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops finished, sowing of hot-weather crops commenced. Prices:—wheat 9, coarse rice 9½, white juar 15¾, yellow juar 20, and tur 10¾ seers per current rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 21st December.*—MYSORE: Rainfall 20 cents Civil and Military Station. Slight rain elsewhere. Standing crops good except in parts of Hassan and Chitaldroog districts, where more rain is wanted. Prospects generally favourable. Prices risen in the Hassan and Chitaldroog districts.

COORG: Rainfall *nil*. Reaping of the rice crop commenced. Picking of coffee in progress. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st December.*—No rain in Central India during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Threshing operations commenced in Bhopawar. Spring sowings completed. Sugarcane being planted in Bhopal, and crops in good condition. Condition of agricultural stock generally good. Prices of food-grains generally steady, but high.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st December.*—Rainfall 71 cents in Marwar. Agricultural operations satisfactory, except in Beawar, for want of manure and plough oxen. Standing crops good. Harvest prospects generally good. Cotton crops damaged in the Ajmere and Kerowlee districts by frost. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in ten States, falling in four, and rising in three.

Nepal.—*For week ending 15th December.*—No rain. Weather cloudy. Prices slightly fallen.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER.																								YEAR.
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BURMA.			TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.									
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.				
1871-72	6,71	49,00	13,13	4,79	29,86	2,58	86	86	1,17	2,29	8,15	9,00	1,06	2,79	12,17	15,71	90,66	1,06,37	38,05	1,44,42					1871-72
1872-73	8,38	48,46	14,63	3,52	28,03	2,21	73	81	1,49	2,59	7,85	7,18	1,98	3,15	21,34	17,20	88,30	1,05,50	46,85	1,52,35					1872-73
1873-74	6,78	46,47	10,59	4,18	29,42	2,19	67	78	77	2,37	8,96	8,74	2,16	3,04	15,87	16,27	88,56	1,04,83	38,16	1,42,99					1873-74
1874-75	7,61	52,61	8,00	4,21	30,06	2,43	75	48	87	2,20	9,16	8,66	2,66	4,42	10,80	17,43	96,73	1,14,16	30,76	1,44,92					1874-75
1875-76	8,18	50,73	9,06	4,41	25,82	3,56	83	67	95	2,79	9,55	8,18	2,49	3,23	18,80	18,70	90,00	1,08,70	40,55	1,49,25					1875-76
1876-77	8,39	44,31	8,51	5,42	26,64	68	83	50	16	3,54	8,21	5,48	2,87	3,49	13,45	21,23	83,15	1,04,38	28,28	1,32,66					1876-77
1877-78	9,55	54,56	10,34	5,64	31,43	62	1,01	60	27	3,56	1,38	1,38	3,21	4,00	9,93	23,30	96,19	1,19,49	22,54	1,42,03					1877-78
1878-79	8,67	45,10	9,11	5,62	29,17	1,37	1,34	39	16	3,72	6,20	2,95	4,60	4,48	15,09	23,87	85,34	1,09,21	28,68	1,37,89					1878-79
1879-80	7,83	42,20	5,93	6,15	24,13	1,17	2,06	49	14	3,39	6,18	4,53	4,42	4,14	17,75	23,85	77,14	1,00,99	29,52	1,30,51					1879-80
1880-81	8,54	40,52	7,27	5,61	35,12	1,26	3,09	75	15	3,31	7,17	5,52	3,12	5,24	21,19	23,67	88,80	1,12,47	35,39	1,47,86					1880-81
1881-82	8,55	37,49	9,88	6,65	30,82	1,01	2,56	91	22	3,21	6,61	3,49	4,54	5,14	24,53	25,51	80,97	1,06,48	39,13	1,45,61					1881-82
1882-83	9,28	5	10,02	6,57	—1,05*	92	6,44	3	38	3,59	2	2,65	6,36	5,23	5	29,32	34,60	26,94	—90*	26,04	43,29	69,33			1882-83
1883-84	9,28	17	11,48	7,10	30	89	8,29	2,42	33	3,35	8	3,48	6,91	5,18	11	21,42	26,71	27,33	68	28,01	37,60	65,61			1883-84
1884-85	7,88	22	6,54	6,81	28	1,16	8,25	2,56	34	3,19	3	3,66	6,78	5,12	6	15,57	20,75	25,46	63	26,09	27,27	53,36			1884-85
1885-86	8,51	16	8,62	7,75	35	72	8,82	2,94	49	3,17	8	2,44	5,69	4,15	5	24,42	28,62	26,52	67	27,19	36,69	63,88			1885-86
1886-87	8,52	31	6,82	7,92	36	79	9,07	3,20	63	3,97	12	3,59	7,68	5,77	10	21,09	26,96	29,38	97	30,35	32,92	63,27			1886-87
1887-88	8,12	34	8,87	9,57	34	1,07	10,98	3,32	50	6,52	6	3,07	9,65	6,05	1	21,85	27,91	33,58	80	34,38	35,36	69,74			1887-88
1888-89	9,67	4,29	9,68	9,51	2,64	90	13,05	3,44	27	6,85	69	3,52	11,06	5,67	63	14,25	20,55	35,14	8,87	44,01	28,62	72,63			1888-89
1889-90	9,48	6,24	7,24	10,30	2,00	1,13	13,43	3,63	48	6,77	51	4,75	12,03	5,60	1,77	24,12	31,49	35,78	11,00	46,78	37,60	84,38			1889-90
1890-91	10,72	6,07	10,16	11,23	3,12	1,07	15,42	4,21	53	7,49	79	3,08	11,36	5,99	31	34,85	41,15	39,64	10,82	50,46	49,67	1,00,13			1890-91
1891-92	10,36	7,26	10,87	10,81	3,25	75	14,81	3,85	64	6,78	59	2,64	10,01	5,79	60	28,36	34,75	37,59	12,34	49,93	43,05	92,98			1891-92
1892-93	11,20	7,67	8,66	11,10	3,40	1,21	15,71	3,76	50	6,69	27	2,87	9,83	6,23	37	21,71	28,31	38,98	12,11	51,09	34,95	86,04			1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 19th December 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXV OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	WEEK ENDING 12TH DECEMBER 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	WEEK ENDING 10TH DECEMBER 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 12th December 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 10th December 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	9,91,936	607	1,639	10,38,856	634	3,43,34,545	3,34,83,683	...	8,50,862
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,24,271	150	831	1,12,252	135	39,63,153	36,35,531	...	3,27,621
Indian Midland	127	752	1,15,518	154	752	98,576	131	32,19,170	32,77,422	58,252	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,84,179	290	1,674	4,44,000	265	1,45,29,105	1,46,91,471	1,62,366	...
South Indian	150	901	1,40,851	156	1,106	1,69,173	153	49,89,051	53,06,875	3,17,824	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	1,04,379	100	1,044	93,158	89	32,65,692	30,10,434	...	2,55,258
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	739	73,001	99	755	91,860	122	33,84,822	35,40,952	1,56,130	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	10,584	53	199	10,729	54	3,42,787	4,28,705	85,918	...
TOTAL	250	7,772	20,44,719	263	8,000	20,58,604	257	6,80,28,325	6,73,75,073	...	6,53,252
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,305	6,87,404	287	2,511	5,28,912	211	2,32,43,190	1,68,86,628	...	63,56,562
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,65,844	240	692	1,54,599	223	58,52,043	56,23,954	...	2,28,089
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,19,892	283	777	2,36,830	305	84,96,781	84,18,287	...	78,494
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	14,321	115	125	14,840	119	5,31,417	5,28,259	...	3,158
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	1,05,629	173	715	1,08,605	152	36,30,716	43,55,811	7,25,095	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,530	55	28	1,372	49	47,485	50,308	2,823	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	395	49	8	580	72	12,097	11,546	...	551
TOTAL	251	4,634	11,95,015	258	4,856	10,45,738	215	4,18,13,729	3,58,74,793	...	59,38,936
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,492	8,87,810	595	1,490	8,19,347	550	2,94,65,292	2,51,89,525	...	42,75,767
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,80,720	609	461	2,81,000	610	95,85,171	96,17,538	32,367	...
Madras	216	840	1,82,346	217	840	1,94,652	232	65,44,918	63,83,556	...	1,61,362
TOTAL	468	2,793	13,50,876	484	2,791	12,94,999	464	4,55,95,381	4,11,90,619	...	44,04,762
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,199	45,90,610	302	15,647	43,99,341	281	15,54,37,435	14,44,40,485	...	1,09,96,950
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	20,559	127	162	20,581	127	7,70,325	7,47,375	...	22,950
Tárakeshwar	258	22	5,007	228	22	4,802	218	2,01,026	1,95,501	...	5,525
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	4,691	70	67	4,628	69	2,88,562	3,22,591	34,029	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	10,239	131	78	7,421	95	3,58,202	3,61,278	3,076	...
TOTAL	135	329	40,496	123	329	37,432	114	16,18,115	16,26,745	8,630	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	63,831	180	354	58,095	164	18,93,208	18,21,306	...	71,902
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,822	140	13	1,210	93	43,891	42,828	...	1,063
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	23,601	76	311	32,802	105	9,50,472	10,02,337	51,865	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	4,349	47	93	4,730	51	1,40,401	1,71,530	31,129	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,277	44	29	1,400	48	(*g*) 54,058	61,966	7,908	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,357	47	72	4,340	60	1,40,546	1,65,460	24,914	...
TOTAL	107	872	98,237	113	872	1,02,577	118	32,22,576	32,65,427	42,851	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,987	102	108	9,013	83	4,41,921	3,35,047	...	1,06,874
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbándar	83	334	25,819	77	334	26,606	80	9,84,477	10,97,765	1,13,288	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	262	17,307	66	291	14,500	50	4,41,850	6,30,564	1,88,714	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,005	53	94	5,025	53	2,23,624	2,19,488	...	4,136
TOTAL	76	690	48,131	70	719	46,131	64	16,49,951	19,47,817	2,97,866	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,198	47,88,461	278	17,675	45,94,494	260	16,23,69,998	15,16,15,523	...	1,07,54,477

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amrá... ways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 12th December 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst.* ... *Un...*

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd December, 1892.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 53.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 18th, 1892.

During the week under review the weather has been feebly unsettled over a considerable part of the Indian region, and at different times two slight depressions appeared, one over North-Western and one over Southern India. Both depressions occasioned some rainfall in their neighbourhoods and both modified to a certain extent the general distribution of pressure, but neither was sufficiently important to occasion any considerable change. Throughout the whole week pressure remained steadily highest over Northern and steadily lowest over Southern India. From day to day the pressure differences between these two regions changed considerably, but the main feature of the distribution was unaltered. The winds were consequently on the whole anticyclonic, blowing from north-west down the Gangetic Plain, from north over the Bay area and from east over the west of the Peninsula. On the occasion of the appearance of the two depressions, noticed above, cyclonic movements were developed around them, but these winds were purely local. The weather was generally cooler than usual, the cloudy state of the sky resulting from the unsettled conditions producing low day temperatures very generally.

A

On the 11th pressure was rising almost everywhere. Pressure was highest over the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, and lowest in Ceylon. The weather was undisturbed, and while calms and variable breezes prevailed over a large part of Northern India, the normal anticyclonic circulation was reported elsewhere. There was very little cloud and no rain anywhere. On the 12th the barometer was still rising everywhere, and the general conditions and distribution were unchanged. Gradients were moderately steep over the Bay and the west of the Peninsula. The winds were also unaltered. The sky was more cloudy very generally, but again no rain was reported from any station. On the following day, the 13th, the barometer had commenced to fall except over North-Western India and Lower Burma where the rise still continued. The distribution of pressure was unchanged, readings remaining highest over North-Western India and lowest in Ceylon, uniform over Northern India, but with rather large differences over the Bay and the west of the Peninsula. Calms prevailed in the north, northerly winds over the Bay, and easterly winds over the west of the Peninsula. There was again a fair amount of cloud, but less than on the preceding day. There was no rain. On the 14th the barometer was falling everywhere except Tenasserim, the change being brisk over North-Western India and Baluchistan. Readings were highest over the north-west of the Punjab, but from the barometric fall along the frontier it appeared that the weather was unsettled in that region and a few drops of rain had fallen at Cherat. The winds were generally unchanged and there was a good deal of cloud over a large part of Northern India. The chart of the 15th showed that pressure was increasing except in the north of the Punjab where a fall was taking place. Pressure was high and very uniform over Northern India, decreased southward, and was lowest in Malabar. The wind was rising in force on both sides of the Bay, and rain had begun to fall at Madras showing that an area of feebly unsettled weather was crossing the Bay. On the 16th the barometer was falling over the region represented by the stations of Roorkee, Dehra Dun, and Mussurie, and also over the centre of the Peninsula, but was rising elsewhere. A small depression lay over the North-Western Himalayas near Dehra Dun, and the weather was disturbed on the East Coast of the Peninsula. In both regions some rain had fallen, in the latter rather heavily. On the 17th the depression over the North-Western Himalayas had disappeared, and the barometer had risen briskly over the north-west of India. Pressure had also risen over the east of the Peninsula, but had fallen elsewhere. Gradients were very steep over the northern part of the Bombay Presidency, and strongish easterly winds were reported there. Rain had fallen in scattered showers over part of the Punjab and of the North-Western Himalayas, and fairly general rain had occurred over a considerable part of Madras.

Temperature.—Except in the Central Provinces and Bombay the general temperature has been low, but the defect gradually decreased as the week advanced. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature

from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−2·9	−2·2	−1·6	−0·5	−1·1	−1·8	−1·4	−1·6
Bengal and Assam	−4·6	−3·8	−3·3	−2·8	−2·0	−1·1	−0·1	−2·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−4·7	−4·3	−4·2	−4·2	−2·1	−2·1	0	−3·1
Punjab	−4·9	−3·4	−3·8	−3·9	−3·0	−1·6	−3·0	−3·4
Bombay	−0·5	+0·3	+0·3	−0·4	−0·7	+0·2	+2·2	+0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·9	+3·9	+4·0	+3·9	+2·9	+2·8	+3·1	+3·2
Central India and Guzerat	−1·9	+1·2	−0·4	−0·4	+1·8	+0·3	+1·1	+0·2
Sind and Rajputana	−4·6	−3·2	−4·0	−3·1	−2·4	−0·6	−1·9	−2·8
Madras	−1·4	−1·4	−2·1	−1·6	−1·8	+1·0	+2·5	−0·7
Mean for whole India	−2·6	−1·4	−1·7	−1·4	−0·9	−0·3	+0·3	−1·2

The above shows that the mean deficiency for the whole of India for the week was 1°·2. The amount of deficiency was 2°·6 on the 11th, and decreased to 1°·4 on the 14th and to 0°·3 on the 16th, while on the following day the deficiency was replaced by a trifling excess. The Central Provinces had a mean excess of 3°·2 for the week, while Bombay and Central India had a trifling excess of 0°·2. In all the other Provinces there was a deficiency which was greatest in North-Western India.

Rain.—Has fallen during the week in the Punjab, the west of Rajputana, and the south of the Peninsula, the actual number of divisions recording rain being thirteen. Of these thirteen, six had less than one-tenth of an inch as the average actual rainfall of the division, while in the remaining seven the amounts received ranged from 0·12″ in Mysore to 0·95″ in the East Coast (South). In all other parts of the Indian region no rain whatever was received. Madras (South Central and Central) and the East Coast (Central) received a trifle more rain than is usually recorded during the week under review, but all the other divisions recorded less. The three concluding columns of the table exhibit very similar conditions to those recorded last week. In Mysore, Madras (South Central and South), and the East Coast (South) the rainfall is absolutely and relatively to the average considerably short of the normal, while in other parts of the country, though the variations from the normal are frequently large, the absolute variations are comparatively small as the anticipated rainfall at this season is small.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 17th December.			Rainfall data from 16th October to 17th December 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 16th October to 17th December.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	4·28	5·26	— 19
	Lower Burma	0	0·04	—0·04	5·41	7·17	— 25
	Central ditto	0	0·03	—0·03	3·10	4·54	— 32
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	7·10	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·28	—0·28	8·81	7·34	+ 20
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·05	—0·05	8·63	4·42	+ 95
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·19	—0·19	9·35	4·05	+131
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0	0·12	—0·12	1·07	2·40	— 57
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·05	—0·05	6·89	2·78	+148
	Central ditto	0	0·02	—0·02	1·94	2·25	— 14
	North ditto	0	0·08	—0·08	0·73	2·45	— 70
	Orissa	0	0·19	—0·19	7·18	5·18	+ 39
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·09	—0·09	4·20	2·58	+ 63
	Bihar (South)	0	0·10	—0·10	0·50	1·53	— 67
	Ditto (North)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·14	1·23	— 89
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·18	1·00	— 82
	Oudh (South)	0	0·13	—0·13	0·22	0·55	— 60
	Ditto (North)	0	0·16	—0·16	0·05	0·46	— 90
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·12	—0·12	0·02	0·34	— 94
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·24	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·52	—100
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·06	0·07	—0·01	0·08	0·25	— 68
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·29	—100
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·07	0·20	—0·13	0·07	0·56	— 88
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·02	0·45	—0·43	0·33	1·22	— 73
	Ditto (North-West)	0·02	0·08	—0·06	0·24	0·88	— 73
	Ditto (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·12	0·20	— 40
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·09	0·22	—0·13	17·08	9·72	+ 76
	Madras (South Central)	0·51	0·44	+0·07	4·52	8·05	— 50
	Coorg	0	0·30	—0·30	6·73	7·52	— 15
	Mysore	0·12	0·17	—0·05	2·31	5·50	— 59
	Konkan	0·02	0·03	—0·01	6·69	3·51	+ 91
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·17	—0·17	8·51	3·99	+113
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·17	—0·17	3·54	2·48	+ 43
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·21	—0·21	5·69	2·45	+132
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·20	—0·20	3·33	1·63	+104
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·12	—0·12	2·18	1·33	+ 64
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·11	—0·11	3·87	1·45	+167
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·61	0·59	+ 3
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	1·76	0·34	+418
	Sind	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·17	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·12	—0·12	0·56	0·78	— 28
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·16	0·54	— 70
	Rajputana (West)	0·71	0·02	+0·69	0·71	0·13	+446
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·27	—0·27	16·05	8·83	+ 82
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·03	—0·03	9·10	5·32	+ 71
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·06	—0·06	9·56	1·35	+608
	Madras (Central)	0·43	0·15	+0·28	6·78	5·36	+ 26
	East Coast (Central)	0·69	0·47	+0·22	12·68	12·55	+ 1
	East Coast (South)	0·95	1·02	—0·07	5·98	16·92	— 65
	Madras (South)	0·36	0·80	—0·44	3·17	12·15	— 72

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 22nd December 1892.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 24th December.*—Some heavy falls of rain in Tanjore and Nellore near coast, but elsewhere in nine southern districts week's rainfall below average, and only sufficient to just keep alive the standing crops. Supplies of irrigation water very scanty in southern half of Presidency, where heavy rain urgently required to replenish supplies. Showers in Tinnevelly have allowed renewal of sowings, which are very backward. Harvest in Deccan and Circars continues favourable, but early crops now being reaped in Central Carnatic and Southern districts are poor. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Prices very slightly easier in Southern, Central and Carnatic districts; almost stationary in the Circars; rather dearer elsewhere. No material change in prospects.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th December.*—Slight rain in parts of Satara and Dharwar. Standing crops injured by locusts or other insects in parts of Sind, and by unfavourable winds or blight in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, otherwise good, except *jowari* (Sorghum vulgare) in Sholapur. Harvesting of early crops progressing in six and sowing of late crops in eight districts. Poppy cultivation continues in Baroda and cotton-picking in three districts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock generally healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th December.*—There was no rain during the week with the exception of a few light showers in the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. The rice harvest continues and approaches completion. The outturn, as previously reported, will be generally satisfactory except in parts of Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore and Hooghly. In parts of Burdwan and Hooghly, the crop is reported to have failed almost entirely. Reports continue to speak well of the spring crops, but a little rain would be useful in Behar. Poppy and tobacco are promising crops, as also is *ganja* in Rajshahi. Sugarcane is being pressed in some districts, and the earlier pulses and potatoes are being gathered. No important change in the price of rice has been reported. Fodder and water-supplies are sufficient, and cattle healthy.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th December.*—Weather cold and occasionally cloudy. Rain much needed. Irrigation for spring crops in active progress and poppy crop promising. Sugarcane pressing is proceeding. Prospects fair. Some damage to crops by frost is reported from the Cawnpore and Agra districts. Supplies are ample and prices generally stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th December.*—Rainfall *nil.* Autumn crops being reaped in Ferozepore. Sugarcane being pressed in Sialkot. Sowing of spring crops continues. Rain is urgently wanted for these crops. Condition and prospects of growing crops are reported good in all districts except Rawalpindi, where they are average. They are now suffering from drought in most districts. Condition of cattle is generally reported good. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar, where it is scarce. Prices rising in two districts, falling in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th December.*—Lower Burma: Prospects unchanged. Reaping in progress everywhere and nearly completed in some districts. Upper Burma: No rain has fallen during the week, and no material change has taken place in crop prospects. Reaping of wet weather paddy pro-

gressing and dry weather cultivation commencing. The price of paddy has declined largely in Tharrawaddy and considerably in Bhamo and Katha. Elsewhere fluctuations are small. Numbers on relief works—Meiktila, 1,169.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 28th December.*—Weather occasionally cloudy with slight rain in three districts. Insects doing a little damage to linseed and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) in parts of a few districts; otherwise prospects continue favorable.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th December.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy continues. General prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 28th December.*—BERAR: Weather fair and cool. Reaping and threshing of *jowari* (Sorghum vulgare) continue. Second and third picking of cotton in progress. Spring crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. Sowing of hot-weather crops in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prices:—wheat 8¾, coarse rice 9½, white *juar* 14¾, yellow *juar* 19¼, and *tur* 10½ seers per current rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 28th December.*—MYSORE: Standing crops good, except in Mysore, Hassan and part of Chitaldrug districts, where more rain is wanted. Prospects generally favourable. Prices risen in the Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan districts.

COORG: Rainfall *nil*. Reaping of rice and picking of coffee in progress. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th December.*—Rain in Gwalior, Bhopawar and Indore, none in Bundelkhand where it is needed. Autumn operations still in progress in some parts. Spring sowings completed in most parts of Central India, in progress in other parts. Cotton cultivation and threshing in progress in Bhopawar. Condition of agricultural stock, pasturage and opium good. Prices of food-grains continue steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th December.*—Rainfall 1·31 inches in Bickaneer. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Spring sowings completed. Standing crops good. Winter rain wanted in Ulwar. Harvest prospects generally good. Cotton slightly damaged in Merwara and Kerowlie by frost. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in twelve States, rising in two, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd December.*—No rain. Mornings foggy and days cloudy. Condition of crops normal. Prices steady.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVI OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 19th December 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 17th December 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 19th December 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 17th December 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
State lines worked by companies	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	9,49,789	581	1,639	9,94,168	607	3,52,84,334	3,44,70,217	...	8,14,117
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,37,686	166	831	1,16,245	140	41,00,839	37,51,776	...	3,49,063
Indian Midland	127	752	1,16,398	155	752	94,027	125	33,35,568	33,74,195	38,627	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,52,934	271	1,674	4,15,000	248	1,49,82,039	1,51,06,471	1,24,432	...
South Indian	150	901	1,38,230	153	1,106	1,62,102	146	51,27,281	54,71,867	3,44,586	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	1,02,933	99	1,044	96,767	93	33,68,625	31,10,486	...	2,58,139
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	739	62,417	84	755	89,000	118	34,47,239	36,29,952	1,82,713	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	9,921	50	199	13,111	66	3,52,708	4,41,816	89,108	...
TOTAL	250	7,772	19,70,308	254	8,900	19,80,420	248	6,99,98,633	6,93,56,780	...	6,41,853
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	6,80,917	284	2,511	5,42,837	216	2,39,24,107	1,74,29,871	...	64,94,236
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,68,367	243	692	1,60,531	232	60,20,410	57,84,485	...	2,35,925
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,02,219	260	777	2,41,030	310	86,99,000	86,59,317	...	39,683
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	12,664	101	125	15,070	121	5,44,081	5,43,180	...	901
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	1,11,133	182	715	1,08,442	152	37,41,849	44,63,947	7,22,098	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,364	49	28	1,514	54	48,849	51,659	2,810	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	369	46	8	533	67	12,400	12,079	...	387
TOTAL	251	4,634	11,77,033	254	4,856	10,69,957	220	4,29,90,762	3,69,44,538	...	60,46,224
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,492	8,77,010	588	1,490	9,00,320	604	3,03,42,302	2,61,15,432	...	42,26,870
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,67,448	580	461	2,43,000	527	98,52,619	98,60,538	7,919	...
Madras	216	840	1,89,653	226	840	2,27,243	271	67,14,571	66,07,080	...	1,27,491
TOTAL	468	2,793	13,34,111	478	2,791	13,70,563	491	4,69,29,492	4,25,83,050	...	43,46,442
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,199	44,81,452	295	15,647	44,20,940	283	15,99,18,887	14,88,84,368	...	1,10,34,519
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	19,430	120	162	22,202	137	7,89,755	7,74,911	...	14,844
Tárakeshwar	258	22	4,170	190	22	4,436	202	2,05,196	2,00,303	...	4,893
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	4,482	67	67	5,908	88	2,93,044	3,28,499	35,455	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,780	151	78	8,197	105	3,69,982	3,69,475	...	507
TOTAL	135	329	39,862	121	329	40,743	124	16,57,977	16,73,188	15,211	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	66,384	188	354	52,510	148	19,59,592	18,73,816	...	85,776
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,459	112	13	1,310	101	45,350	44,138	...	1,212
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	28,369	91	320	35,919	112	9,78,841	10,30,071	51,230	...
The Gaekwar's Kalsána	50	93	4,327	47	93	5,720	62	1,44,728	1,77,250	32,522	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,594	55	29	1,493	51	(*g*) 55,352	63,188	7,836	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,785	53	72	4,130	57	1,44,331	1,69,590	25,259	...
TOTAL	107	872	1,05,918	121	881	1,01,082	115	33,28,494	33,58,053	29,559	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,987	102	108	9,013	83	4,52,908	3,44,060	...	1,08,848
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	25,704	77	334	28,977	87	10,10,181	11,26,742	1,16,561	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	19,029	65	291	13,300	46	4,60,879	6,43,864	1,82,985	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,524	59	94	5,130	55	2,29,148	2,24,618	...	4,530
TOTAL	76	719	50,257	70	719	47,407	66	17,00,208	19,95,224	2,95,016	..
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,227	46,88,476	272	17,684	46,19,185	261	16,70,38,474	15,62,54,893	...	1,08,03,581

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
[redacted] the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 19th December 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst., C.E.*,
Under Secretary.

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